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Scriptores

(46)

Vol. 46

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.



THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

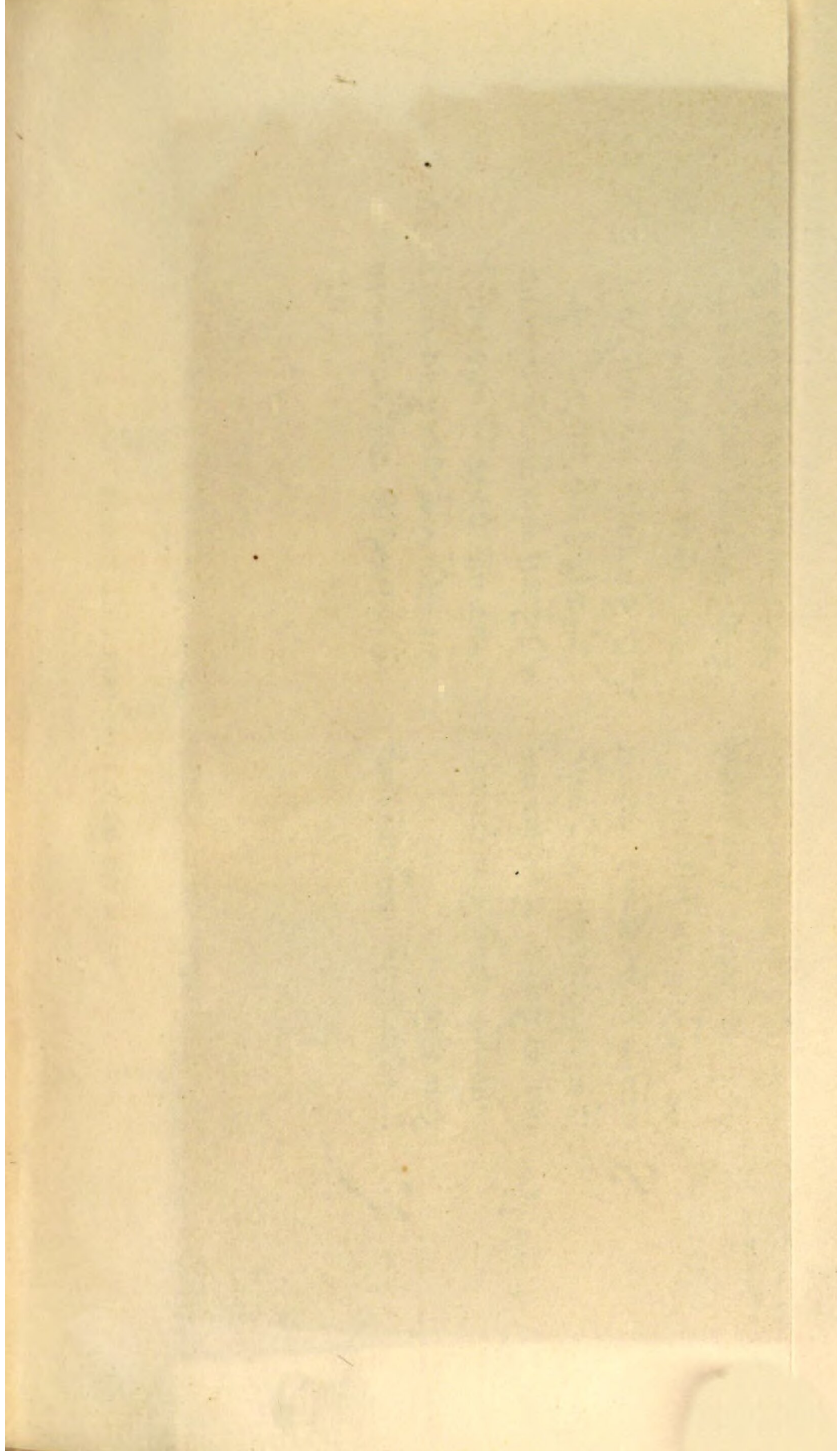
They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS.



(282)

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colam eille sathienr oymz

ⁱⁱⁱro. matir aþs saxoner

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langin mortua 2.

^{1. eadon}Abatissa eille dym. 4.

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ore. Dyan mē Scanlat

ri. Galoyam

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CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO A.D. 1135;

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING THE EVENTS FROM 1141 TO 1150;

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

L O N D O N :

LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE text of the following chronicle has been taken from a manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H., Tab. 1, No. 18, collated with a good copy in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed P., 23, 5. The former, which is denoted by the letter A. in the Notes appended to the accompanying translation, is in the fine, bold, Irish handwriting of the celebrated Irish scholar and antiquary, Duald Mac Firbis. The latter, indicated in the Notes by the letter B., is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Conry, or Connery, and was transcribed in France, about the middle of the last century, apparently from the autograph of Mac Firbis. There are three other copies of the chronicle in the Royal Irish Academy, viz:—two in the “Betham” collection, and one amongst the MSS. recently purchased by the Academy from the representatives of the late John Windele. There is also a copy in the College of St. Patrick’s, Maynooth. But these are modern transcripts, full of gross inaccuracies, and so utterly valueless that it has not been considered necessary to collate them with the more correct text supplied by the MS. A.

Some observations on the historical value of the latter MS. will be found further on.

Of the history of its transcriber, Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, generally written Duald Mac Firbis (or Dudley Firbisse, as he has himself anglicized the name), but few particulars can now be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to show that he was a man of no ordinary talent and character. Although his name is not even once men-

tioned by Ware, who was indebted to him for much of the information which enabled him to acquire his distinguished reputation as an Irish antiquary, nor included in the catalogues of native authors published by Bishop Nicholson and Edward O'Reilly, his contributions to Irish history, genealogy, and literature, entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of Celtic scholars.

Neither in the contemporary writings of his friends and associates, nor in the voluminous mass of his own works hitherto discovered, is there any evidence to indicate the date or place of his birth; but he is believed to have been born about the year 1585, at a place called Lecan-mic-Firbis, now Lackan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, where his family, he states, "wrote books of history, annals, poetry, and kept a school of history."¹

According to the genealogy² of his tribe, as traced by himself from the ancient records of his ancestors, the family of Mac Firbis was descended from Dathi, or Nathi, the last pagan Monarch of Ireland, and progenitor of most of the principal families of Connaught, from whom the subject of the present notice was, as he alleges, the twenty-ninth in direct descent. But as the death of King Nathi is recorded under the year 428, *infra*, it is evident that some generations have been omitted in the pedigree, unless it be conceded that more than thirty years, the standard average laid down by Newton, should be allowed to each generation.³

In the Introduction to his large genealogical work, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Roden,

¹ *History*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, ed. O'Donovan, (Dublin, 1844), p. 167.

² *Genealogy*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 101, *sq.*

³ *Generation*. The late Dr. O'Don-

ovan was of opinion that it appeared "from all the authentic Irish pedigrees that more than thirty years, the average standard laid down by Newton, must be allowed to each generation." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 107. n. 9.

Mac Firbis observes that his ancestors were historians, genealogists, and poets to the chief septs of Connaught, such as the families of Ui-Fiachrach¹ of the Moy, Ui-Amhalghaidh,² Ceara,³ Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne,⁴ and Eachtgha;⁵ and also to the Mac Donnells⁶ of Scotland. Their chief patrons, however, were the O'Dowdas, princes of Hy-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, whose patrimony in 1350, according to the contemporary Topographical poem of John O'Dugan,⁷ comprised the entire district

“From the Codhnach of the fairy flood
To the limit of the Rodhba,”

an extent of territory extending from the Cownagh to the Robe, and corresponding to the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, together the barony of Tirawley, and a large portion of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

At what time the Mac Firbis family began to follow the profession of historians it would now be useless to enquire. They appear to have been one of the many tribes in which the profession was hereditary, in accordance with the practice that seems to have existed since the introduction of

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*, or *Tir-Fiachrach*, now Tireragh, co. Sligo.

² *Ui-Amhalghaidh*, otherwise *Tir-Amhalghaidh*, or Tirawley, co. Mayo.

³ *Ceara*. Now the barony of Carra, co. Mayo.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*. The territory of this tribe comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway.

⁵ *Eachtgha*; a district in the S.E. of the co. Galway.

⁶ *Mac Donnells*. The connexion of Mac Firbis's family with this sept may afford some countenance to the following observation in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work: “It is said that the Clann Firbis of

Lecan-mic-Firbisigh in Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalghaidh have the surname with the two aristocratic families of Forbes of Drominoir, in Scotland, or wherever else they are to be found as Scotchmen, in the three kingdoms.” No other evidence to support the identity has been discovered. The ancestor, Firbis, from whom the name of Mac Firbis has been derived, is set down in the pedigree as the twelfth in descent from King Nathi, and must, therefore, have lived in the eighth century.

⁷ *O'Dugan*. See *Topographical Poems*, Dublin, printed for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, 1862, p. 61.

letters into Ireland. But some individuals of the name are referred to by the annalists, at a very early period, as distinguished for learning and a knowledge of the national history; and their compilations, many of which are still in existence, have always been regarded as among the most authentic of the native Irish records.

The Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1279, notice the death of Gilla-Isa, or Gelasius, Mac Firbis, "chief historian of Tir-Fiachrach," or Tireragh, *i.e.*, the O'Dowda's country. Harris, in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware,¹ alludes to another person of the same name, "a learned annalist," whose death is referred to the year 1301. The obits given by the Four Masters, at the year 1362, include Auliffe and John Mac Firbis, two "intended Ollamhs," or professors of history. Under the year 1376, also, the same annalists record the death of Donogh Mac Firbis, "a historian," and three years later, that of Firbis Mac Firbis, "a learned historian."

Of the numerous compilations made by the older members of the Mac Firbis family, only two are now known to be in existence, viz. :—I., the magnificent vellum MS., called the "Book of Lecan," written before 1416, by Gilla-Isa Mor Mac Firbis, the ancestor of Duald; and II., the hardly less important volume known as the "Leabhar Buidhe Lecain," or "Yellow Book of Lecan," written about the same period, and partly by the same hand. The former of these originally belonged to Trinity College, Dublin, but was carried to France in the reign of James II., and was restored to Ireland in the year 1790; it now enriches the extensive collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. The latter, or—to speak more correctly—a large fragment of it, is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

These manuscripts were written, as their names import,

¹ Ware. See Harris's edition of Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 77.

at Lecan-mic-Firbisy, in the county of Sligo, the residence of the compilers at the time. The Mac Firbis family seems to have previously resided in the county of Mayo; for, in the genealogical tract on the tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, contained in the Book of Lecan,¹ the Clann Firbisigh, or sept of Mac Firbis, are stated to have resided at Ros-serc, a place still known by the same name, and situated in the barony of Tirawley, in that county. The extent of their possessions is not given; but it is certain that they were amply endowed, according to the usage of the period, by which members of the learned professions in Ireland were entitled to privileges and emoluments hardly inferior to those enjoyed by the rulers of territories. The following extract from the account of the ceremony² observed at the inauguration of the O'Dowda, as prince of Hy-Fiachrach, affords a curious illustration of the nature of some of these privileges:—

“And the privilege of first drinking [at the banquet] was given to O'Caemhain by O'Dowda, and O'Caemhain was not to drink until he first presented it [the drink] to the poet, that is, to Mac Firbis. Also the weapons, battle-dress, and steed of O'Dowda, after his nomination, were given to O'Caemhain, and the weapons and battle-dress of O'Caemhain to Mac Firbis. And it is not lawful ever to nominate the O'Dowda until O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis pronounce the name, and until Mac Firbis raises the body of the wand over the head of O'Dowda. And after O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis, every clergyman and comarb of a church, and every bishop, and every chief of a district, pronounces the name.”

We have no evidence to show when the family of Mac Firbis removed to Lecan, on the eastern bank of the river Moy, where they appear to have been settled before the year 1397, as some of their compositions are stated to have been written there in that year.

¹ *Book of Lecan*, folio 82, bb.

² *Ceremony*. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 440.

Duald, who was the eldest of four brothers, would seem to have been of a junior branch of the family, for he observes that the Castle of Lecan or Lackan, in which he was born, was erected in the year 1560 by his cousins, Ciothruadh and James. Although there can be no doubt that the Mac Firbises then held the land attached to the castle in right of their profession, their tenure would seem to have been altered at a subsequent period, for by an inquisition taken at Sligo on the 22nd of August, 1625, Donough O'Dowda, their chief and patron, was found to have been then "seized of the castle, town, and quarters of Lecan-mic-Firbisigh, and other lands, which he had settled by deed, dated 28th of August, 1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny-Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs"—a state of things incompatible with the possession of any permanent interest therein by the Mac Firbises.

"It is quite clear," observes Dr. O'Donovan,¹ "that Donnoghe O'Dowde could not have settled Lacken in this manner, in 1617, if it had been then the freehold inheritance of the family of Mac Firbis. The most that can be believed, therefore, is, that the Mac Firbises may have farmed the townland of Lackan, or a part of it, from Donnoghe O'Dowde, or his successor, till the year 1641, at which period it was forfeited by O'Dowde, and granted to the family of Wood."

Respecting his education, Professor O'Curry writes:²—"Duald Mac Firbis appears to have been intended for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian and historian, or for that of the *Fenechas*, or ancient laws of his native country (now improperly called the Brehon Laws). To qualify him for either of these ancient and honourable professions, and to improve and perfect his education, young Mac Firbis appears, at an early age, to have passed into Munster, and to have taken up his residence in the

¹ O'Donovan. See *Hy-Fiachrach*, Introduction, p. vi.

² Writes. Lectures on the MS. materials of Irish History, p. 121.

school of law and history then kept by the Mac Egans¹ of Lecan, in Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. He studied also for some time, either before or after this, but I believe after, in Burren, in the present county of Clare, at the not less distinguished literary and legal school of the O'Davorens, where we find him, with many other young Irish gentlemen, about the year 1595, under the presidency of Donnell O'Davoren."²

Duald Mac Firbis's studies were not confined to the ordinary branches of education attainable through the medium of his native language, but included also Greek and Latin. From his account of the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Ireland, he seems to have been familiar with the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis and Holingshed. He appears also to have read Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," and the "Fasciculus Temporum" of Rolewinck. In his copy of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2, 15), he explains many Latin and Greek words in the margin, always writing the Greek in the original character. Nevertheless, the rude Latinity of some of the entries in the following chronicle indicates that his knowledge of Latin was very imperfect.

We have no account of Mac Firbis's proceedings from the period when he had completed his education until the year 1645, two years after the death of his father, when he seems to have been settled in Galway, where he became acquainted with the learned Roderick O'Flaherty (then only seventeen years of age), and Dr. John Lynch, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus," to both of whom he

¹ *Mac Egans*. These were hereditary Brehons, or judges, and professors of the old Irish laws, and descendants of the men who compiled the splendid vellum MS. called the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book," preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This MS., which was compiled in the year 1397, is the most valuable re-

pertory now remaining of ancient Irish ecclesiastical affairs.

² *O'Davoren*. The author or transcriber of a curious and important Irish Glossary, written in 1569, and published by Mr. Whitley Stokes (London, 1863), from the original in the British Museum.

acted as Irish tutor, affording them, besides, much valuable assistance in the prosecution of their historical studies. O'Flaherty, who appears to have been much attached to him, and frequently acknowledges, with much feeling, the obligations he owed to Mac Firbis, in his chapter on the letters of the Irish, says of him, that he was "*rei antiquariæ Hibernorum unicum, dum vixit, columnen, et extinctus, detrimentum.*"¹ Again, referring to his enumeration of the kings of Ulidia, O'Flaherty observes: "*Horum nomenclaturam, et annorum numerum, quo illorum quisque Ultoniæ præfuit, penes me habeo ab intimo nostro amico Dualdo Firbisio è vetustis majorum suorum Monumentis excerptum, qui anno Domini 1670-1 cruenta morte sublatus antiquitatum, et Hiberniæ linguæ cognitioni altum vulnus inflixerat.*"² And in another place he calls him "hereditary professor of the antiquities of his country."³

Dr. Lynch, who wrote under the name of "Gratianus Lucius," also acknowledges⁴ having received assistance from Mac Firbis.

During the ensuing five years Mac Firbis was occupied in compiling his important work on Irish genealogies, which he finished in 1650, as he states,⁵ in the College of St. Nicholas, Galway. In the year 1652, he lost one of his steadfast friends, Dr. Lynch, who fled to France on the surrender of Galway to the Parliamentary Forces; but he still continued, although under adverse circumstances, to apply his honest zeal and active industry to the task of transferring to a more permanent shape the contents of MSS. falling into decay. A few years later, however, his prospects assumed a brighter aspect. Sir James Ware, impressed with the importance of

¹ *Detrimentum.* Ogygia, p. 233.

² *Inflixerat.* *Ib.*, Proloquium, p. [13].

³ *Country.* "Dualdus Firbissius, patriæ antiquitatum professor hæreditarius." *Ib.*, p. 219.

⁴ *Acknowledges.* See *Cambrensis Eversus*, cap. xx.

⁵ *States*; viz:—in the Preface to the work.

securing the services of one so thoroughly acquainted with the language, history, and antiquities of his country as Mac Firbis had the reputation of being, employed him, in the year 1655, to collect and translate, from the Irish Annals, materials for the composition of his learned works on the Antiquities and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. His connection with Ware, who, as already remarked, makes no reference to the services rendered him by Mac Firbis, has been generally considered to have commenced only a short time before the death of that distinguished scholar in 1666; but there are two tracts compiled by Mac Firbis in 1655—one a catalogue of Irish bishops, preserved in the British Museum,¹ in each of which he states that it was drawn up for his friend and patron, Ware. At a subsequent period he seems to have been an inmate of Ware's house, in Dublin, as appears from the following remark of Harris, in his account of the Bishops of Tuam:—

“One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died; and adds that some called him John De Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name.] But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named, by Dudley Firbisse, an amanuensis, whom Sir James Ware employed in his house to translate and collect for him from the Irish manuscripts; one of whose pieces begins thus, viz. :—‘This translation began was by Dudley Firbisse, in the house of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th of November, 1666,’ which was 24 days before the death of the said knight.” “I suppose the death of his patron,” adds Harris, “put a stop to his further progress.”²

The small amount of patronage extended to him has also been made the subject of complaint by old Charles

¹ *British Museum*. Cod. Clarend. tom. 68; Ayscough, 4799; Plut. cxv. E.

² *Progress*. See Harris's edition of Ware; *Bishops of Tuam*, under John

[De Burgo]. The document here alluded to by Harris is a translation of some annals, which has been printed, *Irish Archaeological Society's Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 200.

O'Connor of Belanagare, the grandfather of Dr. O'Connor, editor of *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*. "Duald Mac Firbis," observes¹ this venerable antiquary and scholar, "the most eminent antiquarian of the latter times, was possessed of a considerable number of the *Brethe Nimhe*.² He alone could explain them, as he alone, without patronage or assistance, entered into the depths of this part of Scottish learning, so extremely obscure to us of the present. When we mention Mac Firbis, we are equally grieved and ashamed; his neglected abilities ignominious to his ungrateful country! his end tragical! his loss irreparable!"

The death of his enlightened patron, Sir James Ware, having put a stop to his labours in Dublin, Mac Firbis appears to have returned to his native place in the county of Sligo, where he lived in great poverty during the remaining few years of his life. He had outlived many of the friends who had encouraged and assisted him in former years; others, like Dr. Lynch, had sought safety in flight from the vengeance of their successful opponents in the civil war which then distracted the country; and of those who remained behind, the majority, including the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, heir to a handsome patrimony, were reduced by confiscation to a state of poverty³ hardly less intense than that in which Mac Firbis was plunged.

¹ *Observes. Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, Dublin, 2nd edit., 1766, pp. 124, 125. See also the first ed., Dublin, 1733, p. 155.

² *Brethe Nimhe*; pron. *Brehe Nivé*; a collection of ancient Irish Laws, for an account of which see *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dublin, 1848, vol. II., pp. 367-375.

³ *Poverty*. The condition of the Irish nobility at this period has been briefly described by Mac Firbis, in a note added by him in his genealogical work (Royal Irish Academy copy, folio 299). Referring to the ancient celebrity of the Irish, and to the alleged continental expedition of King Dathi, (vid. *infra*, ad an. 428),

he observes:—"It is no doubt a worldly lesson to consider how the Gaeidhel were at this time conquering the countries far and near, and that not one in a hundred of the Irish nobles, at this day, possesses as much of his land as he could be buried in, though they expect it in this year, 1664." On which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "This, and many other strong passages to the same effect, show that the Irish in our author's time were in an awful state of destitution; and it is highly probable that he himself was begging from door to door at the time that he inserted this passage." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 321.

The state of misery to which his friend O'Flaherty was brought after the confiscation of his ample inheritance, is incidentally told by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, in his account¹ of a journey made to Connaught in the year 1709.

"I went," he says, "to visit old Flaherty, who lives, very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some three hours west of Galway, in Hiar or West Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts; but his ill fortune has stripped him of these as well as other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history printed." O'Flaherty was then in his 80th year.

The death of Mac Firbis was sudden and violent. In the year 1670, while travelling to Dublin, he was assassinated at Dunfin, in the county of Sligo. The circumstances attending the event, are thus narrated by Professor O'Curry.²

"Mac Firbis was at that time under the ban of the penal laws, and, consequently, a marked and almost a defenceless man, in the eye of the law, whilst the friends of his murderer enjoyed the full protection of the constitution. He must have been then past his 80th year, and he was, it is believed, on his way to Dublin, probably to visit Robert, the son of Sir James Ware. He took up his lodgings for the night at a small house in the little village of Dunfin, in his native county. While sitting and resting himself in a small room off the shop, a young gentleman, of the Crofton family, came in and began to take some liberties with a young woman who had the care of the shop. She, to check his freedom, told him that he would be seen by the old gentleman in the next room; upon which, in a sudden rage, he snatched up a knife from the counter, rushed furiously into the room, and plunged it into the heart of Mac Firbis."

¹ *Account.* Published in the *Miscellany* of the *Irish Arch. Soc.*, vol. i.

² *O'Curry.* Lectures, &c., p. 122.

"Thus it was that, at the hand of a wanton assassin, this great scholar closed his long career—the last of the regularly educated and most accomplished masters of the history, antiquities, and laws and language of ancient Erinn."

The venerable Charles O'Connor, to whom the circumstances attending the murder of MacFirbis were known, but who withheld them from publicity out of consideration for the descendants of the murderer, thus deploras the event¹:—

"Duald Mac Firbis closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, in Tirfiacra, on the Moy; a family whose law reports and historical collections, (many of which lie now dispersed in England and France), have derived great credit to their country. This last of the Firbises was unfortunately murdered at Dunflin, in the county of Sligo, A.D. 1670; and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow. The last years of his life were employed in drawing up a glossary for the explanation of our old law terms, the great desideratum of the present age. Of the fate of this last performance we know nothing, but we may well suppose it lost, as the author lived without a single patron, in days unfavourable to the arts of which he was master."

The compilations of Mac Firbis are numerous, and of the most varied nature, including works on Biography, Genealogy, Hagiology, History, Law, and Philology. He appears also to have transcribed many tracts compiled by others, and to have translated some. The following list comprises all his works that are at present known to exist, either in his own handwriting, or in authentic transcripts therefrom:—

1. The transcript from which the following chronicle has been printed.

¹ *The event.* See *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

2. His large genealogical work, completed in the year 1650, and entitled "The Branches of Relationship, and the Genealogical Ramifications of every Colony that took possession of Ireland, &c.; together with a Sanctilogium, and a Catalogue of the Monarchs of Ireland, &c.; compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, of Lecan, 1650."

The original of this important work is in the possession of the Earl of Roden, and an excellent copy of it, by the late Professor O'Curry, transcribed in the year 1836, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. This work has been described by Dr. O'Connor, in the Stowe Catalogue,¹ from a copy formerly in the Stowe Collection, and now the property of Lord Ashburnham. A detailed description of its contents, by Dr. Petrie, appears in the 18th vol. of the Royal Irish Academy's Transactions. Professor O'Curry has also published an abstract of its contents in his Lectures² on the MS. Materials of Irish History. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, writing of this volume, observes³ :—"As the work stands it is valuable, by preserving the descents, and pointing out the possessions of our Irish families of latter times very accurately; but it is particularly valuable as rescuing from oblivion the names of districts and tribes in Ireland, antecedently to the second century; since which the Scoti have gradually imposed new names of their own, as they were enabled, from time to time, to expel the Belgic inhabitants. It is a most curious chart of ancient topography, and vastly preferable to that given by the Alexandrian Geographer, Ptolemy, who must know [have known] but little of Ireland, wherein the Romans never made a descent."

3. An Abridgment of the foregoing work, with some

¹ *Stowe Catalogue*. Vol. i., p. 138.

² *Lectures*. See p. 215, *sq.*

³ *Observes*. *Ogygia Vindicated*,

Preface, pp. ix., x.

additional Pedigrees, compiled in the year 1666. The original of this abridgment is not now known to exist; but there is a very accurate copy of it in the library of the Marquess of Drogheda, and several in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

4. A Treatise on Irish authors, drawn up in the year 1656. The original of this work, which formerly belonged to Sir James Ware, had been considered, for a long time, as altogether lost, but the Editor found it in the year 1864, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, bound up with the next tract (No. 5), in the volume Rawlinson, 480, to which his attention was directed by the Rev. Dr. Macray, of Oxford. Although in the Preface to his Genealogical Work Mac Firbis alludes to his having compiled such a treatise, it appears from various data furnished by the Bodleian copy, which is in his own handwriting, that it had not been completed. An accurate copy¹ of this fragment, made by the Editor, has been placed in the Royal Irish Academy.
5. A catalogue of extinct Irish Bishoprics, together with a list of dignitaries anciently accounted bishops, but not so regarded in the author's time. This very curious tract, written in 1665, is also preserved in the Rawlinson collection, in the same volume that contains the last mentioned treatise. It is in the autograph of Mac Firbis, and appears to have been the property of Sir James Ware, although the editor of his Works does not seem to have known of its existence. Neither was it known to any subsequent investigator, until the Editor

¹ *Copy.* For an account of its contents, see a paper by Denis Henry

Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

found it under the circumstances referred to in connection with the last mentioned treatise (No. 4). A transcript¹ of this catalogue, also made by the Editor, has been added to the collection of the R. I. Academy.

6. A List of Bishops arranged by Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware, already referred to, which is probably a copy, or abstract of the foregoing catalogue.
7. A Collection of Glossaries, including original compositions and transcripts from more ancient ones. Of these there are several fragments preserved in the MS. volume classed H. 2, 15, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The same volume also contains transcripts, in Mac Firbis's handwriting, of O'Davoren's law glossary, and the curious glossary believed to have been compiled by Cormac, King and Bishop of Cashel, whose death is recorded *infra* under the year 907. These two important compilations have been published, from more ancient texts, by Mr. Whitley Stokes.²
8. A Martyrology, or Litany of the Saints, in verse, a copy of which, in his own autograph, is preserved in the British Museum.
9. A transcript, or collection, from a volume of Annals belonging to Nehemias Mac Egan, of Ormond, "chief professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws," made in the year 1643, for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus." This collection has been published by the Irish Arch. and Celt. Society,³ from a copy made directly from Mac Firbis's MS.

¹ *Transcript.* Described by Denis H. Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

² *Stokes.* See *Three Irish Glossaries*; London, Williams and Norgate, 1862.

³ *Society.* *Three Fragments of Annals.* Dublin, 1860.

Mac Firbis's translations from the Irish are believed to have been numerous, but in consequence of the wide dispersion of the MS. collection of Sir James Ware, for whom they were chiefly made, their extent cannot now be ascertained. His principal effort in this line was the translation of the Annals of Ulster, now preserved in the British Museum, and of the original Annals of Inisfallen. An important fragment, consisting of a translation of Irish Annals from the year 1443 to 1468, has been published by the Irish Archæological Society;¹ and his English version of a curious tract called the "Registry of Clonmacnois"—believed to have been originally compiled before the year 1216—has been printed in the Transactions² of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, from the translator's autograph in the British Museum.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on Mac Firbis's profound knowledge of the history, language, and literature of his native country. The opinion entertained of his abilities, honest zeal, and industry, by Irish scholars of the present day, agrees with the judgment expressed of him by his learned contemporaries. Although educated with a special view to the profession which his ancestors for centuries had followed, his association with Roderick O'Flaherty, Dr. John Lynch, Francis Kirwan, Skerrett, and the other members of the learned brotherhood which obtained for the Collegiate Institution of Galway, in the seventeenth century, a distinguished reputation for literary eminence, naturally gave a wider range to his studies; and it was probably during his residence among these remarkable men that he acquired whatever knowledge he possessed of the classic languages.

In the art—for such it may be called—of correctly interpreting the very ancient phraseology of the Irish, or "Brehon" laws, he was without an equal. It was the

¹ *Society.* See Miscellany of the Ir. Arch. Soc., Vol. I., Dublin, 1846.

² *Transactions.* See Vol. I., New Series, 1856-7.

opinion of Charles O'Connor that all chance of rightly translating them passed away with him. He observes nearly as much himself; for in his treatise on Irish authors,¹ he states that there were only "three or four persons" living in his time who understood a word of the subject, and they were "the sons of Ollamhs (professors) of the territory of Connaught," in which province the ancient Irish customs and system of jurisprudence continued longer than in the other divisions of Ireland. In proof of this Mac Firbis alleges, in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work, that he knew Irish chieftains who in his own time governed their septs "according to the 'words of Fithal' and the 'Royal Precepts;'"² the Fithal alluded to was Brehon, or judge, to Cormac Mac Airt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century, the reputed author of the "Royal Precepts," or *teagar̃ ríog̃da*, of which various ancient copies are in existence.

The MS. A. from which the following text has been taken is contained, as has been already observed, in a volume in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 1. 18, which comprises fragments of several tracts, all in the Irish language. The contents of the volume, which is a paper folio, lettered on the back "*Miscellanea Hibernica*," are thus specified in a leaf at the beginning, in a handwriting which Dr. O'Donovan believed to be that of an amanuensis employed by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, to whom the volume appears to have been lent by Valancey, in 1774:—

"In hoc vetusto ac valde pretioso codice hæc antiquitatum Hiberniæ Monumenta continentur, viz. :—

¹ *Irish Authors*. See MS., R. I. Acad., Class 23, O, 43.

² *Royal Precepts*. See an account of the "*Royal Precepts*," or "*Cormac's*

Instructions," by the late Dr. O'Donovan, with extracts therefrom, in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 213, 231.

“1°. Tractatus Genealogicus ex libro authentico qui vocatur *Leabhar Irse clainn Ui Mael-Conaire* desumptus.

“2°. Tractatus Historicus de bellis familiæ O’Brienorum, tum secum invicem, tum contra Anglorum duces, a medio Sæculi xiii. usque ad annum Gratiae, 1318, a Joanne Magrath, familiarum de Dail-Gais historico, et scriptore fere coætaneo, stylo copioso, et juxta illorum temporum normam exaratus, atque ex autographo existente anno 1721, a viro in antiquitatibus nostris versatissimo, Andrea Mac Crutin nomine, fideliter et ad literam descriptus.

“3°. Annales Tigernachi Clonmacnoicensis, qui ab Augustino Magrada Canonico de Insula Sanctorum, vulgo dicta *Oilean na Naomh*, et post mortem ejus, a quodam anonymo scriptore, continuantur ad annum 1407.

“4°. Antiquum Monumentum vulgo dictum Chronicon Scotorum. Videtur esse compendium prædictorum Annalium Tigernachi.

“Haec omnia Monumenta zelo ac industria illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Joannis O’Brien, Episcopi Cloynensis et Rossensis in Hibernia, qui die xiii. mensis Marti, 1769, Lugduni in Galliâ obiit, comparata et in unum hunc codicem digesta fuerunt.”

The Bishop O’Brien here referred to was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and the learned compiler of an Irish-English dictionary published in Paris, 1769, and republished, with additions, in Dublin in the year 1832. He was also the author of the tract on the Law of Tanistry, published by Vallancey under his own name (without the smallest allusion to the real author), in his “*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*,” vol. 1. Dr. O’Brien, in conjunction with the Rev. John Conry, a good Irish scholar, was likewise the compiler of the Dublin “*Annals of Inisfallen*.” A paper in the *Journal des Scavans*, on the Macpherson poems of Ossian, is also attributed to Bishop O’Brien.

The contents of the MS. H. 1. 18 have been more fully described by Dr. Charles O'Connor,¹ who carefully examined it when he was preparing his edition of Tighernach, and also subsequently by Dr. John O'Donovan.²

The copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in this volume occupies 52½ folios, or 105 pages of two columns each. The handwriting is large and bold, and in Mac Firbis's best style; but the text is very much abbreviated, and some of the contractions are so complicated that it has been no easy task to decipher the words in many places. There is no evidence to fix the date at which the MS. was copied; but from a comparison of the handwriting with that in his larger genealogical work, compiled in 1650, it seems probable that the Chronicle was transcribed before that year.

It is evident from the foregoing summary of contents that the copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* in H. 1. 18 had belonged to Bishop O'Brien; and it was probably during his residence in France, where he lived for several years prior to his death in 1769, that the transcript in the Royal Irish Academy (23, P. 3), was made by his friend and associate, the Rev. John Conry. The MS. H. 1. 18 had previously been the property of the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, who has frequently quoted it as a reliable authority in his "*Ogygia*," and has enhanced its value by many marginal notes and occasional emendations of the text. These annotations, which are all in O'Flaherty's autograph, have been included in the footnotes to the present edition, as it was considered desirable that every memorandum added by so eminent an authority on Irish history and chronology should be carefully preserved.

It does not appear at what date, or under what circumstances, the MS. passed from O'Flaherty. But it could not

¹ *O'Connor*. Dr. O'Connor's description is contained in a small quarto MS. tract accompanying H. 1. 18.

² *O'Donovan*. See his (unpublished)

Descriptive Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 100.

have been in his possession in 1709, when Dr. Molyneux found with him only "some few [tracts] of his own writing," his ill fortune having stripped him of his other Irish MSS. After the death of Dr. O'Brien, the MS. A. passed successively through the hands of Vallancey, and of old Charles O'Connor, whose grandson the learned editor of "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*," has published a description of it in the Stowe Catalogue.

A good deal of uncertainty has hitherto been felt respecting the original from which Mac Firbis made his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum*. The late eminent Celtic scholar, Professor O'Curry, was uncertain whether to regard MS. A. as the original, or only a transcript. "Nothing of its history is known to me," he observes, "but what can be gathered from the book itself, and the hand in which the autograph (or Trinity College copy) is written." In his valuable lecture on the life and works of Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Curry speaks of him as the "compiler"¹ of the Chronicle, which he in another place calls the "compilation"² of Mac Firbis, and again a "compendium from some ancient book or books of annals belonging to his family," and a "utilitarian abstract."³ At the conclusion of his description, nevertheless, he gives expression to his doubt on the subject of its origin, in the following words, viz. :— "Such as it is, however, and as far as it goes, there can be no doubt of its being one of the most *authentic copies* of, or compilations from, more ancient annals."⁴

Professor O'Curry's first supposition, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was a compilation, or abstract, made by Mac Firbis, seems to have been founded chiefly on the interpretation of the opening sentence of the work, in which Mac Firbis deprecates the censure of his readers for having

¹ *Compiler. Lectures, &c.*, pp. 126, 127, 129.

² *Compilation. Ib.*, p. 120.

³ *Abstract. Ib.*, p. 128.

⁴ *Annals. Ib.*, p. 129.

given only a summary of the ancient history of the Scotie or Milesian colonists, whose proceedings before their arrival in Ireland, as well as subsequent thereto, are generally detailed at much length by Irish writers. In this very passage, however, Mac Firbis calls his MS. a "copy,"¹ as he does again further on where he speaks of "the vellum from which it has been drawn."²

Regarding the reasons which induced Mac Firbis's unwillingness³ to copy the section of the work forming pp. 1 to 15 of the present edition, Professor O'Curry writes, "It is very probable that it was about this time [1650] that Sir James Ware conceived the idea of availing himself of Mac Firbis's extensive and profound antiquarian learning; and as that learned and well-intentioned writer, was then concerned only with what related to the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, this was probably the reason that Mac Firbis offers those warm apologies for having been compelled to pass over the 'long and tedious' account of the early colonizations of this country, and pass at one step to the Christian era. (We know that Ware quotes many of our old Annals as sterling authorities in his work. As these were all in the Irish language, and as Ware had no acquaintance with that language, it follows clearly enough, that he must have had some competent person to assist him to read those annals, and whose business it was doubtless to select and translate for him such parts of them as were deemed by him essential to his design.) Excepting for some such purpose as this, I can see no reason whatever why Mac Firbis should apply himself, and with

¹ *Copy*. The original has "ṛan coipe," "in this copy." Vide *infra*, p. 2. In Professor O'Curry's interpretation of this passage (*Lectures*, &c., p. 127), the word coip, "copy," is translated "book," apparently through

inadvertence, as "coip" simply signifies "copy."

² *Drawn*. See *infra*, p. 11.

³ *Unwillingness*. See the last paragraph, p. 9, *infra*.

such apparent reluctance, to make this compendium from some ancient book or books of Annals belonging to his family. It appears, indeed, from his own words," adds O'Curry, "that it was poverty or distress that caused him to pass over the record of what he deemed the ancient glory of his country, and to draw up a mere utilitarian abstract for some person to whose patronage he was compelled to look for support in his declining years."¹ But Mac Firbis, who asserts that in making the preliminary abstract he was actuated by a desire "to avoid tediousness," does not refer to "poverty or distress;" and it is certain that his copy of the *Chronicum Scotorum* was neither made for, nor at any time the property of, Sir James Ware.

It need scarcely be observed that no man was more competent than Professor O'Curry to pronounce, authoritatively, on any subject connected with Irish MSS.; and had he transcribed or translated the MS. A., or been able to devote the time necessary for a minute investigation of its contents, observed the occasional peculiarities of idiom and archaic phraseology, and the conjectural emendations here and there suggested by Mac Firbis, (which will be found referred to in the foot-notes to the present volume), he would doubtless have been led to the conclusion at which the Editor has arrived, viz. :—that it is, in all except the preliminary section, a trustworthy copy of an ancient chronicle compiled in the monastery of Clonmacnois.

The Editor would naturally regret very much to find himself at issue with any deliberate opinion put forward by Professor O'Curry on a question touching the age or history of an Irish MS. And had that distinguished scholar expressed it as his unqualified conviction, after a critical examination of the entire subject, that the *Chronicum Scotorum* was the actual compilation of

¹ *Years.* Lectures, &c., pp. 127, 128.

Duald Mac Firbis, the Editor would have bowed submissively to his superior judgment. But O'Curry had spoken in such undecided terms of the authorship of the Chronicle, that the Editor considered the question capable of further elucidation, and the result of his inquiries having been placed before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, His Lordship was pleased to coincide in the conclusion arrived at by the Editor, and to sanction the publication of the present work.

The internal evidence furnished by MS. A. would be sufficient, even if other evidence were wanting, to prove that it is not the original compilation of Mac Firbis. In more than one place, for instance, as has been already observed, he refers to his production as a "copy." In other places, where a difficulty apparently occurred in deciphering the original from which he copied, he ventures on conjectural emendations, without, however, affecting the integrity of his text. At the year 718 (*rectè* 722), where a large deficiency occurs, he speaks of "the old book"¹ out of which he wrote, as wanting a "front" of two leaves, as a provision for which he leaves a part of his MS. blank. The hiatus² left in his transcript of the entry at the year 1013 (*rectè* 1015) illustrates the fidelity with which he copied the original Chronicle. Both these deficiencies might have been easily supplied by Mac Firbis from other Annals, if his desire had been to frame a Chronicle; and his omission to supply them indicates conclusively that the text of the MS. A. has been transcribed from an original by a copyist, not reduced or put into form by a compiler, whose business it would have been not to copy, but to supply, as far as possible, all defects in his sources.

Dr. O'Donovan, who did not make as much use of the

¹ *The old book.* See note ³, p. 124, | ² *Hiatus.* See note ⁵, p. 254.
infra.

Chronicum Scotorum as he might have done, although he considered it "very valuable as containing passages not to be found in any other Annals," hesitates, in his account¹ of its contents, to pronounce an opinion on the question of its age or history. But elsewhere² he calls it "a good abstract of some Annals which belonged to the Mac Firbises, made by the celebrated Duald Mac Firbis;" and adds that it was "styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber, who states that he shortened or abstracted it from a larger work of the Mac Firbises, omitting everything except what relates to the Scoti or Milesians." The statement here imputed to Mac Firbis does not correctly express the sense of the passage³ to which Dr. O'Donovan alludes.

The fact is that O'Donovan seems not to have carefully examined the *Chronicum Scotorum*.

This will appear evident from some notes⁴ in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, regarding entries in these Annals which are also contained in the present Chronicle, the original of which may have been among the authorities made use of by the Four Masters. Even the valuable entry at the year 964, *infra*, where the erection of the Round Tower of Tomgraney, in Clare, is ascribed to Cormac O'Cillin, escaped O'Donovan's notice, which could hardly have happened had he attentively read the *Chronicum*. His description of the MS. was written in 1836: but, three years afterwards, writing of this very passage, which Colgan (*Actt. SS.* p. 360) incorrectly quotes from the Four Masters, O'Donovan observes,

¹ *Account*. See his *Descriptive Catalogue* (unpublished) of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 103.

² *Elsewhere*. See *Four Mast.*, vol. i., p. lxx., note ⁵.

³ *Passage*. See the opening sentence, p. 3, *infra*.

⁴ *Notes*. See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 806 (note ^u), 842 (note ^x), and 964 (note ^v), and cf. the entries there referred to, with the corresponding entries *infra* at the years 811, 844, and 964, respectively.

"It is to be lamented that we have not the original Irish of this passage, as it would show that a round tower (cloig tēac) was erected at Tuaim-greine in the third quarter of the tenth century."¹

That Duald Mac Firbis did make an abstract or compilation from some of the books of Annals belonging to his family is very certain. The collection of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, includes a large fragment (classed H. 2, 11) of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the autograph of Michael O'Clery. This volume seems to have belonged to Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added numerous marginal notes down to the year 1422, and referred to several authorities, among which is a chronicle quoted as that of "D. F." or Dudley Firbisse. But it is hardly necessary to observe that this could not have been the *Chronicum Scotorum*, with which O'Flaherty was well acquainted, and which he has so frequently quoted in his "*Ogygia*," without, however, mentioning the name of Mac Firbis in connexion with it. There can be no question that, if the Chronicle had been compiled by Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty would not have concealed the fact, or spoken of it as "*Scotochronicon Tigernachi Cluanense*,"² and "*Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum Chronicon*,"³ thus intimating that it was originally written in the monastery of Clonmacnois, where the more ancient and important Chronicle of Tighernach was also compiled.

That the present chronicle was known to Irish scholars in the last century as the "*Chronicum Scotorum Cluanense*," or of Clonmacnois, appears from an article published in the *Journal des Savans* for 1764, seemingly from the pen of Bishop O'Brien, in whose possession MS. A. was at the time, and who was, of the Irish scholars of his day,

¹ *Century*. See Ordnance Survey Letters, R. I. Academy; Clare, vol. II., p. 245.

² *Scotorum*. See *Ogygia*, p. 436.

³ *Chronicon*. *Ib.*, p. 466.

the most competent, perhaps, to offer an opinion on the age or history of an Irish MS.

"Plusieurs scavans etrangeres," observes the learned writer, "reconnoissent que les Irlandois ont des Annales d'une antiquité tres respectable, et d'une authenticité a toute epreuve. C'est le jugement qu'en porte Mr. Stillingfleet dans le Preface de ses Antiquites, ou il paroît, au contraire, faire tres peu de cas de tous les Monumens de la nation Ecossoise. Mr. Innes, qui n'a jamais flatté les Irlandois, reconnoit l'antiquité, aussi bien que l'authenticité de leurs Annales, particulièrement de celles de Tigernach, d'Inisfallen, et de quelques autres. Il remarque que la copie des Annales de Tigernach qui appartenoit à Mr. O'Flaherty, Auteur de l'Ogygia, paroissoit plus parfaite que celle qui se trouvoit dans le Bibliotheque du Duc de Chandois. Je crois devoir declarer ici que je possede actuellement cette meme copie des Annales de Tigernach que possedait Mr. O'Flaherty, avec un ancienne apographe de la Chronique de Clonmacnois, qui est bien connu sous le titre de Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense, et qui appartenoit aussi au meme Monsieur O'Flaherty, qui le cite bien souvent dans son Ogygia."¹

In another place in the same journal Bishop O'Brien remarks, criticising Innes's *Critical Essay*, "Mr. Innes s'accorde parfaitement avec les anciennes Annales d'Irlande, particulièrement avec celles de Tigernachus et du Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense, ou on lit la note suivante à l'an 503; 'Fergus Mor Mac Eirc cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est.'"²

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who carefully examined the Chronicum, and made a transcript of MS. A., which he collated with the Bodleian copy of Tighernach, was also of opinion that the Chronicum was originally written at

¹ *Ogygia*. Vide *Journal des Scavans*, 1764, tom. ix., p. 351.

² *Mortuus est*. *Journal des Scavans*, tom. iv., p. 64.

Clonmacnois. "Some have confounded this chronicle with Tighernach," he observes, "because it is frequently called 'Chronicon Cluanense,' and was written in Tighernach's Monastery of Clonmacnois." And among the number of persons so offending, O'Connor rightly includes Roderick O'Flaherty, who undoubtedly has so confounded¹ it, although the chronicle which the latter refers to throughout his "Ogygia" as the "Chron. Cluanense" is not the present Chronicle, but Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois.

It is very much to be regretted that O'Flaherty has not put his readers in possession of the reasons which induced him to identify the present Chronicle with Tighernach. He probably regarded the *Chronicum* in the same light as Dr. O'Connor has regarded it, namely, as a reproduction of Tighernach, in a form slightly altered. In O'Connor's edition of Tighernach's Annals, commenting on the entry at the year 434, respecting the "first Saxon depredation in Erin" (which is supplied from the *Chronicum Scotorum*), he observes²—"Eadem habent ad eundem annum *Annales Ultoniæ*. Silet tamen *Chron. Saxon.*; sed vetustiores sunt *Annales Tigernachi*, qui obiit anno 1088; et *Chron. Scotorum* nihil aliud est quam compendium *Tigernachi*, paucis adjectis, a quo vetere auctore ignoramus." Again, at the year 662, in his edition of the same Annals, referring to a corruption in the Bodleian text, which he has corrected from the *Chronicum Scotorum*, he says,³ "Textum in codice Bodleiano hic corruptum restituimus ex codice MS. Dublinii cui titulus *Chronicon Scotorum*, qui nihil aliud est quam *Tigernachi*

¹ *Confounded*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 434, 436, and 466. The authority there referred to under the respective titles of "*Tigernac. seu Chronicon Scotorum*," "*Scotchchronicon Tigernachi Cluanense*," and "*Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum*

Chronicon," is unquestionably the MS. A.

² *Observes*. See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 101, note (22).

³ *Says*. *Ib.* vol. ii., p. 202, note (†).

compendium propriis verbis ubique fere servatis." And in another place he describes¹ it as the "Chronicon Scotorum, MS. in Biblioth. Dublin. ex codice Tigernachi jam deperdito."

That this learned and painstaking writer was certainly wrong in supposing the *Chronicon Scotorum* to be no more than a compendium of Tigernach, "propriis verbis," and "paucis adjectis," will appear evident on a perusal of the present volume, although, as Professor O'Curry has remarked,² "the order and arrangement of the events recorded, and the events themselves, often, though not always, agree with the *Annals of Tigernach*." Even making due allowance for certain verbal differences attributable to Mac Firbis's practice³ of altering the orthography and grammatical construction of old texts transcribed by him to the standard in use in his time, the discrepancies between the phraseology of the two chronicles are too marked to justify the opinion that one was actually copied from the other. These discrepancies are rather of a nature to indicate that Tigernach and the original compiler of the *Chronicon Scotorum* had transcribed from a common original. It is impossible that Mac Firbis could have made his copy from any existing MS. of Tigernach.

It appears from the "Testimonium" prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* that the laborious compilers of that invaluable collection made use of a chronicle called the "*Annals of Clonmacnois*," which came down to the year 1227. There is no Irish chronicle at present known answering to this description. It could not have been the volume of *Annals* translated by Conell Mageoghegan, which seems to have extended to the year 1407, inasmuch as several entries quoted from the "*Book of Clonmacnois*" by the Four Masters are not to be found in Mageoghegan's

¹ *Describes. Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 84, note (71).

² *Remarkd. Lectures, &c.*, p. 129.

³ *Practice.* See Dr. O'Donovan's observations on this subject, in his ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, notes to p. 176, sq.

translation, although some of these entries are such as Mageoghegan would certainly not have omitted had he found them in his original. At the year 1005, for instance, the Four Masters give an account of a great hosting made by Brian Borumha into the north of Ireland, which is stated to have been extracted from the "Book of Clonmacnois," and the "Book of the Island¹ of Saints, in Loch Ribh." There is no reference to this expedition in Mageoghegan's version of the former chronicle; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the volume which he professed to translate, he would not have failed to make it the foundation of an encomium on Brian, by his extreme partiality for whom the authority of Mageoghegan's version is in many places injuriously affected.

This entry will be found *infra*, under the year 1004, in nearly the same terms used by the Four Masters. Again, the record of the victory gained by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, over Fergal Ua Ruairc, which the Four Masters have at the year 964, is stated in the MS. of that work, formerly in the Stowe Library, to have been taken from the same "Books of Clonmacnois" and of "the Island." There is no similar entry in any other known chronicle except the present, in which it appears under the same year. The number of the slain is, however, differently given in these authorities, owing apparently to some mistake in the transcription of either. In a note to his edition of the Four Masters, at the year 806 (*rectè* 811), respecting the curious entry there given of the arrival of a Céle-Dé in Ireland, Dr. O'Donovan

¹ *Book of the Island.* "This was a book of Annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these Annals, with some additions, made after Magraidin's death. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of*

Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These Annals have not been yet identified, if extant." Note by Dr. O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1005, note °.

observes¹—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnois [*i.e.*, Mageoghegan's version]. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* (or *Book of Invasions*), but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine." This entry is given in the present chronicle, at the year 811, in almost precisely the same words as in the Four Masters. Referring to the death of Tolorg, chief of Fealla, which the Four Masters record under the year 842, O'Donovan also remarks²—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnois. The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters." But the same record appears word for word, *infra*, under the year 844, which is the correct date.

Many other entries, also common to the Annals of the Four Masters and the present chronicle, are not found in any other volume of Irish Annals now known to be in existence.

The curious account in the present chronicle, under the year 1107 (*rectè* 1111), respecting the synod of Uisnech, and the partition of the ancient diocese of Feara-Midhe (Meath and Westmeath), between the Bishops of Clonmacnois and Clonard, furnishes some important evidence towards discovering the real compiler of the original from which Mac Firbis made his transcript. The account in question, which is more than usually specific as to matters of detail, does not appear in any other work now forthcoming, except in the MS. known as the "Dublin Annals of Inisfallen," compiled by Bishop O'Brien and the Rev. John Conry, who of course must have copied it from the MS. A. which, as we have seen, belonged to one of them. Dr. Lynch states that the same account was contained in

¹ *Observes.* See Ann. F. M., O'Donovan's ed., vol. i., p. 417, note ^a.

² *Remarks.* *Ib.*, vol. i., p. 464, note ^x.

“a copy of old Irish annals”¹ in his possession. It is to be regretted that Lynch did not more precisely mention his authority. It was probably no other than MS. A., which may have been lent to him by Mac Firbis, his instructor and guide in matters relating to Irish history and antiquities.

Amongst the persons who took a leading part in the synod referred to was an ecclesiastic named Gillachrist Ua-Maeileoin, or O’Malone, abbot of Clonmacnois, to whom the compilation of the *Chronicum Scotorum* is ascribed, probably with justice.

A copy of the work in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, O, 8, has an Irish title prefixed, of which the following is a translation, viz. :—

“The *Chronicum Scotorum*, i.e. the Annals of the Scotie Race, written at first at Clonmacnois, sometime in the twelfth century, by Gilla-Christ O’Maeileoin, Abbot of Clonmacnois ; in which is contained an account of a great many valuable affairs, particularly the affairs of Ireland, from Adam to the Age of Christ, 1150.”

It is a remarkable fact that the proceedings of the synod in which he acted a principal part are not described, as has been observed, in any other chronicle except this with which his name is connected.

There is no evidence to indicate the source from which this copy was made; but it could not have been transcribed from the MS. A., or any fair copy of it, for although the scribe might in many cases have failed to decipher the text of Mac Firbis’s transcript correctly, the discrepancies between the latter MS. and his copy are too numerous to justify the supposition that the one was taken from the other. It is to be remarked that there is now no title-page to MS. A., although there appears to have once been one; and Mac Firbis seems to have always studiously observed the practice of prefixing titles to his works,

¹ *Old Irish Annals*. “
tum quod vetusti Annales Hibernici,
quorum apographum habeo, duas ab
Usnachensis concilii patribus in Media

dioceses institutas fuisse narrent.”
Cambrensis Eversus, ed. Rev. Matt.
Kelly, vol. ii., p. 52.

whether original compilations or transcripts. Be this as it may, there is no reason to suppose that the copyist of 23, O, 8, invented the foregoing title.

The ecclesiastic to whom the composition of the present chronicle has thus been ascribed, and who is stated at the year 1120 = 1124, *infra*, to have contributed to the completion of the great belfry, or round tower, of Clonmacnois, seems to have enjoyed a very high reputation for learning. His death is recorded within under the year 1123 (= 1127), in the following words, viz.:—"Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erin, quievit." It is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters, under the year 1127, in somewhat similar terms.

In neither of these authorities is there any reference to Gillachrist as the author of the present chronicle; but any one acquainted with the subject of mediæval literature need not be told that no conclusive evidence against his authorship can be derived from this omission, or from the additional circumstance that the copy in MS. A. comes down to the year 1131 (*rectè* 1135), or 8 years after the death of Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The Annals of Boyle, those of Inisfallen, of Connacht, and of Loch-Cé contain no reference to the names of their original compilers, while the continuations added by Augustin Magraidin to the Chronicle of Tighernach, and by Roderick O'Cassidy to the Annals of Ulster, have been supplemented with additional entries by some persons whose names are not known.

Many other circumstances tend to connect the *Chronicum Scotorum* with the monastery of Clonmacnois. The affairs of that establishment, for instance, are more frequently noticed in it than those of any other place. Even the name of Cluain-muc-Nois is occasionally represented by the first syllable ("Cluain") only; and as there were several other celebrated ecclesiastical estab-

lishments in Ireland the names of which began with Cluain (i.e. a sheltered lawn or meadow), as Cluain-Dolcain, Cluain-eois, Cluain-eidhnech, Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, Cluain-Iraird, Cluain-Uamha, and many more collected in the index, each of which would be familiarly called "Cluain" by its inmates, it might reasonably be inferred that the writer who thus indicated Cluain-muc-Nois was in some way connected with the establishment. Many entries also, not found in any other authority, are of a nature to support this conjecture. Of this kind are the entries at the year 922, regarding Flann Fobhair (which, indeed, Mac Firbis seems to have been no more able to understand than the present writer); that under the year 1000, respecting the "deposing of Ua Begulain" from some office; the purchase of the "Eneclar" of the great altar, by King Maelsechlainn, noticed under the year 1005; and the curious entry at the year 1091, referring to the persecution directed against the monastery.

The original of the entries occupying pp. 338 to 349 of the present work is contained in what seems to be a small fragment of some other collection of annals, which follows Mac Firbis's autograph in A., but has not been copied into B. The fragment, which consists of two leaves only, is in a handwriting of the seventeenth century. The orthography is corrupt, and the phraseology occasionally loose and ungrammatical; but, like the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it contains some notices of events that are not found in any other accessible authority, and it is consequently much to be regretted that the remainder should have been lost. As it is impossible actually to decide whether the fragment may have been a portion of some original work, or only of some collection intended as a continuation of the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it has been considered advisable to print its contents by way of supplement to the *Chronicum*.

The chronology of the following chronicle is in a state of much confusion, notwithstanding the apparent regard for a regular system, indicated by the array of ferial numbers with which the Christian period of the work begins. The *feriæ*, however, do not run on in consecutive order, owing probably, in large measure, to mistakes committed in the course of successive transcriptions of the original. Much of the confusion created in this respect is traceable to the ease with which the numeral *ii*, as written in old MSS., may be confounded with *ii*. Nevertheless it is almost incredible that Mac Firbis, who had an extensive acquaintance with Books of Annals, could have committed such errors as the list of criteria exhibits.

The chronicler seems to have followed the Hebrew computation in that portion of the work preceding the Christian era, thus differing from the later annalists who have generally adopted the chronology of the Seventy Interpreters. But any attempt to fix the dates of events that may have taken place from 1000 to 2000 years before the present era, must be regarded with suspicion. This seems to have been the opinion of the transcriber of A., who dismisses the brief summary of the ancient historical accounts with the expression "I pass to another time,"¹ as if intending to convey the impression that he regarded the records of that "other time" as more reliable and authentic.

The first entry in the Christian period is the record of the birth of St. Patrick, which is preceded by the criteria "*Ĵct. Enair, ii*," "Kal. of January 6," implying that the kalends, or first, of January occurred on the 6th day of the week, or Friday. The succession of years is then regularly indicated by the repetition of the characters *Ĵct.*, or *Ĵ.* for "kalends," accompanied, with some exceptions, as far as the year 641, by the *feriæ*, or days of the week on which the first of January fell in each year. Subsequently to the date 641, the *feriæ* are no

¹ *Time.* Vid. *infra*, p. 15.

longer noted, every year being simply marked by the sign "Ct." From the entry of the birth of St. Patrick to where the annalist has noted the year of the world 4481 (*rectè* 4381), corresponding to A.D. 429, according to the Irish antiquaries,¹ there are in all 77 "kals." or years. But as one "kal." has been manifestly omitted,² whilst the sign has been as plainly doubled³ in two instances, the actual number of "kals." to be taken into account is 76. The birth of St. Patrick should consequently be referred, according to this computation, to the year A.D. 353, in which the kalends of January coincided with the 6th day of the week, or Friday; although the date 357 has been added opposite to the entry in A., apparently by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. The year 353 has therefore been added in the margin.

That the entry of St. Patrick's birth under the year 353 is a gross error,⁴ appears from the record of his death at the year 489, where he is stated to have died in the 122nd year of his age, although the number of intervening "kals.," or years, amounts to 135, exclusive of two which have been omitted between the years 429 and 431. In the quatrain appended to his obit, the event is said to have taken place in the year 493; but an enumeration of the "kals." from where the annalist has noted the year 432 of the Incarnation, the era employed by the Irish chroniclers, (equal to 431 of the common era of the nativity), gives the year 489, which shows that four "kals." have been omitted in the intervening period. This subject is still further complicated by the entry under the year 660, respecting the mortality which appeared in Ireland in that year, where it is stated to have happened 203 years after

¹ *Irish Antiquaries.* See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [8.]

² *Omitted.* See note ⁹, p. 15, *infra*.

³ *Doubled.* See notes ¹⁰ and ¹¹, *ib.*, and note ⁶, p. 17.

⁴ *Error.* Several other errors of the same kind will be found pointed out in the notes. See notes ⁸, p. 16, ⁶, p. 17, ¹, p. 18, ⁴, p. 19.

the death of St. Patrick, which event should in this case be referred to A.D. 457. But the obit recorded under 457 is that of "Senex Patricius," who is called "Bishop of the Church of Glastonbury," and is referred to in Irish chronicles as a distinct individual from "Patrick, the Archbishop," the Apostle of Ireland, although Dr. Lanigan has laboured hard to identify the one with the other.¹

Starting from the year A.D. 433, which coincides with the First Indiction, as the annalist has rightly noted, the computation of this chronicle, reckoning the number of "kals.," representing as many years, is correct down to the year 634, with the exception of a "kal." or year, omitted between 592 and 594, which has been taken into account.² Many entries are, no doubt, out of their proper order, as if some "kals." had been left out in one place and super-added in another. In the margin opposite to the entry corresponding to the year 538, in A., the original hand has added the note, "Initium Indictionis," to signify, doubtless, that the Indiction answering to the year was 1; which would be correct. Opposite to the 27th "kal." from this date, however, the numerals 𐌲𐌶𐌿𐍅 (525) are written, also in Mac Firbis's hand; but these are manifestly a mistake for 𐌲𐌺𐌿𐍅 (565), which was undoubtedly the date intended to be recorded by the person who originally added the note, although, strangely enough, the mistake of 40 years here committed has been repeated³ at several dates further on.

Between the years A.D. 634 and A.D. 718, four "kals." appear to have been omitted; and the latter year therefore really represents the year 722, as the criteria supplied by the annalist sufficiently indicate. One of these "kals." seems to have been left out at the year 634, under which

¹ *The other.* See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*. Vol. i., pp. 324-330.

² *Account.* See note ³, p. 64, and the references there indicated.

³ *Repeated.* See note ³, p. 56.

date the events of the two years¹ are apparently given, as in the "Annals of Tighernach." Another² "kal." appears to have been omitted at the year 639, where the entries for two years have been similarly combined under one date. The entire events of one year have been omitted after the year 645, and a like omission occurs after the year 651.

The reckoning of this chronicle is therefore correct from the year 353 to 634 inclusive. But from 634 to 639, it is one year behind the common reckoning; from 640 to 645 it is two years in arrear; from 646 to 651, the error is three years, and from 652 to 718, the computation is four years in arrear.

The defect which occurs at the year 718=722, and extends to the year 805, is very much to be regretted, involving, as it does, the loss of, perhaps, the most historically interesting part of the chronicle; for there is hardly any period in the history of his country to which an Irishman can look back with more unmixed satisfaction than the eighth century, when Ireland was, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature," when Irish missionaries zealously laboured to make the savage Teuton a participator in the blessings of Christianity, before the civilization of their own country had sustained the rude shock administered by the Danish invasion. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the Annals of Tighernach, with which the *Chronicum Scotorum* may be regarded as of equal authority, are defective about the same period. But the hiatus in Tighernach is much more extensive, all that portion embracing the transactions of 210 years—viz.: from A.D. 766 to 976—being unfortunately missing. This hiatus can be fairly supplied from the present chronicle to the extent of 171 years, *i.e.* from 805 to 976; but the entries for the 38 years intervening between 766 and 805 are altogether lost.

¹ *Two Years.* See note ¹, p. 84. | ² *Another.* See note ⁵, p. 86.

The next entry, imperfect at the beginning, appears to belong to the year 805, which date O'Flaherty has prefixed in A., as there are 51 "kals." down to where the date "Anno Domini, 856," has been added in the margin by the original hand. Thenceforward the "kals." are correctly noted as far as the year 904, between which and the year 1131=1135, four "kals." would seem to have been omitted. Of these four, one has apparently been left out after the year 904, one at the year 968 (where the transactions of two years have been combined in the one entry), a third at the year 1061, and the fourth at the year 1076, where the entry embraces the events of two years.¹

The result of these omissions and irregularities may be summarily stated as follows :—

From A.D. 353 to 634, inclusive, the chronology is apparently correct.

From A.D. 635 to 639, inclusive, it is one year in arrear.

"	640	"	645,	"	"	two years	"
"	646	"	651,	"	"	three years	"
"	652	"	718,	"	"	four years	"
"	805	"	904,	"		the chronology is correct.	
"	905	"	968,	"		it is one year in arrear.	
"	969	"	1061,	"	"	two years	"
"	1062	"	1076,	"	"	three years	"
"	1077	"	1131,	"	"	four years	"
"	1141 to the end the computation is correct.						

The loose method followed by the older annalists, of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign "kct." or "kc." for "kalends," to which they sometimes added the ferial or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred, together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history.

¹ *Two years.* See note 7, p. 292.

These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the *feriæ*, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chronicles, by ignorant scribes who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of Tighernach at present available, the order of the *feriæ* is so confused and irregular, that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of "kals." or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking. O'Flaherty has endeavoured to accomplish the task as regards the present chronicle, the chronology of which he has altered and arranged according to his own corrected system. But although his authority on this subject is entitled to great respect, the Editor felt that the adoption of O'Flaherty's corrections would involve such an alteration of the order and arrangement of the entries, as would seriously affect the integrity of the text, to produce a reliable and accurate edition of which he has sedulously laboured. Bearing in mind, also, the example of Dr. O'Connor, who, in trying to settle the chronology of the Annals of Tighernach, Inisfallen, and Boyle, has committed errors which render his editions of these chronicles quite unreliable,¹ the Editor considered that it was his duty to adhere to the computation of his original text. This he has faithfully done, with the exception already pointed out, where he felt justified in allowing for a palpable omission; and the marginal dates represent the actual enumeration of the "kals." or years contained in the chronicle.

The reader will find much assistance towards fixing the

¹ *Unreliable.* The chronology of O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Inisfallen is in some places 13, in some 17, and in others 22 years in arrear; and an anachronism of 27 years occurs in his ed. of the Annals of Boyle.

correct chronology in the annotations of O'Flaherty, which have been added in the foot notes, sometimes over the full name, but more frequently over the initials "O'F."

The English reader will doubtless be surprised at the promiscuous application of the title of "king" to individuals who must have been petty princes, or chieftains. But this very practice is an evidence of the antiquity of the chronicle, as the later annalists, the Four Masters for instance, are more particular in applying the term.

Duald Mac Firbis, writing in 1666 of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas, or O'Dowdas, states that the historical books gave them the title of kings, "and though strange it appears at this day," he observes,¹ "it was not so then [*i.e.*, anciently] among the Gaeidhel, according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold," he adds, "before the coming of the children of Israel to the Land of Promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than 200 miles in length, or breadth."

On this application of the word *ri*, or king, O'Flaherty also remarks²:—

"Sua omnibus linguis, et nationibus aliqua peculiaris insita est proprietas, cujus absurda foret in aliis imitatio. Quare in eorum sententiam ultrò eamus, qui falsò contendunt Regem Latinè supremum tantum, et nulli subjectum dominum denotare; ac proinde nobis ineptè illud Martialis hemistichium exprobrant,

'Qui Rex est, Regem, Maxime, non habeat.'

Quid verò hoc nostrâ interest? *Scoti sumus, non Galli*; Scoticè loquimur, non Latinè; atque hoc idiomate trito adagio dicimus; ut hemistichio aliud opponam:

'Degener in tuguri Rex lare quisque sui.'

¹ *Observes.* See O'Donovan's ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 299.

² *Remarks.* Ogygia, p. 31.

And again:¹ “*Veteres Regis nomen tribuebant ei, qui uno oppidulo præesset: sic Ithacæ Rex Ulysses, cujus ditionem adeò exiguam nidumæstimat Cicero saxo affixum. Sic Nestor Pyli Rex. Josue 30 regibus in Palestinâ gulam fregit. Strabo testatur singulas Phœnissarum urbes regem habuisse; et Plinius strategiis et præfecturis omnibus olim reges præfuisse: unde usitato more Divinæ Scripturæ cujusque oppidi Dominus Rex appellatur. Atque ut propiùs ad vicinos accedam, in Cantii partibus (qui nunc in Angliâ Comitatus) quatuor reges Cæsaris ætate regnarunt. Denique nullum modò in Europâ, præter ipsam Hiberniam, regnum, quod non pluribus regibus sibi invicem minimè subjectis antiquitus paruerit: quos tamen nostræ memoriæ Scriptores, cum in eorum mentionem incidunt, Reges dicere non hæsitant.*”

There are numerous references in the present chronicle to the affairs of Scotland and Wales, and also to the Cruithne, or Picts. But the annalist frequently leaves it uncertain whether he refers to the Picts of Scotland or of Ireland. The allusions to the affairs of England are comparatively few, and the events sometimes misplaced by many years. The birth of Bede, for instance, is entered under the year 644, and the composition of his book “*De Natura Rerum*,” is referred to the year 686; the former event being 28 years antedated, and the latter probably quite as much too early. The phraseology of the latter entry, which reads, “*In hoc anno Beda fecit librum De Natura Rerum et Temporibus, et in pagin et in figell*,” seems very corrupt. At least the Editor confesses himself unable to understand the concluding words, “*in pagin et in figell*.”

It would seem that the compiler consulted some ancient work on English history besides Bede, and the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, as some important events recorded

¹ *Again.* Ogygia, p. 32.

infra—the death, for instance, of Osiricc, son of Albirt, “royal heir of the Saxons,” entered under the year A.D., 629—are not found in either of these authorities.

Many entries of curious interest to the Irish historian, which are not contained in any collection of Irish Annals at present available, will be found in the present volume. The reference (at A.D. 964=965) to the erection of the Cloigtech, or Round Tower, of Tomgraney, in the county of Clare, (of which not a vestige now remains), is the earliest allusion extant to the erection of such a structure. The curious entry at the year 1095=1099, regarding the persecution exercised against Clonmacnois, implies that there was at that date a nunnery in connection with the establishment. The notice which appears under the year 1005=1007, recording the purchase of the “Eneclar” of the great altar of Clonmacnois, by King Maelsechlainn, or Malachy II., who exacted “a hide from each fort in Meath on account thereof,” is of value, as proving that at this comparatively late period taxes were paid in such a commodity. The account of the synod of Uisnech, which is given under the year 1107=1111, is of especial value to the Irish ecclesiastical historian, as bearing on the much disputed question of the establishment of diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland. But probably one of the most historically interesting notices in the chronicle is the brief one at the year 888, referring to the adoption “by the virgins of Ireland,” of the practice, or “change,” of “cutting the hair.” The phraseology of the original being rather ambiguous, the Editor felt uncertain at first as to whether the adoption, or discontinuance, of the practice of cutting off the hair of females entering into the religious state was intended to be recorded. On further consideration of the subject, however, he has been led to the conclusion that the adoption of the practice was certainly meant.

The question is rather a curious one, both in a historical and antiquarian point of view.

It appears to have been the custom in the monasteries of Egypt and Syria, in the early ages of the Church, to cut off the hair of virgins and widows dedicated to God in religion, as appears from the passage of St. Jerome—"Moris est in Ægypti et Syriæ monasteriis, ut tam virgo quam vidua, quæ se Deo voverint, et sæculo renunciantes, omnes delicias sculi conculcaverint, crinem monasteriorum matribus offerant desecandum, non intecto postea contra Apostoli voluntatem incessuræ capite, sed ligato pariter et velato."¹ But St. Jerome adds that the custom was observed with a view to personal cleanliness.

This practice of cutting off the hair of virgins does not seem to have prevailed in other, or at least in many other, parts of the Christian Church, in the early ages. From the 6th century to the 9th it was imposed as a punishment for scandalous transgressions in the Western Church. It is not easy to determine the time when the ceremony of cutting off the hair of nuns, in token of voluntary subjection to a life of penance and mortification, was introduced generally into the West. But the entry at the year 888, which undoubtedly refers to the subject, shows that it was practised in Ireland at a very early date.²

The Irish text of the present volume is an accurate reproduction of the contents of MS. A., the extension of the abbreviations, and the correction of a few manifest errors on the part of the transcriber, being the only substantial liberties the Editor felt himself justified in taking with the text of the MS., which it appeared desirable to produce with literal exactness, as being the oldest, and far the most valuable copy of the old chronicle now known to exist. Some of the abbreviations are so ingeniously contrived, and difficult to be interpreted, that the

¹ *Velato.* Vid. *Ep. ad Sabinianum*; Ep. 147, in the Abbe Migne's ed. of the works of St. Jerome, Vol. I. It is No. xciii. in Martianay's ed., and No. 48 with others.

² *Date.* See a brief summary of the question in Menard's *Notes et Observations in Librum Sacramentorum S. Gregorii Magni Papæ I.*; Parisiis, M.DC.XLI., pp. 212, 213.

transcriber of the MS. B., a most accomplished Irish scholar, has frequently misunderstood them, as may be seen by the various readings at foot of the following pages. Whenever a word or two appeared to have been omitted by the scribe, through inadvertence, the liberty has been taken of supplying the words thus left out. The words so supplied have been introduced within brackets in the Irish text, and the corresponding words in the translation will also be found so distinguished.

The idiomatic brevity of many sentences in the Irish text rendered it necessary, in order to convey the actual meaning, to introduce words into the translation which are not represented by corresponding words in the original. In order, however, to make the translation as useful as possible to the Irish student, all words so added have been printed in italics. The transposition of a few expressions in the original has also been remedied in the present text.

The translation is also strictly literal, and consequently may appear rather rugged. But the Editor considered that the objects of the historian and the philologist would be more effectually served by a literal translation than by a free interpretation. The Latin phrases in the original, which are very numerous, and frequently mixed up with the Irish in a most curious fashion, have been rendered into English, where "the perverse ingenuity of successive scribes in disfiguring Latin words" had not made it impossible to do so. Many Latin words have, nevertheless, been left untranslated, as exhibiting characteristic meanings. The words "iugulatio," and "iugulatus est," for instance, are apparently used by the annalist to signify death by violence of whatever nature, not simply by "cutting the throat," as it has been understood by the Editor of the *Annales Cambriæ*,¹ while the expressions

¹ *Annales Cambriæ*. See the ed. by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel; Preface, p. xviii.

"occisus est," and "interfectus est," are seemingly meant to convey that death was inflicted in battle. The death of an ecclesiastic is almost invariably signified by "quies," "quievit," "dormitatio," or "dormivit;" but the obit of a layman is nearly always represented by the expression "moritur," or "mortuus est." The words "in clericatu," seem to be used in the sense of "in pilgrimage." At least some individuals who are stated in the following chronicle to have died "in clericatu," are represented in the corresponding entries in other Irish Annals, as having died *a n-ailitre*, i.e. "in pilgrimage."¹

The Irish ecclesiastical titles *airchinnech* (airchinnech) and *comarba* (comarba) have not been translated, for, although they are generally understood as respectively signifying "superintendent" and "successor, or heir," they are occasionally used in a sense somewhat different. The word "airchinnech," for instance, which Dr. Reeves understands to mean the "hereditary warden of a church,"² is explained by Dr. O'Donovan as a "lay superintendent of churchlands."³ In more recent times the office of "airchinnech" would seem to have been exercised by a layman, but anciently it was probably filled by an ecclesiastic. At the year 977 *infra* one Flann, lector of Clonmacnois, is stated to have been Bishop and "airchinnech" of Cluain-Deochra; and a similar combination of offices is occasionally noticed in the other Annals.

The word *comarba*, which appears for the first time in the present chronicle at the year 895, and respecting the meaning of which Ussher⁴ seems to have been entirely mistaken, is correctly defined by the Rev. Dr. Todd,⁵ as

¹ *In pilgrimage.* See note 7, p. 223, *infra*.

² *Church.* See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation* (Ir. Arch. Soc. pub.), p. 4; and also Reeves's *Columba*, p. 364, note ^m.

³ *Lands.* O'Donovan's *Suppl.* to *O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

⁴ *Ussher.* See his tract, *Original of Corbes, &c.*, Works, Elrington's ed., xi., p. 430.

⁵ *Todd.* *St. Patrick, &c.*, p. 155.

properly signifying "co-heir, or inheritor; co-heir or inheritor of the same lands or territory which belonged to the original founder of a church or monastery; co-heir also of his ecclesiastical or spiritual dignity, as well as of his temporal rights." It is generally used in the sense of "heir" or "successor" to a person, in the present chronicle, but sometimes also in that of "inheritor of a place." Thus at the year 928, Cele, son of Scannal, is called "comarb of Bennchar," or Bangor, in Down; under the year 956 Flann, son of Aedhagan, is described as the "comarb of Glenn-da-locha;" and in the entry at the year 964, Cormac Ua Cillín is called "comarb of Tomgraney." The liberty has therefore been taken of preserving the word, in the anglicised form of "comarb," in the translation.

Proper names of persons and places have been printed in the translation as they appear in the original text. To readers of Irish history unacquainted with the Celtic languages they will therefore appear uncouth, seemingly unpronounceable, and embarrassing. But, as Dr. Todd has correctly observed,¹ "to change the spelling of such names, with a view to represent to English eyes their pronunciation, seemed a course which, besides being unscholarlike, would be very unlikely to effect its object. The name in its new form," he adds, "would be more barbarous in appearance, and perhaps quite as difficult of pronunciation as it was in its original and correct orthography. Any change in that orthography, made with this view, would destroy the etymology, and render it impossible for the philological student to trace, with any certainty, the real origin and meaning of the name. The reader of the history of Ireland, who is ignorant of the Irish language, must therefore make up his mind to encounter this difficulty, as the reader of the history of France, or Spain,

¹ *Observed. St. Patrick, Preface, p. vii.*

Arabia, Russia, or Poland, has to encounter the corresponding difficulty if he should happen to be ignorant of the languages of those countries." To assist him in overcoming this difficulty the English reader will find great assistance in the following concise rules, published by the same learned writer in the Preface to his Life of St. Patrick:—

VOWELS.

A is always sounded as *a* in *wall*, or *a* in *hat*; never as *a* in *fate*.

E is always as *e* in *grey*, or *e* in *set*; never as *ee* in *meet*.

I is always as *ee* in *meet*, or as *i* in *pin*; never as *i* in *fight*.

O is as *o* in *more*; or, when short, as *o* in *pot*, or *u* in *tub*.

U is like *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *fool*; and, when short, like *u* in *full*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AI is pronounced as *oi* in *soil*; and, when short, like *ai* in the French *travailler*.

AE like *ay* in *mayor*; by natives of Connaught, like *uee* in *queen*.

AU like *u* long, or *oo*.

EA like *ea* in *bear*, *swear*; or, if short, like *ea* in *heart*.

EE, in old spelling, is the same as EA, and pronounced *ea* in *bear*, or *ai* in *nail*.

EI, when long, like *ei* in *reign*; when short, like *e* in *serve*.

EO long, like *o* in *pole*, or *oa* in *coal*; if short, like *u* in *cut*.

EU is the same as EA, and often written for it.

IA always long, like *ee* in *beer*.

IO, when long, is the same as IA; when short, like *io* in *action*.

IU, long, both vowels sounded, like *ew* in *few*; short, like *oo* in *good*.

OI. Whether long or short, the two vowels are separately sounded; the *o* predominating when long, and accented thus, *ôi*; when short, and the *i* accented as *oî*, the *i* or the *ee* sound predominates, and the combination is sounded like *uee* in *queen*.

OO, in old spelling, is pronounced like *o* in *pole*.

UA is always long, like *wa* in *war*.

UI is pronounced always so as to make each vowel distinctly heard; if accented *úi*, the *u* predominates, as *oò-ee*; if accented *uì*, the sound resembles *wee* in *weep*; if short, or unaccented, the sound is the same, but shortened as much as possible.

CONSONANTS.

B, as in English. BH as *v* or *w*.

C, always hard, as K; never as *c* in *ceiling*. CH as the Greek χ , or German *ch* in *reich*; never as *ch* in *cheer*.

D, as in English. DH nearly as *y*.

F, as in English. FH quiescent, or without sound.

G, as *g* in *gale*; never as *g* in *ginger*. GH final had best be pronounced like *h*, or *gh* in *high*. Its correct pronunciation can only be attained by a native.

L, as in English.

M, as in English. MH like *v*; in the middle of words, like *w*.

N, as in English. The combination NG can only be pronounced by a native.

P, as in English. PH like F, or *ph* in *Philip*.

R, as in English.

S, before or after *a*, *o*, and *u*, like *s* in *sun*, or *hiss*; before or after *e* and *i*, as *sh* in *shine*, *blush*. SH as *h* in *hill*.

T, before the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is to be pronounced like a slender *th*, as in *thought*; before the small vowels *e*, *i*, like *t* in *tune*. TH is pronounced like the English *h*; at the end of words or syllables, almost quiescent.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his grateful sense of the kindness evinced towards him by the Right Honorable Lord Romilly, who took the trouble of examining with critical care, the evidence submitted to his Lordship touching the genuineness of the present chronicle, and who, in his Lordship's communications on the subject, manifested the liveliest interest in the publication of the native Irish records. To Thomas Duffus

Hardy, esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England, the Editor also feels indebted for many obliging services, and much useful advice and encouragement.

His thanks are likewise due to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for allowing him free access to their collections of Irish MSS.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves, ever ready to extend a generous hand to every fellow-labourer, and whose rich store of information is always at the service of every inquirer, placed the Editor under a lasting obligation, by reading the proof sheets, and correcting many errors which, if allowed to pass into print, would seriously affect the accuracy of the present publication.

The Editor's acknowledgments are due, in an especial manner, to his kind friend, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, from whose learned works on the history, language, and antiquities of Ireland, he has derived much advantage; who afforded him the benefit of an enlightened judgment on many points of difficulty encountered in the progress of the work; and to whose friendly aid and counsel the Editor owns himself largely indebted for whatever qualifications he may be considered to possess for the task of editing the present volume.

DUBLIN, *August*, 1866.

Library, viz. Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in
 Ireland, the Editor also has been obliged to consult
 various, and much useful, authorities and correspondents.
 The Editor has likewise been obliged to the Editor and
 Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Librarian of
 the Royal Irish Academy, for the loan of the MSS. and
 their collection of Irish MSS.
 The first in the series was sent to the Editor a
 hand to some other persons, and whose name is
 indicated in the margin of the MSS. of some MSS.
 found in the MSS. of the MSS. of some MSS.
 the MSS. of some MSS. and containing some MSS. which
 referred to persons who were known to the Editor
 from the MSS. of some MSS.
 The Editor has also been obliged to the Editor and
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 of an unprinted MSS. of some MSS. of some MSS.
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 himself and around the MSS. of some MSS. of some MSS.
 included for whatever MSS. of some MSS. of some MSS.
 to persons for the MSS. of some MSS. of some MSS.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.1.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.1.

ṬṬṆṆSCCANTCRR CROINIC NAC SCOT ACNṬSO.

Ṭuiṣ, a lécchtóir, ra aḏbar áiríde, ocur ṣo pollur do pecna eimealtair, ṣurab eḏ ar áil linn tráctad taḡa ocur aṭcumair do dénum ar airirín na Scot amáin ran coirre, aṣ raḡbáil lirtaeda na leapar airirín amuiḡ. Coniḏ aipe rin iarrammair oirbri ṣan ar nincpeachaḏ triḏ, uair ḏreḏammair ṣurab aḏbal an teapnaí h^é.

Prima Mundi aetate continet annor iuxta Ebraeor m.ḏclui. Iuxta uero .lxx. Interpretetur .ii. millia, ccxlii, quae tota perit in diluuió picut infantiam mergere solet obliuio. x. generationes.

Aḡ ro mar aḏer an ṡaorideal nuimír na haora ro.

It re bliadna .l. re ced cruḗ do ríimim,
Míle móir an airmím ó Adham ṡo dilinn.

Ḵt. u. p. l. x. m.lxcia. anno mundi.

In hoc anno uenit filia alicuius de Ṣpecir ad Hiber-
niam cui nomen erat heriu, no berba, no cerar, et .l.
filiae, et iii uiri cum ea. Laḏra gubernator eorum
fuit qui pprimur in Hibernia tumulatur erṭ: hoc non
narrant antiquari Scotorum.

¹ To swallow. mṡe, for mergere (mergere), A.

² Ten generations: i.e. reckoning from Adam to Noah, inclusive.

³ Age. In the margin opposite to this couplet occurs the character "r̄,"

the abbreviation for "rann," i.e. a verse.

⁴ Kal. v., f. l. x.: i.e. the Kalends, or first, of January fell on the 5th feria, or day of the week (Thursday), which was the tenth day of the Moon's age.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

UNDERSTAND, Reader, that for a certain reason, and plainly to avoid tediousness, what we desire is to make a short Abstract and Compendium of the History of the Scoti only in this copy, leaving out the lengthened details of the Books of History; wherefore it is that we entreat of you not to reproach us therefor, as we know that it is an exceedingly great deficiency.

The First Age of the world contains 1656 years according to the Hebrews, but 2242 according to the Seventy Interpreters; all which perished in the Deluge, in the same manner that oblivion is wont to swallow¹ up infancy. Ten generations.²

Thus do the Gaedhel express the number of this age³:—

Six years, fifty, *and* six hundred, as I reckon,
A great thousand I count from Adam to the Flood.

Kal. v. f. l. 10.⁴ Anno Mundi 1599.⁵

In this year the daughter of one of the Greeks came A.M. 1599. to Hibernia, whose name was hEriu, or Berba, or Cesar, and fifty maidens, and three men, with her. Ladhra was their conductor, who was the first that was buried in Hibernia. This the antiquaries of the Scoti do not⁶ relate.

⁵ *Anno Mundi* 1599. *ĩ.ġccix.* (m.lxcix.), A.; apparently a mistake for *ĩ.ṽccix.* (m.dxcix.) The Irish chroniclers differ as to the date of the alleged arrival in Ireland of Cesar (pron. Kesar); some referring it to

forty years, and others forty days, before the Flood; but in either case the figures 1599 are incorrect.

⁶ *Not.* *ñ.*, A., for *non*; or possibly for *nunc*.

Secunda ætær Munði incipit quæ continet annor .ccxcii. iuxta .ũ. Ebraor, ut Poeta ait:—

O uilinn go hAbrahám h1 genair iar féuib
Da bliadain bailc toact, noact ar oib céuib,

iuxta uero Interpretet, .dccccl. xl.

¶ Et. Anno mundi m.dcccclx. Deē mbliadna iarpin co dirgaoileō an tuir. ix. mbliadna iarpin go Fenius. Hoc anno Fenius composuit berla na ngaoideal a lxxii. linguis, et post dedit Gaoideal filio Agnomín, .i. x°. anno post destructionem turris nempōē.

Tertía ætær incipit quæ continet annor .dcccclxi. et incipit a natiuitate Abrahám, ut dicit poeta,

On gen rin gen gabad go Dauid in flait féoil
Cethraća do bliadnaib naoi .c. go indemin,

Anno lx°. ætær Abrahám Parpaton in Hiberniam uenit. Ar e an Parpaton ro ced ro Gab Erin i ar nōilinn, a cetromain, xiiii. for mairt, octtar a lín, .i. ceṛpar fear ocuṛ cetpar ban. Ro forbriirit iarum go parattar .l. ar cetpe mile fear ocuṛ mile ban.

Cetpe maige an erinn ro peioidtea la Parpatón .i. maḡ tuireo, no nedara, la Connachtaiḡ, et maḡ Sepe la Connachtaiḡ, ocuṛ maḡ nita la Laignaiḡ, ocuṛ maḡ Latrainn la Dal Aráide, ocuṛ Lecmaḡ la h. mic Uair, etir oir ocuṛ Camuṛ.

Seēt mbliadna iar ngabail Erinn do Parpaton

¹ *Tower: i.e.* The Tower of Babel.

² *Agnoman.* The Gaedhel, or Gaedhel, to whom Fenius is alleged to have committed the Gaedhlic language, is called Gaedhel, son of Etheor, in some authorities, and Gaedhel Glas, son of Agnon, or Angen (who was Fenius's nephew), in others. See a

tract on the Gaedhlic language in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 152, a; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 234.

³ *After the destruction.* Post dir-
struction-, A.

⁴ *The 14th of May.* a c. xiiii., A.
The letter c. appears to stand for

The Second Age of the world begins, which contains 292 years, that is according to the Hebrews, as the poet says:—

From the Flood to Abraham, who was happily born,
Two full, prosperous years, ninety and two hundred;

but according to the [lxx.] Interpreters, 940 years.

Kal. Anno Mundi 1859. Ten years after that to the A.M. 1859.
demolition of the Tower.¹ Nine years after that to Fenius. In this year Fenius composed the language of the Gaeidhel from seventy-two languages, and subsequently committed it to Gaeidhel, son of Agnoman,² viz., in the tenth year after the destruction³ of Nimrod's Tower.

The Third Age commences, which contains 942 years, and it begins with the birth of Abraham, as the poet said:—

From that birth, without peril, to David, the faithful prince,
Forty-two years and nine hundred, certainly.

In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Parrthalon arrived in Hibernia. This Parrthalon was the first who occupied Erinn after the Flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May,⁴ *he arrived*, his companions being eight in number, viz.:—four men and four women. They multiplied afterwards until they were *in number* 4,050 men and 1,000 women.

There were four⁵ plains cleared in Erinn by Parrthalon, viz.:—Magh Tuiredh, or nEdara, in Connacht; and Magh Sere in Connacht; and Magh Ita in Laighen; and Magh Latrainn in Dál Araidhe; and Lecmagh in Ui Mac Uais, between Bir and Camus.

Seven years after the occupation of Erinn by Parrthalon,

ceitain, or cetromain—May. See Cormac's *Glossary*, voce cetromain.

⁵ *Four.* Ceṡpe, A. The text enumerates five.

condearbáilte an ceo per da muinntir .i. Pea a ainm. ar ann ro haðnaet a muir fea, conid uaid ro hainmniceo.

Sect loč maomanna ro ēir a pfleitir parrtalón .i. loc mercu, ocur loč decet, loč laigline, loč Ruoraidhe, loč Ecra, ocur murtoia brena. Tri bliadna iar ceona caē ro bair parrtalon por pomor-chai .i. demna iar pfir a ndealbaid daoineib, a pleamneib maige iēa .i. pir co náon lamaid ocur go náon coraid.

An bliadain do tanartar adbaē Slanga an ceptamhaē aipeē Epeann, go ro aðnachta la parrtalón a pleb Slanga, conid uaid ainmniēter an rliab. An bliadain iar nēg Slanga tomairm loča laiglinne et morr eir, unde priur nominatur. Ar eirde an ceptamhaē aipe Epeann. Oē claidhe a perpa ro meabaid an loč; et tomairm loča Ecra etir rliab Modarn ocur rliab Ruaid. Pice bliadna iarum tomairm loča Ruoraidhe la hullaid, irin bliadain ceona murtoia mbrēna tar tir, conid ē an rectmad loch. Ar ní tairnic parrtalón an Eirinn ar a cenn aēt trī loča et .x. naibne .i. loc Luimniē, ocur loč Fordremuin oē rliab mir la mumain, ocur rinnloc Ippair .h. Ppascraē. Ite, imorro, na .x. naibne .i. buar, eirir Dál nairidhe et dāl riāda, ocur Ruirteē aē Lippe, et Derba laigen, et laoi la mumain, ocur Samair etir .h. Ppascraē, Modarn etir Cinel

¹ *Seven.* Six only are mentioned in the following list. See next note.

² *Loch Con.* Omitted in A. The eruption of Loch Con is stated in the ancient Irish Records generally to have occurred during Parrthalon's reign. See *Keating's Ireland*, Hali-day's ed., p. 169.

³ *Slemains:* i.e. smooth places, or plains.

⁴ *The Fourth:* i.e. one of the four chieftains, sons of Parrthalon.

⁵ *Named:* i.e. from whom it received its first name, being afterwards called Sliab Dornangair, now Sliabh Donard.

⁶ *His:* i.e. Laighline's. The clause which follows, though clearly parenthetical, is not marked so in the MS.

⁷ *Prius.* Pup, A., the i being omitted over the first letter, the word being frequently written in the abbrevi-

¹
viated form pup.

⁸ *Brena.* murtoia brena, A.: i.e. the sea flood of Brena, now Strangford Lough, the "Fretum Brene" mentioned in St. Patrick's life in the Book of Armagh. See *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, by Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., p. 406, n. 4.

⁹ *Fordremuin.* In the margin of A.

the first man of his people died, viz. :—Fea was his name. In Magh Fea he was buried ; from him, therefore, it has been named.

There were seven¹ lake eruptions through the land in the reign of Parrthalon, viz. :—Loch Mesca, and Loch Decet, Loch Laighline, Loch Rudhraidhe, Loch Echtra, and the sea inundation of Brena, [and Loch Con²]. Three years afterwards *occurred* the first battle which Parrthalon gained, in the Slemains³ of Magh Itha, over the Fomorians, viz. :—*they were* Demons, truly, in the guise of men, *i.e.* men with one hand and one leg *each*.

In the succeeding year died Slanga, the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn, who was interred by Parrthalon in Sliabh Slanga ; hence from him the mountain has been named.⁵ The year after Slanga's death, occurred the eruption of Loch Laighline, and his⁶ death ; unde prius⁷ nominatur ; (he was the fourth⁴ chieftain of Erinn ; in digging his grave the lake burst forth) ; and the eruption of Loch Echtra, between Sliabh Modharn and Sliabh Fuaid. Twenty years afterwards occurred the eruption of Loch Rudraidhe, in Uladh. In the same year the sea inundation of Brena⁸ broke over the land, so that it is the seventh lake ; for Parrthalon found in Erinn before him but three lakes and ten rivers, viz. :—Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin⁹ at Sliabh Mis, in Mumhan, and Finn Loch of Irrus Ui Fiachrach. The ten¹⁰ rivers, moreover, were, the Buas, between Dál Araidhe¹¹ and Dál Riada, and the Ruirtech or River Liffe ; and the Berbha of Laighen ; and the Laoi in Mumhan ; and the Samaoir, between Ui Fiachrach *and*

occurs a memorandum in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, partially destroyed, enumerating the names of the ancient lakes :—

“Fordremanus [Finnloch, Loch Lurgan stagna vetusta],

Quos, quam culta prius, fudit Ierna lacus.”

See *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹⁰ The names of the ten rivers are written in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting, thus :—

“Banna, Sligo, Bosius, Finn, Liffeus, Erna, Mogornus, Berva, Lius, Muadus, flumina prisca decem.”

See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 164.

¹¹ Dál nAraidhe. 2l naíre, A.

Conaill ocyr Cinel nEogain, ocyr Finn et Danna an Ulltaib, Muaid ocyr Slisceč la Connachtoib.

Ceṡra bliadna iar tomairm Drena bar Pappalóin. A ren Maiš Ealta po haḏnočt. Ar aipe, umorro, arperar Sen maš deriom, ar nír ġenar pioḏ ann ruam. Da bliadain ar ccccc. no cccc. ut Eochaidh c. po baoi muinter Pappalóin an Einn. Ceṡna duinibaḏ tánig an Einn iar nDilinn .i. taín muintire Pappalóin, dor forbairt dia luain i Kt. mai, ocyr forcennrat ġur an domnač do tánartar. Ar don duinibaḏ rin muintire Pappalóin adberar tamlečda per nEreann.

xxx°. bliadna iar bar Pappalóin dEinn aš rár, ġo tánig Nímed mac Adnomain .uu. an Inber Šgene. Šabair Einn iarrin amail indirter a nġapaloib Eirenn.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccclv. Hoc tempore poġarrat Pírbolġ Einn. Sed non hoc probandum est.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. cccxc .xl.iii. Ir an aimir ri poġarrat Tuatā de Danann for Perais bōlġ .i. Dealbaoč ocyr Dperp, an Dagda, Nuadā, oġarr Oġma, et reliqui.

Kt. Anno mundi n.m. ccccc.xl.iii. Néll mac Fenioy in Aegiptum uenit, perituy multarum linguarum.

Adcór uáim ḏuib, a leġnicč, nač po lím raotar an trlečda po do ġraifneḏ orum, conač airi rin ailim

¹ *Eochaidh*: i.e. Eochaidh O'Floinn, a celebrated Irish poet and historian, who died about the year 984.

² *Sang.* c. for "Cecinit," A. There is a copy of a poem attributed to Eochaidh O'Floinn, in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of O'Clery (R. Ir. Acad.), p. 18, which gives 300 years as the duration of the Parrthalonian occupation of Ireland; but a copy of the same poem in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 274, has 500.

³ *Happened.* Tánig, A.; lit. "came."

⁴ *Succeeding.* do ġnarč, for do tánartar, A.; lit. "that succeeded."

⁵ *Tamhleachda*: i.e. Plague graves.

⁶ *Death.* b., A.; abbrev. for báġ.

⁷ *Adhnoman.* The meaning of the characters "uu," which follow the name of Adhnoman, is not clear, unless they represent the words "da coig," for "da coir," "who went."

⁸ *In the Invasions*: i.e. in the "Books of Invasions."

Cinel Conaill; the Modharn, between Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain; and the Finn and Banna in Uladh; the Muaidh and Sligech in Connacht.

Four years after the eruption of Brena, the death of Parrthalon took place. In Sen Magh Ealta he was buried. The reason, moreover, why that is called Sen Magh is because no tree ever grew there. Five hundred and two, or 402 years, as Eochaidh¹ sang,² Parrthalon's people were in Erin. The first plague that happened³ in Erin after the Flood was the pestilence of Parrthalon's people. It commenced on Monday, the 1st of May, and prevailed until the succeeding⁴ Sunday. From that plague of Parrthalon's people the Tamhleachda⁵ of the men of Erin are called.

Erinn was waste for thirty years after the death⁶ of Parrthalon, until Nimhedh, son of Adhnoman⁷ .uu. came to Inbher Sgene. He occupied Erinn afterwards, as it is related in the Invasions⁸ of Erinn.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2355. At this time the Fir Bolg A.M. 2355.
occupied Erin. But this has not been proved.⁹

Kal. Anno Mundi 2390.¹⁰ In this time the Tuatha De A.M. 2390.
Danann, viz., Dealbaeth, and Bress, the Daghdha, Nuadha,
and¹¹ Ogmha, and the rest,¹² overcame the Fir Bolg.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2544.¹³ Nel, son of Fenius, learned A.M. 2544. in many languages, went to Egypt.

You have heard from me, O, Readers, that I like not to have the labour of writing this section imposed on me, wherefore it is that I beseech of you, for the sake of true

⁹ But this has not been proved. ῑ.
ἡ. ἥ. probandum (for "sed non hoc
probatum") εἶπε, A. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 73, where the date
of the arrival of the Fir Bolg in
Ireland is fixed at A.M. 2657; and
Todd's *Nennius*, p. 44, n. 1.

¹⁰ 2390. The MS. A. reads *ii.m.*
cccxc.xlmm, the last six characters

(x_l1111) being surrounded, as shown in the text, by a circle of dots, in token of deletion.

¹¹ *And.* օգարր, A.; for օցար or օցար.

¹² *And the rest.* ἑλικοι, for et
ἑλικοι (et reliqui), A.

¹³ 2544. 11.m.cccxxxi. A., manifestly a mistake for 11.m.ccccxlii.

oirbri tre fir choigle gan iningrim tríd (mað tuigter lip creð fodepa inn amlað) or ar demin nað iáð cláinn firbirið ar cirtað.

¶ Et. Tocomla dno Milid mac ðile a hEarbáin don Scíthia ocur ar an Scíthia an Egipt iar nguinn Refloir mic Nemaín (amail gartur a ngabalaid Epeann); et na tuig gurub go gar iar Nell an Aegipt, ađt il bliaðna na diais čena, paimis Milid ar in Scíthia iar nguinn Refloir oc cornam plaitir na Scíthia. Céð mbare a mór cablað amail ađriurepp an cairt ar ar tairpungeð an čoirri. Cóis lanamna .x. gacha bairce ocur amur gan mnaoi inte. Anrat tri mura a ninnri Tappobana; tri mur aile dno for fairge mara p. go pancuttar go Forann, go ruz aegipte. Ro foğlaimrit raoiri andurin. Anrat ocht mbliadna la Forann an Aegipt arpo rilat a nil dana ocur a nil gnioma, Luid Scotar ingen Forann go Milid mac ðile. Iarppin do čoið Milid cona pluaid for mur moir, ocur Scotar ingen Forann leir, tar innri Tappobanae, ocur anrat mir inte. Impad iarppin timcioll na Scíthia do inber mara Cairp. Anrat torc teopa nomada for mur Cairp pua dórð na murdučann condatfairce Cairce dpaoi. Rairrit iarum reač pind sleðe Ripe atuaið gur gabrat

¹ *Fault.* The meaning of this is, that the uncertainty of the events narrated is not to be attributed to negligence, or ignorance of their profession as hereditary antiquaries, on the part of the Clann Firbisigh.

² *The death of Nel.* In all the tracts relating to this subject, Nel is said to have died in Egypt. The words in italics have, therefore, been supplied, to make the sense of the passage clear.

³ *Taprobane:* i.e. Ceylon.

⁴ *Red Sea.* Fairge mara p., A., i.e. Fairge mara rompa, lit. "the Sea of the Red Sea"; mur romur,

gen. mara rompa, being a corruption of "mare rubrum." See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 231, n. °.

⁵ *Pharaoh.* Forann, A.

⁶ *Married.* Luid go, A., lit. "went unto."

⁷ *"Inber:"* i.e. estuary or mouth. During the Middle Ages the Caspian Sea appears to have been considered an arm of the Northern Ocean, although it had been pronounced to be a lake by Herodotus and Ptolemy. Strabo, following Eratosthenes, calls it a gulph (lib. xi., cap. vi., sect. 1; C. 507); and the cosmographer Aethicus, who is supposed to have lived in the

friendship, not to reproach me for it (if the reason thereof is understood by you), for it is certain that it is not the Clann Firisigh who are in fault.¹

Kal. Milidh, son of Bile, proceeded then from Spain to Scythia, and from Scythia to Egypt, after the slaying of Reflor, son of Neman (as it is found in the Invasions of Erinn); and understand not that it was soon after *the death of Nel*² in Egypt, but many years, indeed, after it, that Milidh departed from Scythia, after the slaying of Reflor, contending for the sovereignty of Scythia. His great fleet consisted of 100 ships, as the vellum relates from which this copy has been drawn; fifteen families in each ship, and soldiers without wives in it *besides*. They remained three months in the island of Taprobane.³ Three months more, also, *they were* on the Red Sea,⁴ until they came to Pharaoh,⁵ the king of Egypt. They learned the arts of that country. They remained eight years with Pharaoh in Egypt, where they propagated their various arts and their various actions. Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, married⁶ Milidh, son of Bile. After that, Milidh went with his host on the great sea, (and Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, along with him), past the island of Taprobane, in which they stayed a month. They rowed afterwards round Scythia to the "Inbher"⁷ of the Caspian Sea. They remained three *nomada*⁸ motionless on the Caspian Sea, through the chaunting of mermaids, until Caicher, the druid, rescued them. They voyaged afterwards past the point of Sliabh Rife, from the north, until they landed in Dacia. They stayed a month there.

fourth century, describes it as flowing from the Northern Ocean. (See *Aethici Cosmographia*, ed. Gronovii; Lugd. Batav. 1722). Cosmas Indicopleustes, who flourished in the sixth century, says that it flowed from the Northern Sea to the East. (*Collect. Nova Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum*, ed. Montfaucon; Parisiis, 1706; tom. ii.,

p. 132). Marco Polo seems to have been the first who really exploded the mediæval notion. (*Travels*, Bohn's ed., p. 33).

⁸ *Nomada*: pl. of nomaid, a period of time, the duration of which has not been defined, but apparently signifying some ennead of time, probably either nine days, or nights.

ανδρακια. Αληρατ μίρ ανδ. Αρβεττ Καίσερ τραιοί
 πρίυ, νι ανρυν ζο ριρυν ηθρινν. Ραιρριος ρεε Ζοτiam,
 ρεε Ζερμαιν το θρεζαινν, con zabrat Εαρβάλιν, θα
 ρολαίη ί αρ α ccionn. Αληρατ ανηριν xxx. βλιαδνα, ocur
 ρο ριζριτ ceτpe caτa αρ 1^a. ρρι Ρρερενυ ocur Longbarou
 ocur θachpu, ocur ρο μεραιο uile ρε Μιλιθ mac θιλε.
 Um cept nεppáine ρο ρερτα na caτa ριν, ocur αρ θεριν
 ρο hainmniccedo θειριυμ Μιλιθ Ερραινε; ocur αρ ιντε
 ρο ζενρατ θα mac Μιλιθ .i. Ερεμον ocur ηθρενναν,
 ιθηέ αν θα ροραρ; αν θα ριηριος .i. Donn ocur Εθιρ; αρ
 ιρ ταιρ ρο ζεναρ Donn ιριν Sciτia, ocur Εθιρ αν
 αεγipτ.

Θυρ τάνις tam αονλαίτε ιν Εαρβάλιν .xii. lanamna
 ιμ α ττρι ριζυ .i. Μιλιθ mac θιλε, υιγε ocur Οιγε. Το-
 cumluio .xliii. lanamna ocur ceτpe amuir la maccoib
 Μιλιθ ocur la scoit ιngen Ροραινν, ρορ ραιρζε docum
 Ερινν. Το chuattur ιαρυν το zabáil Ερενν ις ινπερ
 slaini. Τιμciλλρατ Ερινν ρο τρι ζυρ zabrat ραθεοις
 αν ινπερ sgene. Το chuaid Ερεννάν ροραρ mic Μιλιθ
 ιριν ρερνα ριúil το θερζιν ca epur uaτa ζο τίρ. Αθβατ
 ανν ζυρ ρζαοιλρετ α baill um cairpcciθ, ocur το βερτ
 α cenn αν ucht α mathar ας hég, ocur ροceρd opnuθ αρ.
 Oetber, αρ α mathair, ρόιθ ηθρεναιν εθιρ θα ινπερ
 ρεθ ni ραινicc ινπερ ζυρ τάνιcc, ρορζαρ ρριρ ινπερ ó
 ττάνιc. Ιρ ιν λοριν ταινιc αιηβτine uáτmar ocur
 ρζαρυρ αν βαρc αραιθ Donn mac Μιλιθ .l. ρεαρ ocur
 .xii. mnaoí, ocur ceτpa hamair, ζυρ baideo ας na dum-
 achaiθ ιριν ραιρρζι έιαρ θα naραρ τεθ n'Duinn. Όία

¹ *Gothia*. Gaethluighe, or Getulia, according to O'Flaherty. See *Ogygia*, p. 67. Rather the country of the Goths.

² *Bregann*. Brigantia, the Flavium Brigantium of antiquity; the port of Betanzos, in Spanish Galicia. See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 238, n. ^a.

³ *Died*. Θυρ τάνις tam αον-
 λαίτε, A.; lit. "there came a plague

of one day"; but used to express
 "there died of a plague in one day."

⁴ *Sons*. ^c moiu., for maccoib, A.

⁵ *Was drowned*. Αθβατ, A.; lit.
 "he was drowned"; but sometimes
 idiomatically used to signify immer-
 sion.

⁶ *Said his mother*. The meaning
 of the above expression is rather ob-

Caicher, the druid, said to them, "we shall not stay until we reach Erinn." They subsequently passed by Gothia,¹ by Germany, to Bregann,² until they occupied Spain. It was uninhabited on their arrival. They remained there thirty years, and fought fifty-four battles against Frisians, and Longobards, and Bachru; and they were all gained by Milidh, son of Bile. For the right of Spain these battles were fought; and hence he was called "Milidh of Spain." And it was in it Milidh's two sons, Eremon and hErennan, were born. These were the two youngest. The two oldest were Donn and Ebhir; for in the east, in Scythia, Donn was born, and Ebhir in Egypt.

Twelve families died³ of a plague in one day in Spain, together with their three kings, viz.:—Milidh, son of Bile, Uige, and Oige. Forty-seven families and four soldiers went with the sons⁴ of Milidh, and with Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, on the sea to Erinn. They subsequently proceeded to land in Erinn at Inbher Slaini. They sailed round Erinn thrice, until finally they came to Inbher Sgene. Erenan, the youngest of Milidh's sons, went up into the mast to see how far they were from the land. He was drowned⁵ there, so that his limbs were severed by rocks, and, in dying, his head was placed on his mother's breast and gave forth a sigh. "No wonder," said his mother,⁶ "Erenan's going between two Inbhers, but he reached not the Inbher to which he came; he separated from the Inbher from which he came." In that day there came a terrible storm, and the ship in which was Donn, son of Milidh, with fifty men, twelve women, and four soldiers,⁷ was cast away, so that they were drowned at the Dumacha in the western sea, called Tech nDuinn.

scure. It seems to be in the nature of a proverb, founded on Erenan's death at Inbher Sgene, after having left Inbher Slaini. A play upon the word "Inbher" seems also intended.

⁷ Four soldiers. ⁿc7 αμαρ, A.
ⁿc7 for τετρα, four. αμαρ, pl. of αμαρ, a soldier.

ḡárbaoín póp |Ct. maóí gabair tarḡur mic Milíð
 Érínn in Inber Sḡéne, póp .xiii. Lúnae, ocur aḡbaḡ ann
 bean Áimeḡḡín ḡlúingil .i. Sḡene ḡaúilrip, ocur póc-
 per a pēart ann, unde Inber Sḡene. Áḡur pócpear
 pērt Áḡannainḡ ḡon leḡ ele. ḡpear laite iar ḡgabail
 nÉḡenn ḡo maccoib Milíð pa cuiprip caḡ Sleḡe mīp
 pḡi ḡemnaiḡ ocur pḡi Pómopchaiḡ, ocur pḡ meabaiḡ
 pía maccoib Míleḡ, ocur pḡ gabrat cennur Éḡenn ḡo
 haḡḡarr iarum, ocur apaile.

Scurum ḡo aimrip oile, ocur cuipēḡ an tíḡḡar lēp.

|Ct. Enair ui. Pátriciur natúr ērt in hoc anno.

|Ct. Enair uii.

|Ct. iii.

|Ct. iiii.

|Ct. u.

|Ct. ui.

|Ct. i.

|Ct. ii.

|Ct. iii.

|Ct. iiii.

|Ct. u. Muipēḡach ḡipeḡ ḡo marbaḡ la Caolbaḡ
 mac Cḡuínḡ, la Ríḡ nUlaḡ, oc Pōrt pḡḡ uar ḡaball.

|Ct. u. Eochairḡ muḡḡmeḡon mac Muipēḡaiḡ ḡipḡ
 p. annur octo. Pátriciur captiur ērt in Hiberniam
 ductur.

¹ *Thursday.* In the margin of MS. A. there is a note in O'Flaherty's handwriting, "Kl. Maii die 4, 1/2."

² *Erennan's.* arḡo., A., for Áḡannainḡ, gen. of Áḡannan, as the name is frequently written.

³ *They fought.* pa cuiprip, A., for pa cuiprip, lit. "they put."

⁴ *Very soon.* ḡo hḡ., A., for ḡo haḡḡarr.

⁵ *I pass.* pcurum, A.; lit. "I desist."

⁶ *He Who Is will bless it.* qḡḡ an tíḡḡ lēp., A. The translation is

but a conjectural interpretation of this curious form of abbreviation, which would read cuipēḡ an tíḡḡar lēp, and mean "He Who Is will bless it." The words an tí ḡá, "He Who Is," are at present used in many parts of Ireland to signify the Divinity.

⁷ *Kal. January vi. : i.e. the kalends, or first, of January fell on the sixth day of the week; which answers to the year A.D. 353. From this down to where the year of the World 4481—rectè 4381—(corresponding to A.D. 429), is given, there are seventy-six "Kal.," each of which represents a*

On Thursday,¹ the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the Moon, the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Erinn at Inbher Sgene, and the wife of Aimerigin Gluingil, *i.e.* Sgene Davilsir, died there, and her grave was made there; hence it was called Inbher Sgene. Erennan's² grave was placed on the other side. The third day after the occupation of Erinn by the sons of Miledh, they fought³ the battle of Sliabh Mis against demons and Fomorians, and the sons of Milidh gained it, and they assumed the sovereignty of Erinn very soon⁴ afterwards; and so forth.

I pass⁵ to another time, and He Who Is will bless it.⁶

Kal. January⁷ vi. In this year Patrick was born. [A.D.353.]

Kal. January⁸ vii.

Kal.⁹ iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

Kal.¹⁰ v. Muiredhach Tirech slain by Caelbadh, son of Crund, King of Uladh, at Port Riogh, over the Dabhall. [364.]

Kal. v.¹¹ Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, son of Muiredhach Tirech, reigned¹² eight years. Patrick is carried a captive into Hibernia. [364.]

year. This is the first entry in B., the three first leaves of which are wanting.

⁸ *Kal. January vii.* This means that the 1st of January fell on the seventh day of the week, and indicates the year 354, in which the 1st of January fell on a Saturday.

⁹ *Kal. iii.* The year 354 (Dom. let. B) having begun on a Saturday, the 1st of January in the year 355 (Dom. let. A) fell on Sunday. A year seems, therefore, to have been here omitted.

¹⁰ *Kal. v.* The date 357 appears in the margin in the handwriting of the

late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar; but the kalends of January fell on a Wednesday in that year. The entry is, however, probably misplaced, and should appear under the year 358.

¹¹ *Kal. v.* These characters, being seemingly but a repetition of the criteria for 364, have not been reckoned as a year. See note ⁹.

¹² *Reigned.* "p., "A., for "regnat," or "regnavit;" or probably for *riġ* (king), in which sense it has been interpreted by the transcriber of B.

|ct. ii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct.
 |ct. πατριου α captiuitate solutus est per an-
 gelum.
 |ct. i.
 |ct. Eochaidh muiġmedon mortuus est. Criomthan
 mac Fiódhaicċ r. in Hibernia annis .ii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct. ii. Criomthán mac Fiódhaicċ mortuus est.
 πατριου ad Germanum.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. ii.
 |ct. iii.
 |ct. i.
 |ct.
 |ct. Níall .ix. Gíallach r. annis .xxii.
 |ct. iii.

¹ *Kal. v.* The ferial numbers for this year and the following (366, 367) are manifestly incorrect, and should be, respectively, i. and ii.

² *Five years.* In most authorities the duration of Criomthand's reign is extended to thirteen years. See next note.

³ *Died.* mortuus est (mortuus est), A and B. Either the number of years allotted to Criomthand's reign, at the year 371, is too little, and his obit misplaced here, or the accession of his

successor, Níall, which appears under the year 384, should be entered under this year. See last note, and also notes ⁶, p. 17, and ⁴, p. 19.

⁴ *Kal. iv.* The 1st of January in the year 376 having fallen on a Friday, (and the Dominical Letters being C B), the ferial number for this year should be i.

⁵ *Kal.* The ferial number ii. and the year "378" are added in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, who has corrected the feriæ for the suc-

Kal. vi.	A.D.
Kal. ¹ v.	—
Kal. vi.	
Kal.	
Kal. Patrick was released from captivity by an angel.	[369.]
Kal. i.	
Kal. Eochaidh Muighmedhoin died. Criomthand, son	[371.]
of Fiodhach, reigned five years ² in Hibernia.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vi. Criomthand, son of Fiodhach, died. ³ Patrick	[376.]
[went] to Germanus.	
Kal. iv. ⁴	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vii.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ⁵	
Kal. Niall ⁶ of the Nine Hostages reigned twenty-	[384.]
seven years.	
Kal. ⁷ iii.	

ceeding twenty-seven years in accordance with his view of the chronology. But, as there are forty-six "Kal." from this date to the year 429, it is plain that O'Flaherty's calculation does not here agree with the chronology of this Chronicle.

⁶ *Niall*. See note ³, p. 16. If the period ascribed to Criomthand's reign at the year 371 be correct, this entry is, very likely, misplaced, and should appear above under the year 376, or 377. It being evident that one of the "Kal. Kal." which appear in the text between "Kal. i." and "Kal. iii."

is redundant, they are only reckoned as one year. The ferial numbers for the succeeding twenty-five years are correct, with few exceptions, which it has not been considered necessary specially to point out, as the criteria are in general so irregularly noted, that any attempt to bring them into harmony with the series of "Kal." or years, would occupy too much space.

⁷ *Kal. iii.* Should be "Kal. iv.," the year 385 having commenced on a Wednesday, and E being the Dominical Letter.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. uu.

| Ct. i.

| Ct. uii.

| Ct. ii.

| Ct. iiij.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. uii.

| Ct. i.

| Ct. ii.

| Ct. iij.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. uu.

| Ct. uii.

| Ct. i.

| Ct. iij.

| Ct. iiij.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. uu.

| Ct. uii.

| Ct. i.

| Ct. ii.

| Ct. iij.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. uu.

| Ct. iiij. Níall naoigiallaċ moztuup ep̃t iap̃ na guin

oċoċaib̃ mac Enna Cíñoŕealaig̃ iġ muip̃ nīċt.

| Ct. i. Naċi mac ſiaċrach p̃. annip̃ .xxiiij.

¹ *Kal.* iv. Corrected to i., by O'Flaherty, who has added the Sunday sign, ☉. But this is the year 405 according to his calculation; and although the ferial numbers for the fourteen years which follow, while not entirely in accord with the feriae for the years 412 to 426, agree perfectly with the criteria for 406 to 420—thus

probably indicating 405 as the correct year—it has not been thought desirable to depart from the reckoning of the original. Other criteria written in the margin by the same hand cannot now be read, a part of the margin having been cut off, and the fragment "A^o. 405. Kl. Ja. . . ." only being legible.

Kal. v.
 Kal. vi.
 Kal. i.
 Kal. vii.
 Kal. ii.
 Kal. iv.
 Kal. v.
 Kal. vii.
 Kal. i.
 Kal. ii.
 Kal. iii.
 Kal. v.
 Kal. vi.
 Kal. vii.
 Kal. i.
 Kal. iii.
 Kal. iv.
 Kal. v.
 Kal. vi.
 Kal. vii.
 Kal. i.
 Kal. iii.
 Kal. iv.
 Kal. v.
 Kal. vi.

A.D.

—

Kal.¹ iv. Niall of the Nine Hostages died, after being [411.]
 wounded by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennsealach, at the
 Ictian Sea.

Kal.² i. Nathi,³ son of Fiachra, reigned twenty-three⁴ [412.]
 years.

¹ *Kal. i.* This ferial should be ii., the Dominical letters for the year 412 being G F.

² *Nathi.* Otherwise Dathi. The note *rí Erenn*, for "Ri Erenn" (King of Erin), appears in the margin.

⁴ *Twenty-three.* As there are only

sixteen "Kal." from this to the record of Nathi's death, this entry seems to be misplaced, and should appear under the year 405. The anachronisms pointed out in note ³, p. 16, and note ⁶, p. 17, would seem to have led to this error also.

1ct. iii.

1ct. iiii.

1ct. ui.

1ct. uii.

1ct. i.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iiii.

1ct. u.

1ct. ui.

1ct. uii.

1ct. ii.

1ct. iii.

1ct. iiii.

1ct. u.

1ct. uii.

1ct. i. Naí mac Ríacraí iníteruic ioc Sleib Ealpa
pulmine, ar ngabáil Ríche Eireann et an domain
conuige sein.

1ct. ii. Ab initio mundi secundum Ebreos
.iiii.m.cccc.lxxxii. Laoḡaire mac Nell Regnum Hiber-
niæ tenuit .xxx. annis.

1ct. iii. Ab incarnatione Domini cccc.lxxxii°.

1ct. ui. Ab morte Conculaind herois usque ad
hunc annum cccc.lxxxii.; a morte Concupair mic Neirra
cccc.xii. anni sunt.

Patricius .i. archiepiscopus in Hiberniam uenit
atque Scotor baptizare inchoat, nono anno Teodori

¹ Kal. iv. Kal. iii., B., which is incorrect. It should be v.

² Nathi. See note ³, p. 19.

³ Sliabh Ealpa, i.e. the Alps.

⁴ Kal. ii. The year 428 having been leap year, and A G the Domini-
cal letters, the year 434 (Dom. Let. G)
was the next on which the Kalends of
January fell on the second feria (Mon-
day). The correct ferial should be iii.

⁵ 4481. The MS. reads .iiii. m. cccc.
lxxxii. a mistake for .iiii. m. ccclxxxii.
(4381), the latter being the year of
the world, according to the Hebrew
computation, corresponding to A.D.
432, as estimated by the Irish An-
nalists. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,
Prologium, p. [8].

⁶ Kal. iii. This ferial has been
altered to vi. (*rectè* v.) by O'Flaherty,

Kal. iii.	A.D.
Kal. ¹ iv.	[414.]
Kal. vi.	
Kal. vii.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vi.	
Kal. vii.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. iv.	
Kal. v.	
Kal. vii.	

Kal. i. Nathí,² son of Fiachra, perished by lightning at Sliabh Ealpa,³ after possessing the sovereignty of Erinn, and of the world, so far. [428.]

Kal.⁴ ii. From the beginning of the world, according to the Hebrews, 4481⁵ years. Laeghaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Hibernia thirty years. [429.]

Kal.⁶ iii. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 432 years. [431.]

Kal. vi. From the death of the hero, Cucullainn,⁷ to this year, there are 431 years; from the death of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,⁸ 412 years. [432.]

Patrick, *i.e.* the Archbishop, comes to Hibernia, and begins to baptize the Scoti, in the ninth year of Theo-

who has also added a marginal note, of which only the characters "A°. 43. . . Kl. Ja. . ." are left, the rest having been cut off.

⁷ *Cucullainn.* A marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, partly mutilated, reads thus:—"431 ann. a Morte Cuculann. . 2°. A°. æræ xpi. obiit . O'D. . . fol. 13. . ."

⁸ *Conchobhar Mac Nessa.* At foot

of this entry, in A., the figures 432
48
394
appear in O'Flaherty's hand. The 394 should, of course, be 384, signifying the number of years that elapsed between the death of Conchobhar and the advent of St. Patrick, according to O'Flaherty's opinion. See *Ogygia*, p. 282.

minoris, primo anno Episcopatus Sixti .xlvi. Episcopi
Romanae Ecclesiae, in 1111^o. anno regni Laegaire mic
Nell.

| Ct. 111. Prima indictio.

| Ct. 1. Ceona brad Saxan an Epinn.

| Ct.

| Ct. 111. Dperal ní Laigen mortuus ert.

| Ct. u.

| Ct. 111. Secundinus et Auxilius et Erreninus
mittuntur ad Hibernenses, aet ní po gabrad aipechur
na ugdarrar i pé Padraic nama. Sencur Mór do
repiobað ipin bliadainri.

| Ct. 1. Natiuitas Sanctae Brigidae dia cédaoin an
ochtmað uathad epca Febrá. Dia cédaoin po gab
caille go nočd noğaið an .xiii.; dia cédaoin an .xxiii.
quieuit.

| Ct. 11. Maine mac Nell mortuus ert. Sixtus
episcopus Romae, quieuit. Amalgað mac Riaprað ní
Connacht mortuus ert .i. céo ní Connacht iar
ccreioiñ.

| Ct. 111.

¹ 45th. xlv. A., corrected by
O'Flaherty to 45, which is followed
in B.; xlv being very likely a mis-
reading for xlv. A marginal note
by O'F. has been mutilated, the fol-
lowing only remaining:—" . . . 15
Indictio 6. per Jul. . . .
a Dominica [Theo]dosii. A^o.
423."

² Kal. vii. The first of the Indic-
tion corresponds to the year 433, in
which the 1st of January fell on a
Sunday. O'Flaherty adds the note
"A. Litera Dominica" in the margin.

³ Kal. iii. The "Kal." for this and
the following year are written in
one line in A., and a mutilated note,
" F. . . . Ja. fer. 3"

(meaning that the Dominical letter
was F, and the 1st of January fell on
Tuesday), appears in the margin in
O'Flaherty's handwriting. It doubt-
less represented the criteria for the
year 435.

⁴ Kal. vi. Recte vii.

⁵ Kal. i. After "Kal. i.," the year
and Dominical letter (A^o. 439, A.)
have been added by O'F.

⁶ Birth. There is a note of O'Fla-
herty's in the margin, "Natus A^o.
449, . . i.e. 16 Feby.," and a muti-
lated memorandum, of which the fol-
lowing is all that can be read:—
" . . . 8^a. feria 4 8 Febr., S.
Brigida (47^o. 2^o. Mar.) eic;

24
quarta;"

dosius the younger, the first year of the episcopate of Sixtus, 45th¹ Bishop of the Roman Church, and the fourth year of the reign of Laeghaire, son of Niall. A.D. —

Kal.² vii. First Indiction. [433.]

Kal. i. First Saxon depredation in Erin. [434.]

Kal.

Kal.³ iii. Bresal, King of Laighen, died. [436.]

Kal. v.

Kal.⁴ vi. Secundinus, and Auxilius, and Esserninus [438.]
are sent to the Irish; but they obtained not pre-eminence or authority in the time of Patrick alone. The Senchus Mór was written in this year.

Kal. i.⁵ Birth⁶ of St. Brigid, on a Wednesday, the 8th [439.]
of the February moon; on a Wednesday, the 18th, she received⁷ the veil, with eight virgins; on a Wednesday, the 28th, she rested.⁸

Kal.⁹ ii. Maine, son of Niall, died.¹⁰ Sixtus, Bishop of [440.]
Rome, quievit.¹¹ Amhalgadh, son of Fiachra, King of Connacht, died, *i.e.* the first King of Connacht after the faith.¹²

Kal.¹³ iii.

but, in consequence of its fragmentary condition, it is not easy to decide whether it refers to her birth or reception of the veil.

⁷ *Received.* *no 5ap, for no 5ab,* she received.

⁸ *Rested.* A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "A^o. 523 . . . Feb. fer. 4 ae 28" (*i.e.* A^o. 533 . . . February, fourth day of the week, 28th of the moon).

⁹ *Kal. ii.* The year 440 is added in the margin in O'Flaherty's hand.

¹⁰ *Died.* *mopɽur,* for mortuus est, A. B.

¹¹ *Quievit.* *q., A.,* for *quievit,* the

expression generally used in recording the death of ecclesiastics throughout this Chronicle; *mortuus est,* or *moritur,* being the form used in the case of laics. A marginal note in O'F.'s hand, partly destroyed, reads:— ". . . [4]40 . . . Mar. [Six]tus obiit. litera Dominica . . . Ja. fer. 2."

¹² *After the faith,* *i.e.* after the introduction of the faith. This obit is written in the lower margin of A., p. 6, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text.

¹³ *Kal. iii.* The ferial numbers for this and the three following years should be, respectively, iv., v., vi., and vii.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. i.

1Ct. iii. Bellum Femen in quo cecidit mac Cairtin, mic Colbot, mic Nell. Alíi dicunt ar do cruicnið do.

1Ct. iiii. Quier Secundini filii Reptituti, lxxuº. anno aetatis suae, cuius mater Culmana Patricii soror.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. i.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iii.

1Ct. iiii. Catrainioð mór ría Laegaire mac Nell for Laiğneir.

1Ct. ii. Feir Temra la Laegaire mac Neill.

1Ct. iiii.

1Ct. i. Morr Enna mic Caðbaða.

1Ct. ii.

1Ct. iiii. Dormitatio Sancti Senir Patricii episcopi .i. Glordoniensis Ecclesiae.

1Ct. ii. Cað Alða Tara ría Laiğnið for Laegaire in quo ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est iurans per solem et uentum ré boues eis Dimissurum.

¹ *Kal.* iv. The criteria, “. . . E. . . . Ja. fer. 4” (E the Dominical letter; kalends of January on the 4th feria, or Wednesday), answering to the year 447, have been noted in the margin by O’Flaherty. The criteria for the six following years should be iv., v., vii., i., ii., and iii., respectively.

² *Kal.* vi. Corrected to vii. by O’Flaherty, to correspond with the year 449.

³ *Kal.* iv. This is the year 453 according to O’Flaherty, who has

noted that year in the margin, adding D as the Dominical letter. He has also altered the ferial number to 5.

⁴ *Temhair*, i.e. Tara. O’Flaherty adds the marginal note, “454, C. Kal. Ja. on Friday.”

⁵ *Kal.* i. O’Flaherty adds the year 456, and the Dom. Letters A G in the marg.

⁶ *Church.* aecliaē, A. The criteria for the year 458 have been noted in margin by O’F., who adds,

Kal. vi.	A.D.
Kal. vii.	—
Kal. i.	
Kal. iii. Battle of Feimin, in which fell the son of Cairthind, son of Colboth, son of Niall. Some say that he was of the Picts.	[445.]
Kal. ¹ iv. Death of Secundinus, son of Restitutus, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, whose mother, Culmana, was Patrick's sister.	[446.]
Kal. v.	
Kal. ² vi.	
Kal. i.	
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iii.	
Kal. ³ iv. A great battle-breach by Laeghaire, son of Niall, over the Lagenians.	[452.]
Kal. vi. The Feast of Temhair ⁴ celebrated by Laeghaire, son of Niall.	[453.]
Kal. vii.	
Kal. ⁵ i. Death of Enna, son of Cathbadh.	[455.]
Kal. ii.	
Kal. iv. Repose of Old Saint Patrick, Bishop, <i>i.e.</i> of the church ⁶ of Glastonbury.	[457.]
Kal. v. The battle of Ath Dara gained by the Lagenians over Laeghaire, in which he was taken prisoner; but he was straightway set at liberty, upon swearing by the sun and wind that he would forgive them the Borumha. ⁷	[458.]

"Drust mac Erb. Rex Pictorum obiit, Cod. Cl.;" "Cod. Cl." meaning "Codex Cluanensis," or "Annals of Clonmacnois," in which the death of Drust is recorded under the year 445.

⁷ *Forgive them the Borumha.* γέ bouer eir τῶν ἰσχυρῶν (se boves eis dimissurum), A. B. This means that Laeghaire undertook to remit the Borumha, or Boromean Tribute.

A. has a marginal note in O'Flaherty's hand, "κατὰ ἀτὰ Ὀδάρη, A^o. 458, War. Antiq. p. 32" ("Battle of Ath Dara, Anno 458, Ware's Antiquities, p. 32"); and a further note, μακάρο να βορμήνα, "remission of the Borumha," in the hand of the late Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar—both of which are omitted in B.

Κε. ιι. Κατ' Ατθα Δαρα ρια Λαιγναιβ ρορ Λαογαίρε,
quibus Cremtano tunc praeserat.

Κ. Μορρ Λαεγαίρε mic Nell ις Σρεαλλαιξ Δαιρίλ
ρορ ταεβ Cairi ι Μαίξ Λίρε, εδιρ να δά εnoc ι. Είρε
ocur Αλβα [αν] ανμανο. Α ραττα ρε Λαιγναιβ ι. Σριαν
ocur γαοτ ρο μαρβραο ε ανο, ρicut Ποετα διαιτ:—

Αδοβατ Λαεγαίρε mac Nell
Ρορ ταοβ Cairi γλαιρι ιτίρ
Duile De απογεαιβ ραιτ
Τυγρτο δάιλ mbair ρορραν ριξ.

Κε. ιι. Initium Regni Oilealla muile mic Nathi.

Κε. ιιι.

Κε. ι.

Κε. ιι. Domangart mac Niri quieuit.

Κε. ιιι. Quier Benigni successoris Patricii.

Κε. ιι.

Κε. ιιι. Ρειρ Τεμπα λα hOilell Molt.

Κε. ιιι.

Κε. ι.

Κε. ιιι.

Κε. ιιιι. Δορνογαλ δρί éle ρορ Λαιγναιβ ρια Oilell
Molt.

[Κε.] Κατ' Δουμαίξε Αίθρι ρια Λαιγναιβ ρορ Oilell
Molt.

Κε. ιι.

Κε. ι.

¹ Kal. vi. The criteria for the year 460 have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty, who also adds the mem., "Crimthann Rex Lageniae." This record seems a repetition of the previous entry.

² Erinn. Είρε, A. B.

³ Kal. v. O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the criteria for the year 464 in the margin. At the end of the entry, however, he has noted the year 463.

⁴ Domangart. The note "462, Kal. J. 2" (462, Kalends of January on 2nd feria), has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁵ Kal. iii. O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the marginal note, "469, S. Benign. ob^t. E. Kl. Ja. 4."

⁶ Benignus. δῖγνι, A.; δῖγνι, B.

⁷ Feast. This is the year 471 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the criteria, "C. Kl. Ja. Friday," and

Kal.¹ vi. The battle of Ath Dara *gained* against Laeghaire by the Lagenians, over whom Crimthand was then commander. A.D.
[459.]

K. Death of Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greallach Daiphil, on the side of Cais in Magh Lífé, between the two hills, viz., Erinn² and Alba *are* their names. His guarantees to the Lagenians, *i.e.* the sun and wind, that killed him there, as the Poet said:— [460.]

Laeghaire, son of Niall, died
On the side of Cais, green its land;
The elements of God, which he had pledged as guarantee,
Inflicted the doom of death on the King.

Kal.³ v. Commencement of the reign of Oilill Molt, son of Nathi. [461.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii. Domangart⁴ Mac Nisi quievit. [464.]

Kal.⁵ iii. Quies of Benignus,⁶ successor of Patrick. [465.]

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. The Feast⁷ of Temhair celebrated by Oilill Molt. [467.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal.⁸ iv. The conflict of Brí Ele *gained* over the Lagenians by Oilill Molt. [471.]

[Kal.⁹] Battle of Dumagh Aicher *gained* by the Lagenians over Oilill Molt. [472.]

Kal.¹⁰ vi.

Kal. i.

also the note, "468, War. Ant., p. 17," signifying that the event is referred to the latter year in Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 17.

⁸ Kal. iv. O'Flaherty has noted the criteria for the year 475 in the margin.

⁹ [Kal.] This Kal., together with ferial for the year 476, has been inserted by O'Flaherty. It is apparent, from the order of the ferial numbers, that a "Kal." was omitted by the scribe.

¹⁰ Kal. vi. Corrected to vii. by O'F., who makes this the year 477.

†Ct. ii.

†Ct. iii. Mopp Conaill Cpeñtáinn mic Néll.

†Ct. ui.

†Ct. vii.

†C.

†C.

†Ct.

†Ct. i. Oilill Molt do tuitim la Muirceptač mac Earca (.i. rí Epeann) a ccač Ocha, et la Lucčaið mac Laegaire, et la Fergur Cippbél mac Conaill Cpeñtáinne, et la Fiacrač Lónn mac Coelboč ríç Dál Aráirde, unde dec mac Dóe diait:—

Mop cač Ocha ferrá itir,
Immortalta cata íl,
Fop Oilill Molt mac Dací,
Meabuirh rí Dál Aráirde,
La Luccaið la Fiacrač Lónn
Ír la Muirceptač mop oll,
La Fergur mac Conáill caomh,
Leó do cer Oilill ræp ríç;
Et la Fergur ço locht,
Leo itpročair Oilill ræp Molt.

At tempore Concuſair mic Nerra urque ad Cormac mac Airt, ccc.iii. anni sunt. At Cormac urque ad hoc bellum cc.iii.

†Ct. ii. Initium regni Lugdač mic Laogaire.

¹ *Kal. iii.* The year 480, the Dominical letters (F E), and the corresponding ferial number (iii.), have been added in the marg. by O'F.

² *Kal. i.* O'Flaherty has added the year 484 in the margin, together with the Dom. Letters A G, and the proper ferial. He also adds the further note, "483, B. Kal. J. Sat. quo Oililli necem Annal. Ult. ha-

bent. Unde ad Dalriedinos in Scotia, 20. an." The Annals of Ulster record the battle of Ocha under the year 482, and again under 483, adding "secundum alios."

³ *Of the blemish.* ço locht, A. B.; lit. with stain. He is called Fergus "çan locht," "without stain," in other authorities.

Kal. ii.

A.D.

Kal.¹ iii. Death of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall.

[476.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

K.

K.

Kal.

Kal.² i. Oilill Molt fell in the battle of Ocha by Muircertach Mac Ercá (*i.e.* King of Erin); and by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire; and by Fergus Cirrbel, son of Conall Crimthainn; and by Fiachra Lonn, son of Caelboth, King of Dál Aráidhe, of which Bec Mac De said:—

[482.]

The great battle of Ocha was fought,
Through which many fights were contested;
Over Oilill Molt, son of Dathí,
It was gained by the Dál Aráidhe,
By Lughaidh, by Fiachra Lonn,
And by the great, puissant Muircertach,
By Fergus, son of mild Conall—
By them fell the noble King Ailill;
And by Fergus of the blemish³—
By them fell the noble Ailill Molt.

From the time of Conchobhar Mac Nessa to Cormac Mac Art there are 307⁴ years; from Cormac to this battle, 207.⁵

Kal.⁶ ii. Commencement of the reign of Lughaidh,⁷ son of Laeghaire.

[483.]

⁴ 307 years. cccvii., A. B., probably a mistake for ccvii. (257), the era of Conchobhar being referred to A.D. 20 in a previous entry, (*vide supra*, ad an. 432); and that of Cormac being usually fixed at 277. For 307 O'Flaherty writes 207.

⁵ 207. O'Flaherty writes 206.

⁶ Kal. ii. The ferial number ii. has been corrected to 3 by O'Flaherty, who has added the year 485, and some criteria not now decipherable.

⁷ Lughaidh. The letters "r. e.," for ríġ Erenn, "King of Erin," are written in the marg. in the orig. hand.

¶ Ct. iii. Guin Criomtainn mic Enna Cinnrealaigh, Rí
Laignen, la Eochaidh Guinech Dabhairce, ocus la harađa
Cliač.

Céad cat Graine in quo Muirceptach mac Earca
uictor fuit. Cat ele i ngraine itir Laignen idir
Laignechaidh bađein, in quo Finnchađ Rí ua Cinnrealaigh
cecidiť, ocus [Eochaidh mac] Coirpre uictor fuit.

¶ Ct. ii. Quier Ercoir Maol an Ard Cupađ.

¶ Ct. ii. Quier Sancti Cianani Daimliagh cui Patricius
Euangelium suum largitus ert.

¶ Ct. iii. Quier Ercois mic Caille.

Cat Ceall Ornaigh a Muigh Fea ubi ceciderunt
Congur mac Nađppaoidh, Rí Muman, ocus uxor eius .i.
Eithne uatač ingen Criomtainn, mic Enna Cinnrealaigh.
Iollann mac Dunlaing et Oilill a bratair, ocus
Eochaidh Guinech, et Muirceptach mac Earca, Rí Ailiğ,
uictores erant, ut dicitur:—

Abat craođ dor bile móir
Congur molbtač mac Nađppaoidh
Fagbađ la Iollann a cenn
Ac cat ceall Ornaigh claoín.

¶ Ct. ii.

¹ *Guinech.* Guin. A.; Guin. B.

² *Graine.* The date 485 appears
in the margin, in the handwriting of
O'F., and also the mutilated note,
"Kal. . . . Lageniæ . . . Grane
. . . [prae]lium 2º. hoc Aº. . . ."

³ *Another.* See under the year 492,
where a third battle of Graine is
called the second; or probably it is
the battle here referred to.

⁴ *In the land.* itir, A.; idir
(between), B.

⁵ *Lagenians.* Laignaib (Laign-
nechaib), A.; Laignib, B.

⁶ *Eochaidh Mac Coirpre.* The
words "Eochaidh Mac" have been
interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds at
the end of the entry, "de quo post
493 infra." See under the year 492.

⁷ *Kal. v.* O'Flaherty adds in the
margin, "S. Mel. Eps. obt. 488, Ult.
Annal." The Annals of Ulster record
Bishop Mel's death at the year 487,
which is equal to 488 of the Common
Era.

⁸ *Ard Curadh.* Possibly a mis-
take for Ard Achadh, i.e. "the high
field," now Ardagh, of which Mael, or
Mel, was Bishop.

Kal. iii. Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Laighen, [mortally] wounded by Eochaidh Guinech¹ of the Ibh Bairrche, and by the *men of Aradh Cliach*. A.D. [484.]

First battle of Graine,² in which Muircertach Mac Erca was the victor. Another³ battle *was fought* at Graine, in the land⁴ of Laighen, between the Lagenians⁵ themselves, in which Finnochadh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, fell, and [Eochaidh Mac⁶] Coirpre was the victor.

Kal.⁷ v. Quies of Bishop Mael at Ard Curadh.⁸ [485.]

Kal.⁹ v. Quies of Saint Cieran of Damhliag, on whom Patrick bestowed his Gospel. [486.]

Kal. vii. Quies of Bishop¹⁰ Mac Caille. [487.]

The battle of Cill Osnaigh in Magh Fea, in which fell Aengus Mac Nathfraeich, King of Mumhan, and his wife, *i.e.* Eithne the hateful, daughter of Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach. Iollann, son of Dunlaing, and Oilill, his brother, and Eochaidh Guinech,¹¹ and Muircertach Mac Erca, King of Ailech, were victors, as was said¹²:—

A branch of the great¹³ spreading tree died—
Aengus the praiseworthy, son of Nathfraeich;
His head was left with Iollann,
In the battle of foul Cill-Osnaigh.

Kal. ii.

⁹ Kal. v. O'Flaherty has altered this ferial to 6, and added the marg. note, "S. Kien 489, Ult. Ann.;" but the Annals of Ulster have St. Cieran's obit under the year 488 of their reckoning.

¹⁰ Bishop. Epp. A.; Eapcop, B. O'Flaherty has noted the year 490 in the margin, altering the ferial number vii to i.

¹¹ Guinech; or "the wounding." Guinech, A. and B.; but called

Guinech in all authorities, and at the year 484, supra.

¹² *As was said.* ut ɔp̄., A., for ut ɔɔɔɔɔɔ; ut ɔɔɔɔɔ, B. The abbrev. p̄. is written in the margin, signifying that a rann (rann), or verse, follows.

¹³ *Of the great.* móɔp̄, A. B., gen. of móɔp̄ (mór), great. Tigernach and the Four Mast. read an ɔɔp̄, "of the gold."

Κτ. ιιι. Πατριcius Αρχιεπισκοπος et Αποστολος
 Hibernensium, anno aetatis suae centesimo .xxi^o, xxi.
 Κτ. Αρριλις quieuit, ut dicitur:—

O genair Crioit, aitem ait
 Ceitre céo for caom noçait
 Teora bliadna beačt iarri
 So bár Paorais, Príomh Αρραι.

Κτ. ιιι.

Κτ. ιι. Cač Tailten for Laiġniu ría Coirpre mac
 Néll.

Κτ. ι. Cač tanairi Ġraime in quo cecidit Praeč
 mac Pionnchađa Rí Laiġen Derġađair. Eochaid mac
 Coirpre uictor fuit.

Κτ. ιι. Quier Cuintheđa mic Cačmoġa .i. mac Cuilind,
 eppcop Lurca. Depectur solir apparuit. Expugnatio
 Dúinletġlairi. Ġelairi quieuit.

Κτ. Αναρταριος παρὰ ορδινatur ερτ, uixit annis ιι.
 Cač Slemna Miđe for Laiġniu ría Coirpre mac Néll.
 Mochaoe náonorpoma quieuit. Eppcop Cormac [in]
 deruide comarba Paorais paupauit.

¹ *Kal. iii.* Of the criteria, which had been noted in the margin, all that now remains is 6. O'Flaherty, however, understood this to be the year 493, in accordance with the authority of the stanza quoted in the text. But there are only fifty-seven "Kal." from the year 432 to the present entry, which would indicate this to be the year 489; and although it seems likely that the year 493 was intended by the original Annalist, the Editor has not felt himself at liberty to depart from the actual data which the Chronicle furnishes.

² *Four hundred.* cccc., A. B.

³ *Exact.* beṛ, for beačt, A., ṛ being an abbreviation for ačt (acht). B. reads beṛ, omitting the sign of abbrev. over the ṛ. The following

stanza, apparently in the hand of the orig. scribe, occurs at the bottom of page 8 in A.:—

"Nonagessimus et quadringentesi-
 mus atque
 Tertius a partu virginis annus
 erat,
 Ætatisque suæ centesimus atque
 secundus
 Anni bisque decem præteriére
 quidem:
 Patricius sanctus fidei monstrator
 Hibernis
 Mortuus in Duno quando sepultus
 erat."

⁴ *Kal. v.* Corrected to 7 by O'Flaherty, who observes, "ut folia 9, b," referring to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., which has the ferial number vii.

Kal.¹ iii. Patrick, Archbishop and Apostle of the Irish, in the 122nd year of his age, on the 16th of the Kalends of April, quievit, ut dicitur :— A.D. [489.]

Since Christ was born, a joyful reckoning,
Four hundred² and fair ninety ;
Three exact³ years after that
To the death of Patrick, Chief Apostle.

Kal. iv.

Kal.⁴ v. The battle of Tailten *was gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [491.]

Kal. i. The second⁵ battle of Graine, in which fell Fraech, son of Finnochadh, King of Southern Leinster. Eochaidh, son of Coirpre, was the victor. [492.]

Kal. ii. Rest of Cuindidh, son of Cathmogha,⁶ *i.e.* Mac Cuilind, Bishop of Lusca. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Battle of Dunlethglaise. Gelasius quievit. [493.]

Kal. Anastasius was ordained Pope, *and* lived *afterwards* two years. The battle of Slemhain of Meath *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. Mochaoe of Naendruim quievit. Bishop Cormac⁷ [in]dernidhe, comharb of Patrick, pausavit. [494.]

⁵ *Second*. Two battles of Graine are referred to under the year 484. This would make a third, unless it be the record of one of the two battles in question. See p. 30, notes ² and ³.

⁶ *Son of Cathmogha*. *m̃c Cãtmõga* .i. *m̃ac Cuilinn* (Mac Cathmhogha, *i.e.* Mac Cuilind), A.; which O'Flaherty alters to "MacCathbadha Mogh Cuilind (son of Cathbadh of Magh Cuilinn), ut fol. 9, b." The reference "ut fol. 9, b." is to the copy of Tigernach in H. 1, 18, T.C.D., which reads, "quies Cuindidh m̃c Cãtbãda in m̃ac Cuilinn" ("Quies of Cuindidh, son of Cathbadh, the Mac Cuilinn"). B. reads, "m̃ac Cãtmõga Mãg Cuilinn" (son of Cathmogha of Magh Cuilinn). The

obit of Gelasius proves this to be the year 496.

⁷ *Cormac [in]dernidhe*. The letters in ("the," or "of the") have been supplied by O'Flaherty. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* he is called "Cormac Cric in Ernaidhe" (*i.e.* Cormac of the territory of the Ernaidhe). See Dr. O'Donovan's note to F.M. under the year A.D. 496. In a list of St. Patrick's successors in the *Book of Leinster*, Cormac is said to have been "*de Chlainn Chernaigh*," *i.e.* of the Clann Cernaigh, or Kearney. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 180. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "497, Mochaius Antrim, (*recte* Naendrum), et Corm. Ard-machae, obierunt."

Íct. ii. Inſenſ terræmotur Ponticam concurrir
prouinciam. Anartariur paupauit.

Íct. iii. Romanæ Ecclesiæ .xl. Symachus Papa,
uixit annis .xv. Cat Cínó Ailbe for Laigne re Coirpre
mac Néll.

Íct. iiii. Cat Seſra riá Muirceptač mac Earca for
Duach Tenguma Rí Connačt, ubi Duach cecidit, unde
Cendroalač dicit:—

Cat Seſra,

Den do mnaič forúair;
Ro baóí crú dar cruirigh
La Duirig inſien Duaič.

Cat Deaſa et cat Mucpeme,
Ocur cat Tuama trua;
La cat Seſra atpročair
Duac Tenguma.

Íct. i.

Íct. iii. Cath Orma Ločmaiſe riá Laigniř ar uib
Néll. Ferſur Mór mac Earca cum gente Dáil
Riada partem Britaniæ tenuit et ibi moriturus ert.

Íct. ii. Bellum inde Moire a crúč .h. nſačla for
Laigniř, ocur for Iollann, mac Dunlainſ, in quo Muir-
ceptač mac Earca uictor erat.

Morſ Erpois ibuir in .ix. Íct. mai, cuius ætar
ccc.iii. annis.

Íc.

Íc.

¹ *Shook*. "Conclussit," A., altered to "concussit" by O'Flaherty.

² *Anastasius*. "498, 13, Kal. Dec. obiit." Note by O'F. in marg. The ferial number (v) answers to the year 498. The feriae from this down to the year 513 are rather confusedly noted.

³ *Symmachus*. Smachus, A. and B. "498, 23 Nov. creatus." Note by O'F. in marg.

⁴ *A certain woman*. Den do mnaič, A., lit. "a woman of women."

The words do mnaič are erroneously repeated in A.

⁵ *Red blood was*. ro baóí crú. These words occur twice by mistake in A., viz., at the end of one page and beginning of another.

⁶ *By Duisech*. Duirig, ablative of Duirech, A. For inſien Duaič, B. incorrectly reads inſen č Dułaič, being a misreading of the words č Duaič (i.e. "or of Duach"), which are written over the word ruaič, put erroneously for Duaič in A.,

Kal. v. A great earthquake shook¹ the Pontic Province. Anastasius² pausavit. A.D.
[495.]

Kal. vi. Symmachus,³ 49th Pope of the Roman Church; lived fifteen years. The battle of Cenn Ailbhe *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [496.]

Kal. vii. The battle of Seghais *gained* by Muircertach Mac Earca over Duach Tengumha, King of Connacht, in which Duach was slain; of which Cennfaeladh said:— [497.]

The battle of Seghais—
A certain woman⁴ caused it;
Red blood⁵ was *brought* over lances
By Duisech,⁶ daughter of Duach.

The battle of Delg, and battle of Mucremhe,
And the battle of Tuaim Drubha,
With the battle of Seghais, wherein fell
Duach Tengumha.

Kal.⁷ i.

Kal. iii. Battle of Druim Lochmaighe *gained* by the Lagenians over the Ui Neill. Fergus Mor Mac Erca, with the tribe of Dál Riada, held a part of Britain and died there. [499.]

Kal. v. The battle of Inde Mór,⁸ in Crich Ui Gabhla, *gained* over the Lagenians, and over Illann,⁹ son of Dunlaing, in which Muircertach Mac Erca was victorious. [500.]

Death of Bishop¹⁰ Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May, whose age was 303 years.

Kal.

Kal.

but marked with dots in token of deletion. This is the year 500 according to O'F., who adds the marg. note, "500, Kal. 7."

⁷ Kal. i. Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who has added the criteria "501, Kl. Ja. 2," in the margin.

⁸ *Inde Mór*. A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads "499, Cod: Cl:"

implying that this battle is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 499.

⁹ *Illann*. "R. L.," i.e. Rex Lageniae. Marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

¹⁰ *Bishop*. *Ēpp*, A.; *Ērcop*, B. O'F. adds the note "501, Dung. Annal. S. Ibarus: 500, Ussher."

℣.

℣.

℣. bellum fremhainne mīde for riachaird mac Neill rīa foilge deppairde, unde dictum ert:—

℣n Rí aile arperið,
Riachaird mac Néll ní cealaird,
℣r rair tar creamna cile
Cair Slemna Mīde meabaird.

℣t. iii.

℣t. iiii. Dar luðrað mic laogaire Ríð Tempað an Achadh Parða. Ro benad do nim cō parða tentiðe ina cenð ar ndiultað pāpāis.

℣t. iii. Muircertað mac Earca Regnare incipit. Mac Cnirri .i. Congur, Eppcop Conaire, quieuit, cuius pater [Fobraoð] dictus ert, cuiusque mater Cneir ingen Comaire do Dáil Ceitire, a qua nominatur ert mac Cneiri.

℣t.

℣t. i. Quier ðroni, Eppcopi Cairil Irre. Defectus solis contigit.

℣t. ii. Quier Erci Eppcopi Slaine, xc°. anno aetatis suae, de quo Patricius ait:—

Eppos Ercā,
ðac ní conceptað ba cept;
ðac áon beper concogert cept
Foptraib bennaet Eppois Erc.

℣t. Natiuitas Sancti Ciarrani filii arpirici. bellum

¹ *Battle of Slemhain.* Cair Slemna, A. B.; evidently a mistake for cair fremhainn or fremhna (battle of Fremhainn), as in Tigernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.; and also in the prose entry in the text. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "502, D. Ann.;" but the Donegal Annals (or Four Mast.) have the entry at the year 501 of their reckoning.

² *Was struck.* ro ðad, for ro benad, A.; ro bad, B.; the transcriber of which appears not to have noticed the sign of abbreviation.

³ *Muircertach.* The letters "p. e.," for Ríð Epenn (King of Erin), appear in the marg. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only "Murchert . . 513, Kl. . . ." can be read.

K.

A.D.

K.

K. The battle of Fremhain, in Midhe, *gained* over [505.]
Fiachaidh, son of Niall, by Foilge Berraidhe; of which
was said:—

The other king they mention,
Fiachaidh, son of Niall, they deny not;
Over him, against a false prophecy,
The battle of Slemhain¹ of Midhe, was won.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv. Death of Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, King of [507.]
Temhair, in Achadh Farcha. He was struck² on the head
with lightning from heaven, for denying Patrick.

Kal. iii. Muircertach³ Mac Earca begins to reign. [508.]
Mac Cnissi, *i.e.* Aengus, Bishop of Condere, quievit;
whose father was called [Fobraech];⁴ and whose mother
was Cnes, daughter of Comaide, of the Dál Ceithire, from
whom he was named Mac Cnisi.

Kal.

Kal. i. Quies of Bron, Bishop of Caisel Irre. An [510.]
eclipse of the sun occurred.⁵

Kal. ii. Quies of Erc,⁶ Bishop of Slane, in the 90th [511.]
year of his age, of whom Patrick said:—

Bishop Erc—
Everything which he adjudged was right;
Everyone that passes a just judgment
Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Kal. Birth of Saint Ciaran, son of the artificer.⁷ [512.]

⁴ *Fobraech*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty. See Reeves' *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, pp. 238, 239.

⁵ *Occurred*. συνέβη, A. B. After this word B. has "ἔτος. ἀννο ἀετα-τιν," which is a clause belonging to the next sentence. A mutilated note by O'F. in the margin, reads "512, Kal. . . . Bronius . . . Eclipsis solis."

⁶ *Erc*. O'F. adds a marg. note, of which only "513, Kal. . . . Ercus . . . S. . . ." can be read.

⁷ *Son of the artificer*. Ciaran is called "mac an τῆραοιρ" (son of the carpenter) in the Irish Calendars and Martyrologies, and *infra*, under the year 544. "516, Natus." Marg. note by O'F.

Ḑroma Ḑergaige for foilgi mḑerrairde ria fiaaiḡ
mac Nell, unde campur mīde a laḡenir publatur ert,
ut Cénḑraolaḑ cecinir:—

Ḑiogal Ḑia reāct mbliatna
ḑarríoiḡde a crīde,
Cat a nḐromaibḑ Ḑergaige
ḑa de do cer Maḡ mīde.

ḑct. ii. Ḑubtaḑ ab Airḑmacha quieuit.

ḑct. iii. Quier Ḑarerca Cille Slebe Cuilinn, quae
Moninne, Aninne ranatḑo portea nominata ert.

ḑct. iiii. Comḡall ḑénneair natur ert.

ḑct. v. Cainneḑ Achaiḑ ḑó natur ert.

ḑct. vi. Conlaeḑ Erpog Cille Ḑara quieuit.

ḑct. vii. bellum Ḑetna a nḐromaibḑ ḑreḡ in quo
cecidir Airḑgal mac Conaill Cpeḡḑainne mic Nell.
Muirceptaḑ mac Earca, et Colḡa mac Cloiḑe, mic
Cruinn, mic Feḑlimiḑ, Rí Airḡiall, uictoreḡ erant.
ḑuti mac ḑronaiḡ obíit. Colam Cille natur ert, de
quibur dictum ert:—

ḡein caoin Cholaim an ccleirigh
Aniú ór Eirind ḑlaicḑ;
for aon lit ní raḑ nuabaír
ḑár ban buatḑaḡ mic ḑronaiḡ.

¹ *Droma Dergaighe*. "Ḑromaibḑ Ḑergaige" (Dromaibh Dergraiḡhe),
abl. pl. of "Ḑruim Ḑergaige,"
recte Ḑruim Ḑergaige, as it occurs
six lines before. O'Flaherty adds in
the margin, "508, Fia. . . . filius
Nielli." The note refers to the battle
recorded above under the year 505.
The battle here alluded to is entered
in the Annals of the Four Masters
under the year 507=508; but the
Annals of Ulster state that it was
fought in 515 "vel 516."

² *Kal. v.* Over the ferial in the
text O'Flaherty has written the num-
ber 3, the latter being the ferial
number answering to the year 513 of
the Common Era, or 512 of the An-

nals of Ulster, which have Dubtach's
obit at the latter date.

³ *Kal. vi.* Corrected to 2 by O'Fla-
herty, who considers 518 to be the
proper year. The ferial for 514 is iv.

⁴ *Sanathó*. This word is probably
corrupt. Its meaning is obscure. For
the various names applied to Darerca,
or Moninne, see Duffus Hardy's *Cat.*
of Brit. Hist., Vol. I., Pt. I., p. 94, sq.

⁵ *Comgall*. "Natus, Kal. Ja. 1."
Marg. note by O'F.; indicating that
Comgall was born in the year 517,
according to his opinion.

⁶ *Kal. ii.* O'Flaherty corrects this
to "Kal. 3," answering to the year
519, which he considers the year of
Cainnech's birth.

Battle of Druim Dergaighe *gained* over Foilge Berraidhe by Fiachaidh, son of Niall, on account of which the plain of Midhe was taken from the Lagenians, as Cendfaeladh sang:—

A.D.
[512.]

The seven years' vengeance of God
It was that tamed his heart;
The battle in the Droma Dergaighe¹—
By it the plain of Midhe was lost.

Kal.² v. Dubtach, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit. [513.]

Kal.³ vi. Quies of Darerca, of Cill-Slebbe-Cuilinn, who was afterwards called Moninne, Aninne Sanathó.⁴ [514.]

Kal. vii. Comgall,⁵ of Bennchair, born. [515.]

Kal.⁶ ii. Cainnech, of Achadh Bó, born. [516.]

Kal.⁷ iii. Conlaedh, Bishop of Cill Dara, quievit.⁸ [517.]

Kal. iv. Battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh,⁹ in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall. Muircertach Mac Earca, and Colga, son of Cloith,¹⁰ son of Crunn, son of Fedhlimidh, King of Airghiall, were the victors. Buti, son of Bronach, died,¹¹ and Colum Cille was born, of whom was said¹²:—

The gentle birth of Colum, our cleric,
To-day over noble Erinn;
On the same day *occurred*—no arrogant saying—
The bright, victorious death of the son of Bronach.

⁷ Kal. iii. The same annotator adds "Kal. 4," which answers to the year 520. The death of Conlaedh is recorded in the Annals of Ulster under the year 519, equal to 520 of the Common Era. The ferial for 517 is i, and for 518, ii.

⁸ Quievit. ¹ q., A.; ὀέσ ("died"), B.

⁹ In Droma-Bregh. α ν Ὀ ρ ο μ α ῖ ὀ ρ ε ḡ, A.; α ν ὀ ρ ε ḡ, B., in which the word Ὀ ρ ο μ α ῖ ὀ ρ ε ḡ has been transferred to a preceding line, by mistake.

¹⁰ Son of Cloith. Μ ο c λ ο ι ῑ ῑ (Mocloithe), A., which O'Flaherty has

altered to mac Cloythe (Mac Cloithe, or son of Cloith). The Four Masters have mac Loit (son of Loit).

¹¹ Died. O'Flaherty adds, "522, sc[ilicet] die quo S. Col. natus est." For the year of St. Colum Cille's birth, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. lxix., n.

¹² Said. The character ṛ., for ṛann, a verse, is written in the margin in A. The stanza which follows is from the Féilire, or Festology, of Ængus Céle Dé, a very ancient copy of which is preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library; and another in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

Αἰλὶλλ Ἀβ Ἀῖρδ Μαῶα τορμῖυιτ. θεοῖο ἔρροζ Ἀῖρδ
Carna quieuit.

†Ct. ii.

†Ct. Ἡορμῖρτα παπα quieuit, cui puccerit Iohanner
παπα .iii. annis.

†Ct. ii.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. Τορμῖτατιο Sanctae Brigidae, lxxxiii. aetatis
puae, uel lxxvii^o. ut alii dicunt.

Iohanner παπα quieuit.

†Ct. iii. Moṛr Illaind mic Dúnlaing Rí Laignen.
Caṯ Luacra ríā Corp for Uíṣ Noll, de quo dictum
est:—

Caṯ lonn Luacra uar anúar,
Adcer Brigid ní rírt fáir;
Flannchaṯ Fionnabrac ba huáir
Um corp Iollaind iar mbáir.

†Ct. ii.

†Ct. iii. Sen Caeman Brice.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. ii. Caṯ Cindeiṯ et caṯ Ἀθα Sige for Laigniu.
Muirceṛtaṯ mac Earca uictor erat.

†Ct. iii.

†Ct. iii. Caṯ Eblinne ríā Muirceṛtaṯ mac Earca,
et caṯ Muíḡe Ἀἰλbe for Láíḡnaib, ocuṛ caṯ Ἀἰḡne for

¹ *Slept, i.e. died.* The note "526, Ussr. (Ussher)," appears in the margin in O'F.'s handwriting. The feriae for the five following years are very irregular.

² *Bishop.* Ἐπρ., A.; Εαρcop, B.

³ *Quieuit.* q. for quieuit, A.; ὀέζ (died), B.

⁴ *Hormisdas.* Ἡορμῖρτα, A. B. "523, obiit, 6 Augt.; 12 Augt. creatus S. Joannes;" marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

⁵ *John.* Ἰhoaner, A. B.

⁶ *Dormitatio; i.e. death.* A mar-

ginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "523, Kal. Febr. fer. 4" (i.e. 523, the first of February on a Wednesday), which would accord with the criteria for the year of Brigid's death given at the year 439, *ante*.

⁷ *The 87th.* lxxxviii., A.; corrected to 84 by O'Flaherty. B. reads lxxxiiii. (84).

⁸ *Illann.* O'Flaherty writes in the marg., "R. L. (Rex Lageniae), 507, Dungall. An.; 523, Tigr. (Tiger-nach)." The entry is found in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Masters, at the year 506 of their reckoning. The feriae from this down to

Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, slept.¹ Beoid, Bishop² of A.D.
Ardcarna, rested.³ [518.]

Kal. v.

Kal. Pope Hormisdas⁴ quievit, to whom succeeded [520.]
Pope John,⁵ *who ruled* three years.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. Dormitatio⁶ of Saint Brigid, in the 87th⁷ year [523.]
of her age, or 77th, as some assert.

Pope John quievit.

Kal. iv. Death of Illann,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of [524.]
Laighen. The battle of Luachair *gained* by Coirpre⁹
over the Uibh Neill, of which was said:—

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, downwards,
Brigid saw ; no fruitless miracle ;
The bloody battle of Finnabhair was noble,
About the body of Illann after death.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. Birth of Caeman Brec.¹⁰ [526.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii. The battle of Cenn-eich¹¹ and the battle of [528.]
Ath-Sighe *gained* over the Lagenians. Muircertach
Mac Earca was the victor.

Kal. iii.

Kal.¹² iv. The battle of Ebhlinn *gained* by Muircer- [530.]
tach Mac Earca, and the battle of Magh Ailbhe, over the
Lagenians ; and the battle of Aidhne over the men of

the year 535 run on in regular sequence, but they are one year in advance of the series of years represented by the number of "Kal." in this Chronicle.

⁹ *Coirpre*. Copp, A. and B., the sign of abbreviation over the word being, doubtless, omitted. The name in Tigernach is Cairpre ; but the Four Masters have Cucorb.

¹⁰ *Caeman Brec*. "529, Usser. (Ussher), Kal. Ja. 2 ;" marg. note by O'F.

¹¹ *Cenn-eich*. A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "530, Cod. Cl. (Codex Cluanensis) ; 532 ; Diocle. æræ 248, Lampadii et Orestis Pro Consulatu, Cinneich et Athsighe prælia, supra, fol. 10, b." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., in which the annotator had made a similar entry, now partly destroyed.

¹² *Kal. iv*. The date "533, Kal. Ja. 7," has been noted in the margin by O'F.

Connachta, ocur caċ Ālmaine, ocur caċ Cinneiċ por
 λαιγναιβ, ocur orcain na Cliaċ, in uno anno, de quibus
 Cénopolaċ cecinut:—

Caċ Cínō eiċ, caċ Ālmaine,
 ḃa aimrīn airōirē aimrē,
 Orḡain na ccliaċ, caċ Ārōne,
 Et caċ Maigē Āilbe.

Ιct. u. ḃaḃaḃ Muircertaiḡ mic Earca a ttelcuma
 ríona, et a lorccaḃ, et a ḡuin, aiḃche Samna a mullaċ
 Cleitiḡ uar ḃóinn, ut dictum est a Sancto Cairnecho:—

Ir am omān ar in benn
 Ima luairḡea ilar Sín;
 Āran fer lōirḡrḡer
 Por taeb Cleitiḡ baiḡrḡ ríon.

Sín an ben ro marb thu,
 Ā mic Earca mar aḃchiú;
 ḃiḡ iomḡa a hanmanna aḃur,
 Cuirḡrḡ neċ por aineolur.

Ní hiomān an ben
 Ḍianā comainm Síon;
 Moḃaig an Rí lōirḡrḡ ten,
 Ā tiḡ Cleitiḡ baiḡrḡ rín.

Fillir an Rí mac Earca
 Ālleit Ua Néll;
 Sirt fuil feru 1 maiḡ,
 ḃroḡair crica 1 cén.

¹ *Immersed.* ḃaḃaḃ Muircertaiḡ; lit. "the drowning of Muircertach." The passage lit. translated would read, "the drowning of Muircertach Mac Earca in a vat of wine, and his burning, and his [mortal] wounding." O'Flaherty has

noted the date "534, prid. Kal. Nov." (the day before the Kalends of November), i.e. November eve (in Irish, aiḃche Samna, as in the text). He also adds, "532, Kal. J. 5; 533, K. Ja. 7; 534, Kl. 1."

² *Sín*; pron. Sheen. A fairy wo-

Connacht; and the battle of Almhain and battle of Cenn-eich over the Lagenians; and the plunder of the Cliachs—*all* in one year, of which Cendfaeladh sang:—

A.D.
[530.]

The battle of Cenn-eich; the battle of Almhain;—
It was an illustrious, famous period;—
The devastation of the Cliachs; the battle of Aidhne;
And the battle of Magh Ailbhe.

Kal. v. Muircertach Mac Earca immersed¹ in a vat of wine, and burnt and [mortally] wounded, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cleitech, over the Boyne, as was said by Saint Cairnech:—

[531.]

I am fearful of the woman
Round whom many storms shall move;
For the man who shall be burned
On the side of Cleitech, wine shall drown.

Sín² is the woman that killed thee,
O, Mac Earca, as I perceive;
Numerous will her names be here—
She will set one astray.

Not beloved is the woman
Whose name is Sín;
As for the King, fire shall burn *him*,
In the house of Cleitech wine shall drown *him*.

The King, Mac Erca, returns³
To the side of the Ui Néill;
Blood reaches girdles in the plain;
Territories increase afar.

man; for an account of whom see O'Donovan's ed. of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 173, n. ^b.

³ *Returns*. This stanza and the

next are attributed to Cendfaeladh, in a valuable tract on the exploits of Muircertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 67, b 2.

Fō reēt fepair naoi ccarpte,
 Iy brō cían bur cumān;
 Do bept gialla leir Uá Néll
 La giallaib maige Muman.

Síon diait ag indiri a hanmann:—

Ognadh, Egnadh, Sín gan aíl,
 Gaeth garbh, et Gemadhagh,
 Ochsadh Iachtadh, rádh gan gaoí
 Ite manmanna ar aén caoi.

Ailbhe imleā luāir quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii. Tuātal Maelgarbh, pegnauit annir .xi.

Dormitatio Sancti Mochta, discipuli Patricii, .xii.

¶ Ct. Septembris, sicut ipse scripsit in epistola sua
 Mocteur peccator pperpiter Sancti Patricii disci-
 pulur in domino salutem.

¶ Ct. i. bellum Luacra Moire Eidir da Inber ría
 Tuātal Maelgarbh for Ciannaēt.

¶ Ct. ii. Ailill Ab Arda Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii. Natiuitar baioine daltā Colaim Cille.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct.

¶ Ct. ii. bellum Clænlocha in quo cecidit Maine
 mac Cerpail oc cornam gellrine Ua Maine Connachd.

¹ *Seven times.* fō reēt, A.; B. incorrectly reads for eat.

² *Nine battles.* naoi ccarpte, A. and B. Over the word ccarpte in A. the orig. scribe writes “l ccaā” (no ccaā, or battles), which is, doubtless, the correct reading; the words naoi ccarpte meaning “nine chariots;” although in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 67, b.) they are represented as signifying nine men; the line as in the text being glossed, .i. nae carbadā fō .iiii. fō marb, i.e. “seven times nine Carbads he killed.”

³ *Names.* These names are all

figurative: Osnadh meaning a *sigh*; Esnadh, *music*; Sín, *storm*; Gaeth garbh, *rough wind*; Gemadhagh, *wintery*; Ochsadh, a *groan*; Iachtadh, *lamentation*. See O'Donovan's note on the subject, *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 527, n. ¹. This stanza is apparently quoted from a very ancient and romantic Irish tale, called “Aidēo Muirceartaigh mic Erca” (“Death of Muir. mic Erca”); a copy of which is contained in a fourteenth century MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin; class H. 2, 16.

⁴ *Quieuit.* O'Flaherty adds in the marg., “527, Ussr.,” but Ailbhe's

Seven times¹ he fights nine battles,²
 And long shall it be remembered;
 He carried off the hostages of the Ui Neill,
 With the hostages of the plain of Mumhan.

A.D.
 [531.]

Sín said, recounting her names³ :—

Osnadh, Esnadh, Sín without blemish,
 Gaeth garbh, and Gemadhaigh,
 Ochsadh, Iachtadh—a saying without falsehood—
 These are my names in every way.

Ailbhe, of Imlech Ibhair, quievit.⁴

Kal. vii. Tuathal Maelgarbh⁵ reigned eleven years. [532.]

Dormitatio of Saint Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 16th of the Kalends of September, as⁶ he wrote in his epistle,⁷ “Mochta, a sinner, Presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, *sends* greeting in the Lord.”

Kal. i. The battle of Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher⁸ [533.]
gained by Tuathal Maelgarbh over the Ciannachta.

Kal. ii. Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit.⁹ [534.]

Kal. iii. Birth of Baeithin, foster son of Colum Cille. [535.]

Kal.

Kal.

Kal. v. The battle of Claenloch, in which Maine, son [538.]
 of Cerbhall, was slain, defending the hostages of the Ui

obit is entered in Ussher's *Index Chron.* at the year 526.

⁵ *Tuathal Maelgarbh*. The note “rí Eṛ,” for rí Eṛenn (King of Erin), appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. A mutilated note by O’Flaherty reads, “533, K. . . . B. Litera” The ferial number “vii.” answers to the year 533.

⁶ *As*. ṛic, for sicut, A.; ṛic, B.

⁷ *In his epistle*. επιτολα ῥ, A.; επιτολα ρατρα, B.

⁸ *Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher*; i.e. “the great rushy plain between two streams, or estuaries.” See *Index*. The dates, “535, Cod. Cl.” (Codex Cluanensis), and “534, Kal. J[an. 1],” have been added in the margin by O’F.

⁹ *Quievit*. A note in the marg. by O’F., partially destroyed, reads “ obiit, Ussr., Kal. 2.” Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers Ailill’s death to the year 536, in which the first of January fell on a Tuesday.

Ḑoiḑnenn [mac Conaill] rí o rriacraḑ Aíḑne uictor
epaṭ.

Ḑct. ii.

Ḑct. iii. Natiuitaṭ Ḑregoríí Papae.

Ḑct. i. Mortalitaṭ magna quae delepeṭ dicitur, in
qua Moḑi Clairineḑ cui nomen epṭ Berchan propectano
poetae períit.

Ḑct. Ailbe Senḑua hua nAililla quieuit.

Ḑct. Cath Torṭan ría Laignaib in quo cecidit mac
Epa (a quo rir Cera), mic Aililla Muilṭ, mic Ḑaṭi.
Bellum Sligiḑe in quo cecidit Eoghan dél Rí Connaḑṭ.
Perḑur ocuṭ Ḑomnáll, ḑa mac mic Epa, ocuṭ Ainmire
mac Senna, ocuṭ Ninḑiḑ mac Ḑuaḑ uictoreṭ [epant]:—

Ṗícteṭ caṭ ua rriacraḑ
La ríeṭḑ ríobair taṭ im del;
Ḑeiriṭ buár namaṭ rri rleḑa,
ḑreṭa an caṭ i Crindeṭ.

Aṭ celṭ Sligeḑ ḑo muir máṭ
Ṗuile per lia reóil;
Ḑeṭaio iolaiḑ taṭ eba
Im cenḑ Eogain deóil.

Lugeḑur, Epiṭcopuṭ Condeṭe, quieuit.

¹ *Son of Conall.* The words "mac Conaill" have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who adds "fol. 10, b.," referring to the copy of Tigernach in the same volume, where the interpolated words occur. The original writer notes the year of the Indiction, "ḑuṭuṭum inḑiḑ," for "Initium Indictionis." The year 538 was the first of the Indiction, so that the Chronology seems to be correct, although the ferial number (v) would indicate this to be the year 537. But the feriae are very confusedly

noted here, and do not at all follow the sequence of "Kal.," or years. Some other criteria traced in the margin are illegible.

² *In which.* α in aq, A.; a mistake for in qua.

³ "*Prorectano poetae*;" obviously a corruption. In a tract on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, preserved in the *Book of Lecan*, Moḑi Clairinech, or Berchan, is described (fol. 52 a, col. 5) as "Profans, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta;" the word "pro-

Maine of Connacht. Goibhnenn [son of Conall],¹ King of
Ui Fiacrach Aidhne, was the victor. A.D.
[538.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii. Birth of Pope Gregory. [540.]

Kal. i. A great mortality which is called Belefeth, in
which² Mobhi Clairinech, whose name is Bercan, "pro-
rectano poetæ,"³ perished. [541.]

Kal. Ailbhe, of Senchua Ua nAililla, quievit.⁴ [542.]

Kal. The battle of Tortan *gained* by the Lagenians,
in which fell Mac Erca (from whom are the Fir Cera),⁵
son of Ailill Molt, son of Dathi. The battle of Sligech,⁶
in which Eoghan Bel, King of Connacht, was slain.
Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca; and
Ainmire, son of Senna; and Nindigh, son of Duach, *were*
the victors:— [543.]

The battle of Ui Fiachrach is fought,
With the fury of edged weapons, against Bel;
The enemy's kine roar at lances;
The battle is spread out at Crinder;

The Sligech bears to the great sea
The blood of men, with their flesh;⁷
Trophies are carried across Ebha,
With the head of Eoghan Bel.

Lughaidh, Bishop of Condere, quievit.

fans" being probably intended as an abbrev. for "Profetans," or "Prophetans;" and in the copy of the same tract in the *Book of Ballymote*, the expression is "Propheta, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta." Tigernach reads "Oepcan Opecano."

⁴ *Quievit.* O'Flaherty adds the date, "[54]6, A.D.," in the margin. The "Dungallenses Annales" (Annals of the Four Masters) contain the obit of Ailbhe at the year 545.

⁵ *From whom are the Fir Cera.* α quo Fir Cera, A. Interlineation in original hand. Omitted in B.

⁶ *Sligech.* "538, Sligo Praelium, D. A.;" note by O'F. in margin. The battle of Sligech, or Sligo, is entered in the Donegal Annals (or the Annals of the Four Masters, by which name they are better known) under the year 537 of their reckoning.

⁷ *With their flesh.* "Lia peóil," A. B. incorrectly reads "Lial peóil."

℣ct. ii. Tuatál Maelgarb, mac Cormaic caoič, mic Coirpre, mic Neill, Rí Tempač dēs o ġuin Maoilmóir hu mac hí, qui et ipse p̃tatim occipit er̃t, unde dicitur echt Maoilmóir. Quier mic Cuilind ocup Odran o Letpacha. Dicennad Ambacúe a naonač Tailtenn per uirtutem Sancti Ciarani .i. luidē eičĩġ do p̃ad p̃o laiñ ġur ġap allri p̃or a muinél, uii. annis uiuut manrit apud monachos.

Ciarán Mor mac an tġáir quieuit, xxxiii°. anno aetatis suae; mentis autem p̃ptimo p̃ortquam Cluain muc Nois conſtruxere coepit. Deoio ainn ačar Ciaráin, et Darerca ainn a mačar, p̃icut ipse dicit:—

Darerca mo mathair ri
Níor bo banġál olc
Deoio an ġáor mačair ri
O lačairnir̃ Molc.

Diármair mac Cerpail p̃egnap̃e incipit; mac mathar do Diármair mac Cerpail Maelmór.

℣ct. Tġernač mac Coirpre, Eppcop Cluana eoir, quieuit.

℣ct. iiii.

℣ct. ii.

℣ct. iii.

℣ct. iiii.

¹ A wound inflicted by Maelmor. ó ġuin Maoilmóir; lit. "from the wound of Maelmor." The date "543, Kal. 5," has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty.

² Who also. ¹ q 7, A., for qui et (qui et). B. reads "dēs" (died), the transcriber having understood the "¹ q 7" as representing the word quiet (rectē quieuit).

³ Alive. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen it is stated that Saint Ciaran took Ambacuc to

Cluain-muc-Nois to be cured, and that the latter lived there six years. The word "ingnad" (wonder) is written in the margin, in the original hand. The event forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a list of which has been published by the Rev. Dr. Todd in his ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 207.

⁴ Ciaran. "S. Kieranus obiit A°. 549, æt. 33." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting. His birth is recorded above under the year 512.

⁵ After. ^τp̃quam for postquam, A.; "Preterquam," B.

Kal. v. Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Coirpre, son of Niall, King of Temhair, died from a wound inflicted by Maelmor¹ Ua Machí, who also² was forthwith slain himself. Hence is said "the feat of Maelmor." Quies of Mac Cuilind, and of Odhran from Letracha. The decapitation of Ambacue at the Fair of Taillten, through the power of Saint Ciaran, viz.:—a false oath he swore by *the Saint's* hand, so that a gangrene settled on his neck. Seven years he remained alive³ with the Monks.

A.D.
[544.]

Ciaran⁴ the Great, son of the Carpenter, quievit in the 33rd year of his age; in the seventh month, also, after⁵ he began to build Cluain-muc-Nois. Beoid was the name of Ciaran's father, and Darerca the name of his mother, as he himself said:—

Darerca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman;
Beoid, the carpenter, was my father;
He was of the Latharna Molt.

Diarmaid⁶ Mac Cerbhaill begins to reign. Maelmor was a son of Diarmaid's mother.

Kal. Tigernach, Bishop of Cluain-eois, quievit.⁷

[545.]

Kal. vii.⁸

Kal. v.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

⁶ *Diarmaid*. The note $\eta\iota$ $\Theta\eta$, for $\eta\iota$ $\Theta\eta$ enn (King of Erin), appears in the marg. The year 544 has been added by O'F. The ferial should be vi.

⁷ *Quievit*. O'Flaherty adds the note "550, Ussr.," to signify that Tigernach's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

⁸ *Kal. vii*. This and the four "KL" which follow (the feriae for which should be, respectively, ii, iii,

iv, vi, and vii,) are written in two lines, opposite to which, in the margin, is the original entry, " $\Theta\epsilon\epsilon$ mac $\Theta\epsilon$ $\rho\rho\phi\epsilon\tau\alpha\eta$ ($\rho\rho\phi\eta\tau\alpha\eta$) $\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\tau$," "Bec Mac De prophetae incipit;" but as no mark of reference appears in the body of the work, it is uncertain under which of the five "KL" it should be entered. O'Flaherty adds the date 545, seemingly in connexion with the entry. See note ¹, p. 50.

¶ Ct. ii. Bellum Cuile Conaire, a Cera, in quo ceciderunt Oilill Inbanna, mac Eogain, Rí Connaċt, ocur Aod Ġortaġail a braċair. Ġergur ocur Domnall, da ġnac mic Ġra, uictorep erant.

¶ Ct. iii. Mortalitat magna .i. an Crom Conaill, in qua iri Sancti paupauerunt .i. Finnian .i. Cluana Ġrairċ, mac hu Thelluib, ocur Colam mac Ġrimċáinċ, Colam Ġnnri CealtĠa, Sincell mac Cenanaġn, Abb Cille Aicġo Ġromata, ocur mac Táil Cille Cuillinn, qui nominatur Eoġan mac Ġorċráin.

¶ Ct. i. Bellum Cuillne ubi ceciderunt Ġorċo ċe Muman per orationem Itae Cluana Ġreadan. MorĠ Ġoċairċ mic Conaill.

¶ Ct. ii. MorĠ Eachach mic Conlairċ, Rí Ulaċ, a quo hua Eċach Ulaċ natġ punt.

MorĠ ġic mic Ġe Ġrophetae.

¶ Ct. iii. Natiuitat Molua mic hui Oċe.

Ġertir quae uocatur SamĠurġ.

¶ Ct. ii. Caċbaċ mac Ġergura, Ġppcop Aċairċ Cuinn, c^{mo}. .l^o. anno aetatis ruae quieuit.

Uigiliur Ġapa quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii.

¶ Ct. Occirio Ġergna hui Ġbċaġ, Rí Ulaċ, a caċ Ġroma Cleiċe, la Ġeman mac Ġairill ocur la huiċ Eċaċ AĠda.

NeĠran Ġepporur quieuit.

¹ *Cuil Conaire*. The date "545" has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty; but it is uncertain whether it refers to this entry or to the event regarding Bec Mac De, noticed in note ⁸, p. 49.

² *Fell*. ceciderunt, A. B.; a mistake, doubtless, for ceciderunt.

³ *Crom Conaill*. The original writer adds in the marg., ".i. in ġuirġi Conaill" ("i.e. the Buidhe Conaill"). O'Flaherty adds the date "550, B. 7," and over the ferial he

writes, "Tigr., 7," implying that the Crom Conaill is recorded in Tigernach at the year 550, the Dom. letter for which is B.

⁴ *Finnian, i.e. of Cluain-iraird*. The words Cluana Ġrairċ (gen. of Cluain Ġrairċ) are written over the name Finnian in the orig. as a gloss. B. reads "paupauerunt ġ Cluain Ġrairċ" (pausaverunt in Cluain-iraird), as if they all died in Cluain-iraird (Clonard); but this is an incorrect reading.

Kal. v. The battle of Cuil Conaire,¹ in Cera, in which Ailill Inbhanda, son of Eoghan, King of Connacht, and Aedh Fortamhail, his brother, fell.² Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were the victors. A.D. [550.]

Kal. vi. A great mortality, *i.e.* the Crom Conaill,³ in which these Saints died, viz., Finnian (*i.e.* of Cluain-iraird⁴), son of Ua Thelluibh;⁵ and Colum Mac Crimthainn; Colum of Inis Celtra; Sinchell, son of Cenanan, Abbot of Cill-Achaidh-Drom[a f]ata; and Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn, who is called Eoghan son of Corcran. [551.]

Kal. i. The battle of Cuillne, in which the Corco-che⁶ of Mumhan fell, through the prayer of Ita, of Cluain Creadan.⁷ Death of Fothadh, son of Conall. [552.]

Kal. ii. Death of Eochaidh,⁸ son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh, from whom the Ui Echach Uladh are descended. [553.]

Death of the prophet Bec Mac De.

Kal. iii. Birth of Molua Mac Ui Oche. [554.]

The plague which is called the Samhtrusc.

Kal. v. Cathbadh, son of Fergus, Bishop of Achadh Cuinn, in the 150th year of his age, quievit. [555.]

Pope Vigilius⁹ quievit.

Kal. vi.

Kal. The slaying of Fergna Ua Ibdaigh, King of Uladh, in the battle of Druim Cleithe, by Deman, son of Cairell, and the Ui Echach Arda. [557.]

Nessan, the leper, quievit.

¹ *Ua Thelluibh.* *ŋu Telluibh*, A. B.; *ŋu Telluibh* and *ŋu Telluibh* in other authorities.

² *The Corco-Che were slain; i.e.* a number of the Corco-Che, or Corca-Oche, a Munster tribe. A. and B. read *cecruir*, in mistake for *cecruirunt*.

³ *Cluain Creadan.* Written Cluain-Creadal in other authorities, and *infra* under the year 571.

⁴ *Eochaidh.* A marg. note in the orig. hand has "*ŋ. uŋ*," for "*ŋi Uladh*" (King of Uladh). O'Flaherty

adds "*ŋ. u. (Rex Ultoniæ), 550.*" The obit is entered in the Four Masters under the year 549; which is the year 550 according to O'F.'s calculation.

⁹ *Vigilius.* In the marg. O'Flaherty also adds the date "*555, C. 6,*" which is the proper year. The chronology of this chronicle seems, therefore, to be correct at this period; but the *feriæ* for the years 551 to 555, inclusive, should be i, ii, iv, v, and vi, respectively.

¶ Ct. 1. Iugulatio Colman Móir mic Diarmada in curru suo ó Dubploir hu Trena. Ecclesia Bennchair fundata est.

¶ Ct. Brenáinn ecclesiam Cluana Fertá fundavit:—

O gabair mac hui Eitai,
Brenaind go líon a bectai,
Achit mar ferr ní meirra de
O rin co re Cluain Fertai.

Arceingio Brenáind in curru suo in aerem.

¶ Ct. Coena Portréna .i. Tempa, la Diarmaid Mac Cerbaill. Morr Gabráin mic Domangoir, Rí Alban. Teitēd Dalbancoib ría mōruige mac Maelicon Rí Cruithnech. Iugulatio Cornáin mic Aedá mic Echach, Rí Connaect, la Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, ar cumairce Colaim Cille, et ar aipe rin tuccad cat Cuile Dremne.

¶ Ct. bellum Cuile Dremne .i. i cintu, for Diarmaid mac Cerbaill. Fergur ocur Domnall, da mac mic Ercá, ocur Áinmire mac Senna, ocur Nindis mac Duách, ocur Aod mac Eacac Tirncarna, Rí Connaect, uictores erant, per orationem Colaim Cille, dicentir:—

Al Dia,

Cioð nae dingsba an cia,
Duf anermairmír a lín
An trluais do bóing breta dín.

Sluaig do cing atimceall Cairn
Ir mac ainfte nor duf mairn;
Aré mo druí nimepa
Mac Dé ir finne congéna.

¹ *Church of Bennchair.* This entry, which in A. is written over the entry immediately succeeding, is not in B. The event is twice recorded in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 554=555, and again at the year 558=559.

² *Cluain-Ferta.* O'Flaherty adds the date "554, D. 5," in the marg.

³ *Feast.* Caena, A. B. O'Flaherty

has added the date (560) in the marg.

⁴ *For transgressions.* i cintu; i.e. for Diarmaid's transgressions against Colum Cille. See next note.

⁵ *Has taken judgment from us.* Do bóing breta dín. This expression is probably in allusion to the judgment stated to have been pronounced by King Diarmaid against St. Colum

Kal. i. Murder of Colman Mór, son of Diarmaid, A.D.
in his chariot, by Dubhsloit Ua Trena. The church of [558.]
Bennchair¹ was founded.

Kal. Brenainn founded the church of Cluain Ferta² :— [559.]

Since Mac Ua Eltai possessed it—

Brenainn, with all his perfections—

If not the better, not the worse therefor,

From that time to this has Cluain Ferta been.

Ascent of Brenainn in his chariot into the air.

Kal. The last Feast,³ *i.e.* of Temhair, *celebrated* by [560.]
Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Death of Gabhran, son of
Domangart, King of Alba. Flight of the men of Alba before
Bruidhe, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts. Murder of
Cornan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, King of Connacht,
by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, against the protection of
Colum Cille; and it was on that account the battle of
Cuil Dremne was fought.

Kal. The battle of Cuil Dremne, *i.e.* for transgressions,⁴ [561.]
was gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Fergus and
Domhnall, the two sons of Mac Erca; and Ainmire, son of
Senna; and Ninnidh, son of Duach; and Aedh, son of
Eochaidh Tirmcarna, King of Connacht, were the victors,
through the prayer of Colum Cille, saying :—

O, God!

Why dost thou not ward off the mist,

That we might reckon the number

Of the host which has taken judgment⁵ from us.

A host that marches around a Cairn,

And a son of storm that betray us;

My druid—he will not refuse me⁶—is

The Son of God; with us⁷ He will act.

Cille, respecting the transcript which the latter had secretly made of a copy of the Gospels belonging to St. Finnian, of Magh Bile. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 248.

⁶ *He will not refuse me.* *nimepa.* Over the letter *p* the orig. hand has

written “*ē l*” (“or *l*”), signifying that the expression should probably be “*nimepa*,” which would mean “He will not betray me.”

⁷ *With us.* *ip pinne*, A. B.; the word “*pinne*” being probably a mistake for “*ppinne*.”

Ar alainn ferur alluad
 Gobar daedain perin rluais
 Po la daodan fuilz buide
 Deirad a hepen fuirpe.

Præcan mac Tenuran ar é do ráo an erbe noíuað
 do Diarmaid mac Cerbail. Tuatan mac Dimain, mic
 Sarain, mic Cormaic, mic Eoghain, ar é po láo an erbe
 noíuað dapa cenn. Maglaine po eing tairri qui solur
 occirur ert.

Kt. ui. Cañ Cuile huinnrend a tterra por Diarmaid
 mac Cerbail ría nAeð mac Drenainn Rí Terra, in
 quo Diarmaid fugit.

Kt. Navigatio Colum Cille ad inrolam 1ae .xlii°.
 anno aetatis sue.

Cañ Mona Daire Loðair por Cruicnechib re huið
 Néll an tuairgirt, dú attorcraattar .uii. ríð Cruicne,
 um Aeð mðrec. Daetan mac Cuind conuib Cruicnib
 no ríð rri Cruicne, ocur Cinel nEoðain ocur Conail no
 ríðret. Conducti mercede na Lea ocur Arda Eolairg,
 de quo Cennraolad cecinit:—

Sínrit raobair [rínrit] rir
 Im Móin déirg Doire Loðair;
 Aðbar comprada nað cept,
 .uii. ríð Cruicnioð um Aeð mðrec.

¹ On him. fuirpe, lit. "on her." The word fuirpe has probably been put for fair ("on him"), to rhyme with the last word of the preceding line. The meaning of the line is very obscure, and the translation conjectural. There is, apparently, some corruption of the text.

² Alone was slain; i.e. of Colum Cille's people.

³ Kal. vi. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "561, Kal. Ja. 7." The ferial for 562 should be i.

⁴ Voyage. The dates "563," "562, Kal. i.," appear in the marg. in O'Flaherty's handwriting.

⁵ The 42nd. Colum Cille's birth is entered above under the year 518, the correct year being 521, as Dr. Reeves has shown; *Adamnan*, pref. p. lxix. See n. ⁵, p. 65, *infra*.

How grandly he bears his course—
 Baedan's steed—before the host;
 Good for Baedan of the yellow hair,
 He will win his renown on him.¹

A.D.
 [561.]

Fraechan, son of Tenusan, it was that gave the druidical Erbhe to Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was the person who placed the druidical Erbhe for his (Diarmaid's) sake; Mag Lanne that passed beyond it, who alone was slain.²

Kal.³ vi. The battle of Cuil Uinnsend, in Teffia, [562.]
gained over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill by Aedh, son of Brenainn, King of Teffia, in which Diarmaid fled.

Kal. i. Voyage⁴ of Colum Cille to the Island of Hi, in [563.]
 the 42nd⁵ year of his age.

Battle⁶ of Moin-Daire-Lothair *gained* over the Cruithne by the Ui Neill of the North, in which seven kings of the Cruithne were slain, including Aedh mBrec. Baetan, son of Conn, with two Cruithne, that fought against the Cruithne; and the Cinel nEoghain and [Cinel] Conaill, *against* whom the Cruithne fought, obtained the Lea and Arda Eolairg as a recompense; of which Cennfaeladh sang:—

They stretch sharp weapons [they stretch⁷] men
 Round the red Moin Daire Lothair—
 The cause of an unjust partition—
 Seven Cruithnian kings, with Aedh Brec.

⁶ *Battle.* The note "l. Kl." (for "*vel* Kal.") appears in the marg. in the orig. hand, signifying that another "Kal.," or year, should probably be introduced here; but as the departure of Colum Cille for Hi and the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair are entered under the same year in all the Irish Annals, and also referred to the same

date by Adamnan (*Vita Sancti Columbae*, ed. Reeves, p. 31), the interpolation suggested has not been adopted.

⁷ *Stretch.* The text of this line is incomplete in A. and B.; the word "rínrit" (they stretch) being omitted before the last word (rír). It reads "rínrit raobair, rínrit rír," in other copies of the poem.

Fictir cat Cruinne nule
 Ocur poplorceter Eilne
 Fictir cat Gabra Life
 Ocur cat Cuile Drenne.

Deprait gialla iar congail
 Arr riar im enuar nuac,
 Fergur, Domnall, Ainmire,
 Ocur Ninnid mac Duiac.

Fillir da mac mic Erca
 Ar cenó an cata cenó
 Agur an rí Ainmire
 Fillir ar fellaid Senna.

Edan ua riaca quieuit.

¶ Ct. Molairi o Daiminir quieuit.

¶ Ct. Occirio Diarmada mic Cerbaill, a Rait bicc
 .i. ó Aoð Duð mac Suibne Araidhe .i. rí Ulað, ocur
 tuccað a cenó co Cluáin muc Noir co po aonaæt innre,
 ocur po haðnaæt a Colainn h1 Condér, cui rucceperunt
 duo filí mic Erca .i. Fergur ocur Domnall.

In hoc anno capta erit an Muirgeilt .i. Liban, ingen
 Eca mic Muireða, for traco Ollorba a lín bedan mic
 innle, .i. iargaire Comgail benncair. Quier drenainn
 birra.

¶ Ct. iiii. Cat Gabra Life for laignib. Fergur ocur
 Domnall uictorep erant. Dar Domnall mic Muir-
 çertaið mic Erca, cui rucceirit Ainmire mac Senna.
 Morr Daimine mic Coirpre Daimargaid.

¹ *Ninnidh*. Incorrectly written Nainnidh (Nainnidh) in A. and B.

² *The same battle; i.e.* the battle of Gabhra Life; not the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair, as Dr. O'Connor states, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 149.

³ *Kal.* The numerals *oxxu*. (525)

are written in the margin, just before the "Kal.," in the original hand; but evidently in mistake for *oxxu*. (565), which is the proper year, as O'Flaherty has noted. The error here committed has been repeated at the years 566, 571, 594, 604, 605, 606, 625, 626, and 628.

The battle of all the Cruithne is fought,
And Eilne is burnt;
The battle of Gabhra Life is fought,
And the battle of Cul Dremhne.

A.D.
[563.]

They bear off hostages after conflict,
Thence westwards, with rich treasure—
Fergus, Domhnall, Ainmire,
And Ninnidh,¹ son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Erca return
To join in the same battle;²
And the King, Ainmire,
Returns into the possessions of Senna.

Edan Ua Fiacrach quievit.

Kal. Molaise of Daimhinish quievit.

[564.]

Kal.³ Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill slain at Rath Bec, *i.e.* by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, viz., King of Uladh; and his head was brought to Cluain-muc-Nois, and interred therein; and his body was buried in Conner; to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, viz., Fergus and Domhnall.

[565.]

In this year the Muirgeilt, *i.e.* Líban, daughter of Eochaidh Mac Muiredha, was caught on the strand of Ollarbha, in the net of Bedan, son of Innle, fisherman of Comgall of Bennchair. Quies of Brenainn,⁴ of Birr.

Kal.⁵ iv. Battle of Gabhra Life *gained* over the Lagenians. Fergus and Domhnall were the victors. Death of Domhnall, son of Muircertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Senna. Death of Daimhin, son of Coirpre Damhargaid.⁶

[566.]

⁴ *Brenainn*. His obit is again recorded under the year 573.

⁵ *Kal. iv.* The date 𐌆𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺. (526) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year 𐌆𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺. (566)

was certainly meant, as O'Flaherty has noted. See *n.* ³, last page.

⁶ *Coirpre Damhargaid*. A. and B. read 𐌆𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺, for 𐌆𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺 𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌿𐌹𐌺, the words being transposed.

¶ Ct. iii.

¶ Ct. Occirio Demain mic Cairill la baclacu baprinne.

¶ Ct. i. Occirio Ainmirec mic Senda la fergur mac Nellene, de quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan rombu a ri
Nir bo meruot nac deolai,
Ainú ar fordearḡ alí
La hAinmire Mac Sennai.

¶ Ct. ii. Iugulatio fergur mic Nellene ó Céð mac Ainmirec. Oena mac hu Laighi, Ab Cluana muc Noir .i. mac Eoguin do Laighi, retenor principatum annis xxxi. quieuit.

¶ Ct. iii. Ite Cluana Creadail quieuit.

¶ Ct. iiii. Moenu Erpog Cluana ferga brenaind, quieuit. Occirio da hu Muirethaiḡ .i. baetain mic Muircéptaiḡ, ocur Ecac finto mic Domnall .iii. anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaiḡ, ri Ciannachta occiror eorum erat.

¶ Ct. ii. Cað ferman ria Cairpre mac Crimtaind, ri Mumhan, in quo uictur est Colman dec mac Diarmada, red ipse euarit. Brenainn bippa obiit.

Cað Tala ocur forpola .i. nomina camporum eiror Ele [ocur] Orraiḡe, etir Cluan ferga Molua ocur Saiḡir. Riachna mac baetain uictor erat.

¹ *Kal. iii.* The year (567) has been added in the marg. by O'F., who has altered the ferial number to 7.

² *Femhen*; i.e. Magh Femhen, the name of an ancient plain in Munster. This quatrain seems to have been composed in praise of some Munster King, after whose death the plain of Femhen was devastated by Ainmire.

³ *Kal. ii.* O'Flaherty has added the year 569 in the marg., and altered the ferial number ii. to 3.

⁴ *Laighis Rete.* This was the name of a district in the now Queen's Co. The entry is corrupt in A. and B.; the words "of the Laighis Rete after holding" being represented by "do Laighi Retenor." In the Dublin copy of Tigernach (H. 1. 18, T.C.D.) the reading is "do Laighi Raeda, tenenr" ("of the Laighis Raeda, tenens").

⁵ *Kal. iii.* The numerals xxx., denoting 530, appear in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year vlx.

Kal.¹ iii.

A.D.

Kal. Deman, son of Cairell, slain by the shepherds of Barrinn.

[568.]

Kal. i. Ainmire, son of Senna, slain by Fergus, son of Nellin ; of which was said :—

[569.]

Femhen,² when he was a king,
Was not an ignoble place ;
To-day, crimson is its aspect
From Ainmire, son of Senna.

Kal.³ ii. Murder of Fergus, son of Nellin, by Aedh, son of Ainmire. Oena Mac Ua Laighsi, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* the son of Eoghan of the Laighis Rete,⁴ quievit, after holding the Abbacy 36 years.

[570.]

Kal.⁵ iii. Ite, of Cluain Creadal, quievit.

[571.]

Kal.⁶ iv. Moenu, Bishop of Cluain-Ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Occisio of two descendants of Muiredhach, viz., Baedan, son of Muircertach, and Eochaidh Find, son of Domhnall, in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Ciannacht, was their slayer.

[572.]

Kal. vi. The battle of Feimhin *gained* by Cairbre,⁷ son of Crimthand, King of Mumhan, in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid, was vanquished ; but he escaped. Brenainn⁸ of Birr died.

[573.]

The battle of Tola and Fortola, viz., the names of plains between Ele [and] Osraighe, between Cluain-Ferta-Molua and Saighir. Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor.

(570) was certainly meant. It should, however, be 571, reckoning the number of "Kal." from where the same hand has written *oxxxi*. (*recte* *oxxxi*.) O'Flaherty has added the date "570," and altered the ferial number to "4." See note ², p. 56.

⁶ Kal. iv. The ferial "iv." has been altered to "5" by O'F., who has added the year 571 in the marg.

⁷ Cairbre. *Cormac*, A. B. ; altered to Cairbre by O'Flaherty, who has written the date 572 in the marg.

⁸ Brenainn. The death of Brenainn is also recorded under the year 565. It is twice entered in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 564=565, and again under 571=572. O'Flaherty, in a marg. note, refers Brenainn's death to the year 572.

¶ Ct. iiii. Dair Conaill mic Comgaill, rí Dalriada, xvi^o. anno regni sui, qui offerrebat inrolam lae Colum Cille.

¶ Ct. Quier Brenainn mic Briuin.

¶ Ct. iii. Quier Brenainn Cluana Ferta.

1ugulatio Aedha mic Echa Tirmearna, rí Connacht, la huius Briuin.

Primum periculum Uladh an Eamhain.

¶ Cl. iii. Quier Ecten Erpog Cluana Fota Daitain Acha. Reuerrio Ulað in Emain.

¶ Ct. u. Quier Finnian, Episcopi nepotir Fiaa.

Cairpeð Derzan quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cað Druma mic Erce, ubi Colcu mac Domnaill, mic Muirceartaigh cecidit. Aedh mac Ainmireð uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Daidán mac Cairill, rí Ulað, mortuus est.

¶ Ct.

¶ C.

¶ C. 1ugulatio Fergusa Sganadail, rí Mumhan.

Quier Fergusa Erpog Druma Letglairi, qui edificauit Cell Diann.

¶ Ct. Quier mic Niri, duilltoib do, Ab Cluana muc Noir.

¶ Ct. Occurio Daidain mic Nindeba mic Duach, mic Conaill Sulban, rí Tempa. Cuini mac Colmain, ocur

¹ *Conall*. The note "573, Dung-[allenses] An[nales]. Rex Scotorum. A^o. 574, Ussher," appears in the marg. in O'Flaherty's hand. The same annotator also adds "Cað Dealgan a cciontipe (Battle of Dealgan in Cenntire, or Cantyre), in quo Dunch[adh] mac Conaill, mic Comgaill cum multis cecidit, supra." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals contained in the MS. H. 1. 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which

the entry occurs at the year 573 of O'Flaherty's computation.

² *Brenainn, son of Briun*. O'F. adds the date 574 in the marg.

³ *Kal. iii*. The year "577," and the Dom. letter and ferial "C. 6," have been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty, who further notes that Brenainn died on Sunday, the 16th of May. The ferial for 576 should be iv.

⁴ *Return*. reu^orio, for reuerrio (reversio), A. reuolu^orio, B.

Kal. vii. Death of Conall,¹ son of Comgall, King of Dalriada, in the 16th year of his reign, who presented the island of Hi to Colum Cille. A.D.
[574.]

Kal. Quies of Brenainn,² son of Briun. [575.]

Kal.³ iii. Quies of Brenainn, of Cluain Ferta. [576.]

Murder of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connacht, by the Ui Briuin.

First attempt of the Ulidians *to re-establish themselves* in Emhain.

Kal. iii. Quies of Etcen, Bishop of Cluain-fota-Baetain-abha. Return⁴ of the Ulidians to Emhain.⁵ [577.]

Kal v. Quies of Finnian Ua Fiatach,⁶ the Bishop. [578.]

Cairech Dergan quievit.

Kal.⁷ Battle of Druim mic Erce, in which Colcu, son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was slain. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victorious. [579.]

Kal. Baedan, son of Cairell, King of Uladh, mortuus est. [580.]

Kal.

K.

K. Murder of Fergus Sgandail, King of Mumhan. [583.]

Quies of Fergus, Bishop of Druim-leth-glaise, who built Cill Biann.

Kal. Quies of Mac⁸ Nisse. He was of the Ultonians, and Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. [584.]

Kal.⁹ Occisio of Baedan, son of Nindidh, son of Duach, son of Conall Gulban, King of Temhair. Cuini, son of [585.]

¹ To Emhain. in Emān, A. B. Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. read de Emān (from Emhain). The date "578" has been added by O'F.

⁶ Ua Fiatach. Nepotir Fiatac (Nepotis Fiatach), A. B. A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "579, S. Finnianus de stirpe Fiathachi."

⁷ Kal. The year "580" has been noted by O'F.

⁸ Mac Nisse. O'Flaherty adds the date 590. Mac Nisse's obit is entered in the Ann. Ult. under the years 584=585 and 590=591.

⁹ Kal. The year 572 has been added by O'F.

Cumaine mac Libreín, mic Illadain, mic Cerpbaill occi-
derunt eum, consilio Colmaní páruí oc Leim ino ec:—

Meapairō amail atpíarōar
Ria Conall an cat ceolac,
Seris ret ppetoib forann
Ria Conall ocur Eogan.

Initium regní Aedā mic Áinmirec.

Kt. i. bellum Dealaig Daithe in quo cecidit Colmán
hec mac Diarmada. Aed mac Áinmirech uictor erat.
Dait mac Cairill quieuit.

Kt. ii. iugulatio Aeda Duib Mic Suibne Araidhe,
quí interfecit Diarmad mac Cerpbaill.

Kt. iii. Quier Erpoig Aedā mic Druic. Quier Aeda
mic Drenáin, Rí Terra. Ar ré ro iodbair Durnac
do Colum Cille. Eodem anno aertar torpuda et picca
contigit. Daird Cille Muine [obíit].

Kt. Morrr Feidlimid mic Tigernai, Rí Mumhan.
Natiuitar Cuimine Rota.

Kt. ui. Defectio solis, [mane] tenebrorum.
Obitur Luðac Lir Moir.

Kt.

Kt. Morrr Aengusa mic Amalgada. Uadu mac
Aedā, ri Connaçt, ecc adbaçt.

Gregorius natione Romanus, ex patre Gordiano,
rexit annis .xiii. mensibus .ui. diebus .x., fuit tempore

¹ *Kal. i.* O'Flaherty adds in the margin "573, Kal. i.; de quo D. A. (Dungallenses Annales), ad eundem ann." The event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or of the Four Masters, under the year 572, which O'Flaherty understands to represent 573. The ferial for 586 should be iii, for 587, iv, and for 588, v.

² *Aedh Mac Bric.* O'Flaherty has noted the year 589 in the margin, -

and corrected the ferial to 7. Some other notes by the same hand are partly mutilated.

³ *Summer.* ep̄tar, A.; aet̄ar, B.

⁴ *A dark [morning].* tenbrarum (tenbrarum), A. Teibrarum, B. The expression in Tigernach and the Anal. Ult. is mane tenebrorum. In *L'Art de Verif. les Dates* (tom. i., p. 63), this eclipse is referred to the year 591. The ferial for 590 should be i.

Colman, and Cumaine, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cerbhall, slew him, by the advice of Colman Bec, at Leim-ind-eich :— A.D.
[585.]

By Conall, as 'tis admitted,
Was won the joyful battle;
A happy path, prosperous streams *spread*
Before Conall and Eoghan.

Commencement of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal.¹ i. Battle of Bealach Daithe, in which fell [586.]
Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was the victor. Daigh Mac Cairill quievit.

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne [587.]
Araidhe, who slew Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill.

Kal. iv. Quies of Bishop Aedh Mac Bric.² Death of [588.]
Aedh, son of Brenand, King of Teffia. It was he who presented Durmagh to Colum Cille. In the same year a torrid and dry summer³ occurred. David of Cill-Muine *died*.

Kal. Death of Fedhlimidh, son of Tigernach, King of [589.]
Mumhan.

Birth of Cumin Fota.

Kal. vi. An eclipse of the sun ; a dark [morning].⁴ [590.]
Death of Lughaidh of Lis-mor.

Kal.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Amhalgaidh. Uadha,⁵ [592.]
son of Aedh, King of Connacht, died.⁶

Gregory,⁷ by nation a Roman, whose father was Gordianus, sat 13 years, 6 months *and* 10 days; (he lived in

⁵ *Uadha*. Latinized "Huadus" by O'F. in a marg. note.

⁶ *Died*. *ecc arobāt* (*ecc adbath*), A. B.; lit. "death he died."

⁷ *Gregory*. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "590, 13 Sept. S. Greg. Na. . . . Romanum." Pope Gregory succeeded to the Papacy in 590, and died in 604.

Μαυριί, et sepultus est in basilica beati Petri
Αποστολι [ante] Secretorium.

Ingulatio Senčan mic Colmain Moir.

¶ Ct. iii.

¶ Ct. iiii. Quies Colum Cille in nocte Dominica
Pentecoster, u. id. Iuin, anno perigrinationis suae
.xxx°.u°, aetatis uero lxx°.ui°. ut dicitur:—

Trícha bliadain baói gan Ier
Colum Cille na suppegler
Luid go hainglis ara cach
Iar reacht mbliadna reachtmozat.

¶ Ct.

¶ C. Cač Sleibe Cua a Mumain, in quo fiačna mac
baodáin uictor erat. Occisio Cumurgaič mic Aeđa la
branduř mac Echach a nDún bučad. Mořr Típpaite
mic Calgaič.

¶ Ct. i. Quies baóitine Abbatir Iae.

Cač Dúin bolg la branduř mac Echač co laignib
a .iiii. id. Enair, ubi cecidit Aeđ mac Ainmireč, rí
Erenn, anno .xix°. regni sui, aetatis uero lx°.ui°. ocur
Dec mac Cuanač, rí Airgíall et caeteri nobiles. Unde
dictum est:—

Ambruac

Feřar an tonn řřirín mbřuac
Ařřeo [řcelā] ceřur cřéřt
Aeđ mac Ainmireč řo břt

¹ In the time. tempus, A. B.,
for tempore.

² [Before] the Sacristy. Secre-
torium, A. B. The word "ante,"
omitted by the orig. scribe, has been
supplied in the text. See *Liber Pon-
tificialis, seu de rebus gestis Romanorum
Pontificum* (ed. Vignoles), tom. i., p.
234.

³ The numerals ʒlñ. are written in
A. before the "Kal. iii.," in the orig.
hand. The number 552, or 554, seems

to have been intended; probably the
latter, the dash over the final cha-
racters "ñ" signifying that they
should be doubled. The year [594]
is therefore supplied, as the orig.
notation is 40 years short, owing to
the error committed at the year 565,
and repeated subsequently. See notes
³, p. 56, ⁵, p. 57, and ⁶, p. 58.

⁴ On the night of Whitsunday. in
nocte Dominica Pentecoster, A.
B. This means the night preceding

the time¹ of Maurice), and was buried in the Basilica of the holy Apostle Peter, [before] the sacristy.² A.D. [592.]

Murder of Senchán, son of Colmán Mór.

Kal. iii.³ [594.]

Kal. iv. Quies of Colum Cille, on the night of Whitsunday,⁴ the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 35th⁵ year of his peregrination, and the 77th, truly, of his age; as is said:— [595.]

Thirty years, without light, was
Colum Cille in his Black Regles;
He went to angels from his body
After seven years and seventy.

Kal.

Kal. Battle of Sliabh Cua in Mumhan, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was victorious. Murder of Cumusgach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun Buchad. Death of Tipraide, son of Calgach. [597.]

Kal. i. Quies of Baithen, Abbot of Hi. [598.]

The battle of Dún Bolg *gained* on the fourth of the Ides of January, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, with the Lagenians; in which Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Erin, was slain, in the 19th⁶ year of his reign, and the 66th year of his age; and Bec, son of Cuana, King of Airghiall, and other⁷ chieftains, *were slain*. Hence was said:—

At Buach

The wave dashes against the brink;
[Accounts]⁸ report, though abhorrent,
That Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain;

Whitsunday. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 230, n. d, and Add. Note L, p. 309.

⁵ The 35th year. The departure of Colum Cille for Hi is entered above at the year 563. His obit should therefore be recorded under the year 597. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 310.

⁶ The 19th year of his reign. The accession of Aedh is recorded above under the year 585.

⁷ Other. cēī, for cæteṛī (cæteri), A. Centī, B.

⁸ [Accounts] report, though abhorrent. The reading in A. and B. is

ατρεο cερυρ ciτ (cṛeiτ), the word "ṛceλα" (accounts, reports) being omitted. In the Four Mast. the line reads more correctly, "ατρεο ṛceλα ciα ρα ṛciτ," ("Accounts report though wearisome").

. coniux dixit :—

δάτταρ ινμαιν τρι τοις
 Ξριρ να ρρερριαι αιτερρεε,
 Ταεβαν Ταλλτεν, ταεβ Τεμπα,
 Ταεβ Αεδα mic Αινμπεε.

Initium regni Colmáin Rimeða ocyr Αεδα Slane simul.

¶ Ct. Αιλιτιρ Αbb Cluana muc Noir quieuit. Do Murcraide a cinel. Saxones p̄dem accipiunt.

¶ Ct. Quier Caimmiz Αcαιδ̄ bo. iugulatio Suibne mic Colmáin Móir Riξ Miðe, la Αεδ̄ Sláne a m̄br̄daīn p̄or Suaimu.

¶ Ct. u. Beimmena branduib̄ i m̄br̄ega. Mop̄r̄ branduinn mic Coirp̄re [mic] Pecene (.i. Ri Ua Maíne, ó p̄lointer p̄ait m̄br̄ennuinn a Muiz Αi).

¶ Ct. Comgall Αbb Benncair quieuit xci°. anno aetatis suae, principatur autem .l. ann. et .iii. mense, et .x. die ; ui. id. Mai quieuit.

Cañ Slemna in quo Colman Rimið, Rí Cineóil Eoḡain uictor erat, ocyr Conall mac Αεδα mic Αινμπεε fugitiuus euarit.

Cañ Cuile Cóil in quo Riachna mac Baedain uictor erat, et Riachna mac Demáin fugit.

Mop̄r̄ Fogartaiξ mic Αεδα.

¶ Ct. ui. Quier Pintani Cluana Eir̄neē. Sineall Eppcop Maξ̄ bile, [quieuit].

¹ [*Whose*] *wife said*.
 coniux δῖα. (. conjux dixit),
 A. A word (probably cuius) has
 been cut off. Omitted in B.

² *Of Cluain-muc-Nois*. Cluana
 muc τῖρ, A. B.; the “τ” of the
 last syllable, the abbrev. for the lat.
 “*vel*,” being put for no, its Irish
 equivalent.

³ *Quies*. The date 599 has been
 prefixed to Cainnech’s obit by O’Fla-
 herty.

⁴ *Blows*. beimmen[α], A. B.;
 plural of beim, lit. “a blow.” In a
 poem in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 26,
 b. 1, the “Beimmena” of Brandubh
 are described as seven battles, all
 gained by him in Bregh, or Bregia,

[whose] wife said¹ :—

A.D.

[598.]

There were three beloved sides
Of whose return there is no hope ;
The side of Taillten, the side of Temhair,
And the side of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Commencement of the reign of Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine, together.

Kal. Ailitir, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois,² quievit. His family was of the Muscraidhe. The Saxons receive the Faith. [599.]

Kal. Quies³ of Cainnech, of Achadh-bo. Murder of Suibhne, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Aedh Slaine, at Bridamh on the Suainiu. [600.]

Kal. v. The blows⁴ of Brandubh in Bregh. Death of Brenainn, son of Coirpre, [son of] Fechin (*i.e.* the King of Ui Maine, from whom Rath Brenainn, in Magh Ai, is named). [601.]

Kal. Comgall,⁵ Abbot of Bennchair, quievit in the 91st⁵ year of his age, and also in the 50th year, 3rd month, and 10th day of his government. On the 6th of the Ides of May he rested. [602.]

The battle of Slemhain *was fought*, in which Colman Rimidh, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor ; and Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.

The battle of Cuil-Coil *was fought*, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor ; and Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Death of Fogartach, son of Aedh.

Kal. vi. Quies of Fintan, of Cluain Eidhnech. Sineall, Bishop of Magh Bile, [quievit]. [603.]

the ancient name of a district in Meath.

⁵ *Comgall*. O'Flaherty, on the authority of Ussher, adds the year

"601" as the date of Comgall's death. He also corrects the year of his age to "85."

¶ Ct. iugulatio Colman Rimeða a uiro de genere suo, qui dicitur ert Locan Dilmada; unde dicitur:—

Cedu riçe cedu pect,
Cedu nept for riçrada;
Enio Colman Rimio Rí,
Rombí Locan Dilmada.

iugulatio Aeda Slaine o Conall mac Suibne, for bpu Loça Semoile. Aedh Suartan comalta Conaill, et Baegal bille po gunerttar; unde dictum ert:—

Níor bu airmirt in aiple
Dona oçuib Tuait Tuirbe;
Conall pombí Aedh Slaine,
Aedh Slaine pombí Suibne.

iugulatio Aeda poín Rí Ua Ffaiłge a ffaighe mic Meccnain; Aedh Duide Rí Tepta ocur Rí Ua Maine .i. Ua Maine mic Nell, a mbruigin da Coca on Conall cedna, in eodem die quo iugulatur ert Aedh Slaine:—

ba po mor an ruad cuma
for riuçrard Erenn uile,
Aedh Slaine go focuidibh
Aedh Róin, Aodh Duide.

Morr Conaill mic Aeda mic Ainmirech. Cú cen matair, Rí Muman, natur ert. Colman mac Leníne quieuit. Larren Mena Drocht quieuit. Mauriciur moritur.

¶ Ct. Cað Slaibne in quo uictur ert Branuð mac

¹ *Kal.* The date 604 (564) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. The year 604 must have been meant. See note ², p. 56. O'Flaherty adds the date 605.

² *On the brink of Loch Semdighe.* for bpu Loça Semoile, A. B. The last word has been altered by O'Flaherty to Semoighe, as the name is written in Tigernach. The lake in

question is now called Loch Sewdy, and is in the county of Westmeath. See the Annals of the Four Mast. (O'Donovan's ed.) at the year 600, note ¹.

³ *Foster-brother.* comalla, A. B., for comalta.

⁴ *At Faithghe Mic Meccnain.* a ffaighe mic Meccnain, A. B. for

Kal.¹ Murder of Colman Rimidh by a man of his kindred, who was called Lochan Dilmada. Hence was said :— A.D.
[604.]

Notwithstanding Kingship—notwithstanding law—
Notwithstanding power over chieftains—
Behold! Colman Rimidh, the King!
Lochan Dilmada slew him!

Murder of Aedh Slaine by Conall, son of Suibhne, on the brink of Loch Semdighe.² Aedh Guastan, foster-brother³ of Conall, and Baeghal Bille, that slew him. Hence was said :—

Not wise was the counsel
To the youths of Tuath Tuirbhe;
Conall that slew Aedh Slaine,
Aedh Slaine that slew Suibhne.

Murder of Aedh Roin, King of Ui Failghe, at Faithche Mic Meccnain,⁴ and of Aedh Buidhe, King of Tephtha and Ui Maine, *i.e.* Ui Maine Mic Neill, at Bruighin Da Choca, by the said Conall, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was put to death :—

Great was the red sorrow
Over the chieftains of Erinn all—
Aedh Slaine, with multitudes,
Aedh Roin, Aedh Buidhe *were slain.*

Death of Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, born.⁵ Colman Mac Lenin quievit. Lasren of Menadrochit quievit. Mauricius moritur.

Kal.⁶ The battle of Slaibhre *was fought*, in which [605.]

α ρραιττε (or α ρραιττε) mic Meccnain, which means Mac Meccnan's green, or Fair green.

⁵ *Born.* μορτυυρ (mortuus), A. B.; which O'Flaherty has altered to "natus est," adding "ut habet Tig[ernach]." The death of Cu-cen-

mathair (*i.e.* "the hound without a mother") is recorded under the year 661, *infra*.

⁶ *Kal.* The numerals ςλxx. are added in the marg. in the orig. hand. They denote 565; but the year 605 was certainly meant. See note ³, p. 56.

Εἰς, Ρί Λαίγην. Νεποτερ Νελλ υἱοτοπερ εραντ.
 Ιυγυλατιο ὀραντουῖς Ρί Λαίγην α γενερε ρυο cuius
 nomen erat Sarran Sæbdercc, Αἰρσιννεκ Σενβοτ Σινε.
 Unde dictum est:—

Sarran Sæbdercc Seol nglan ngle,
 Αἰρσιννεκ Σενβοτ ρινε,
 He ní dalb gen banduul mbrat,
 Ro marb ὀραντουῖς mac Eac.

De quo anur Λαίγην locuta est rano:—

Μαὸ ἰμβεταιὸ mic Eacac
 'Dompraro an tuaircepr[ach],
 In cat im anuaparat,
 Ir cian ho do riuaparat.

Διαμβαρ α τρειρ τειρεδαιγ
 Mac Eacac mic Μειρεδαιγ,
 Noco beraim mo bolg lan
 'Do cill ar aei Aed Aldan.

Obitur Lairpen Abbatir 1æ. Morp Colmain mic
 Peparadaiγ, Ρί Ορραιγε. Αὐὸ Uairioðnac regnat annis
 .iii.

kt. iii. Morp Aedain mic Gabrain, anno xxx°.iii°. regni sui; aetatis uero lxxx°.iiii°. t. ii°.

Iugulatio filiorum Baedain mic Cairill α n'Dún
 Mogna α filio matris sue.

kt.

kt. Morp Piacna caoiç mic Baedáin la Cruicneçaið;
 et quiesc. Eçdaç.

¹ *Aedh Uairiodhnach*. Αὐὸ Αἰλλαν (Aodh Allan), A. B.; the word Uairioðnac has been written by O'Flaherty over the word Αἰλλαν in A. Aedh Allan did not become King of Ireland until the year 734. See the entry of Aedh's death, at the year

612, *infra*, where he is called "Aedh Aldan, i.e. Aedh Uairidhnach." The letters p. E., for ríγ Erenn (King of Erinn), and the date 605, have been added in the margin by O'F.

² *Kal. iv.* The original scribe has written the numerals olxvi. (566) in

Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Laighen, was van-
quished. The Ui Neill were the victors. Murder of
Brandubh, King of Laighen, by [one of] his kindred,
whose name was Saran Saebderg, Airchinnech of Senboth
Sine. Hence was said :—

A.D.
[605.]

Saran Saebderg, clear, bright guide,
Airchinnech, of Senboth Sine ;
He it was—no falsehood—without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh, son of Eochaidh.

Of which an old woman of Laighen spoke the verse:—

If, in the lifetime of Eochaid's son,
The Northern had come to me,
From the battle regarding which they boast,
They would have been long panic-driven.

If in a pillared house
Were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muiredhach,
I would not bear my full sack
To a church for the sake of Aedh Aldan.

Death of Lasren, Abbot of Hi. Death of Colman, son
of Feradach, King of Osraighe. Aedh Uairiodhnach¹
reigns 7 years.

Kal. iv.² Death of Aedhan,³ son of Gabhran, in the [606.]
37th year of his reign, and in the 88th, or 86th, year of
his age. Murder of the sons of Baedan, son of Cairill, in
Dún Mogna, by their mother's son.

Kal.

Kal. Fiachna Caech,⁴ son of Baedan, slain by the [608.]
Cruithne; and quies of Eochaidh.

the margin, repeating the mistake of
40 years already referred to. (See
note ³, p. 56).

³ *Aedhan*. O'Flaherty adds the

note "606, Ussher. R[ex] Scoto-
rum."

⁴ *Fiachna Caech*. O'Flaherty notes
607 as the date of this event.

¶ Ct. i. Occirio Sechnariġ mic Ķarban Rí Cineoil
 bogaine o Domnall mac Aedā. Quier Lucēdaċ mic
 hu Oċe.

¶ Ct. ii. Morr Aedā mic Colcain regir na nairter
 in peregrinatione a ccluāin muc Nóir, de quo dictum
 ert:—

Ro baí tan
 ba lind orðain Loċ ða ðam;
 Nir bo hé an Loċ ba horðan,
 Aċt an flait Aed mac Colġan.
 Cuma ðain nað mar
 Capa rodomcain,
 Cibe roċer trillri tpeð
 An innri Loċa ðha ðain.

bar sillāin mic Cuimin Aedā bentcain, et bar
 Aedain ancapt. bar Maeilunā mic baedāin.

¶ Ct. Fulminatur ert exercitur ulaið i mðarciu
 pulmine terribili. Morr Maeleduin mic Ailene Rí
 Mog[ðhorna]. Quier Colmain Eala, mic hui selli,
 .lui°. anno aetatir ruae.

¶ Ct. ii. Morr Aedā Aildain mic Domnall, Rí
 Temraċ .i. Aed Uairðnaċ.

Caċ Oðba ré Aengur mac Colmain, in quo cecidit
 Conall Loeg ðreġ, mac Aedā Slaine, ut dicitur:—

In rce a mullaċ Oðba
 Cengai doġra ni laér,
 Ðeitbir ði ced olcc a ðenn,
 Ro bui mor cenn ina craer.

Maelcoċa pegnape incipit.

¹ *Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche*, called
Molua Mac Ui Oche at the year 554,
 where his birth is recorded; the form
 "Molua" being compounded of the
 devotional prefix *mo*, my, and *lua*,
 put for *Lughaidh* (pron. *Loo-ee*).
 See an interesting note on the forma-
 tion of Saints' names, by the Rev.

Dr. Todd, *Martyrology of Donegal*,
 App. Introd., p. xliii, n. 4.

² *Mogh[ðhorna]*. *Mog.*, A. B.
 So also in *Tigernach*; but in the *An-*
nals of Ulster, A.D. 610, it is written
Mogðornea (*Moghdornea*); and in
 the *Four Masters*, under the year 606,

Kal. i. Murder of Sechnasach, son of Garbhan, King of Cinel Boghain, by Domhnall, son of Aedh. Quies of Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche.¹ A.D. [609.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh, son of Colcan, King of the Airthera, in pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois; of which was said :— [610.]

There was a time
When Loch-dha-dhamh was a linn of splendour;
It was not the Loch that was splendid,
But the Prince Aedh, son of Colgan.

I care not, since he lives not—
The friend who loved me—
Whoso places a brilliant house
On the island of Loch-dha-dhamh.

Death of Sillan, son of Cumin, Abbot of Bennchair; and death of Aedhan, anchorite. Death of Maelumha, son of Baedan.

Kal. The army of Ulidia was struck by terrible lightning in Barchi. Death of Maelduin, son of Ailen, King of Mogh[dhorna].² Quies of Colman Ela, Mac Ui Selli, in the 56th year of his age. [611.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh Aldan,³ son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, *i.e.* Aedh Uairidhnach. [612.]

Battle of Odhba *gained* by Aengus, son of Colman, in which fell Conall Laegh Bregh, son of Aedh Slaine, as was said :—

The whitethorn on the summit of Odhba,
Though sharp darts it throws not,
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil—
There was a great head in its mouth.⁴

Maelcobha begins to reign.

it is Moġóorn Maigen (Moghdhorn Maighen).

³ *Aedh Aldan.* See note ¹, p. 70. O'Flaherty has added the date "612" in the margin.

⁴ *Mouth.* This rather extravagant metaphor is doubtless intended to signify that the head of some person slain in the battle—perhaps that of Conall Laegh Bregh—was stuck on the whitethorn bush.

†Ct. Quier Pintain Oentraib Abbaitir Dendair.
Morr Colmain Uathairh.

†Ct. ui. Lucaill Fota Ab Cluana muc Noir quieuit.
Stella uirā erit hora uiu°. diei.

†Ct. Iugulatio Maelcoba mic Aedā mic Ainmirech
in bello montir Toat t Taeť. Suibne Menn uictor
erat, mac Fiacna. Quier Diarmada, tertii Abbaitir
Cluana iraird. Morr Ronan mic Colmáin Rí Laiġen.
Suibne Menn pignat. Forman do Muġdornaiť, a quo
nati sunt mic Cuinn; arpe po bui bliadain for urce
Tippait Fingin; ocur in ailitir a ccluáin adbatť.

†Ct.

†Ct. Comburtio Donnain Ega hi .xii. †Ct. Mai cum
.cl. martiribus, et uirtutatio Torairġe.

†Ct. Caemgen Glinne da locha .cax. anno aetaitir
ruae, in Christo quieuit. Iugulatio Pergura mic
Colmain Móir, Rí Miťe, ó Anrartať .h. Mercan do
Muinntir blaitinne.

†Ct. ui. Aed Dendain Airtirí Muíman quieuit: dond
Eoganať. Morr Sillain Maiġe bile, ocur Fingen mac
Fiacrať quieuit.

†Ct. Occirio Genepir baodain, i Maiġ leced a ccruc
Connacht; Aililla mic baodain, ocur Maoiliduin mic
Pergura mic baedáin, ocur Diucullu. Morr Fiacrať
mic Ciaraín mic Ainmirech, mic Senna .i. alius funda-
torir Daire Calġairġ.

¹ *Lucaill Fota*; i.e. Lucaill the long. O'Flaherty has corrected the name to "Tolua Fata," adding "ut p. 12 b., qui obiit A^o. 615, Cod. Cl." The reference "ut p. 12 b." is to the copy of Tigernach in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the name is written "Tolua." In Mac-Geoghegan's transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 617, is the entry, "Lucall, brother of St. Queran (Ciaran, or Kieran), and Tolua Foda, Abbot of Cloum, died." Probably a

clause corresponding to the words between "Lucall" and "Foda," in this entry, has been omitted in the text.

² *Maelcobha*. The date (615) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Ronan*. The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, is also entered under the year 624, *infra*; but he is not said to have been King of Laighen.

⁴ *Of Glenn-da-locha*. Glinne 2 locha, for Glinne da locha (Of the Glen, or Valley of the Two Lakes), A. Glinne erit locha, B. The tran-

Kal. Quies of Fintan of Oentraibh, Abbot of Benn-chair. Death of Colman Uathach. A.D.
[613.]

Kal. vi. Lucaill Fota,¹ Abbot of Cluan-muc-Nois, quievit. A star was seen at the 7th hour of the day. [614.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Maelcobha,² son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the battle of Cnoc Toath or [Cnoc] Taeth. Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Quies of Diarmaid, third Abbot of Cluain-iraird. Death of Ronan,³ son of Colman, King of Laighen. Suibhne Menn reigns. Gorman, of the Mughdhorna, from whom the Mac Cuinns are descended, *died*. It was he who lived a year on the water of Tiprait Finghin; and in pilgrimage at Cluain-[muc-Nois] he died. [615.]

Kal.

Kal. Burning of Donnan of Eg, with 150 martyrs, on the 15th of the kalends of May; and the plundering of Torach. [617.]

Kal. Caemhghen of Glenn-da-locha,⁴ in the 120th year of his age, in Christo quievit. Murder of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Anfartach Ua Mescan, of the Muintir Blatinne. [618.]

Kal. vi. Aedh Bendan, Arch-King of Mumhan, quievit. *He was* of the Eoghanacht. Death of Sillan of Magh Bile; and Finghin, son of Fiachra, quievit. [619.]

Kal. Murder of the family of Baedan, in Magh Lecet, in the territory of Connacht,⁵ *viz.*:—Ailill, son of Baedan; and Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baedan; and Diucull. Death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Senna, *i.e.* another founder of Daire Calgaigh. [620.]

scriber of the latter MS. mistook the figure 2, which in the MS. A. represents its Irish equivalent, $\text{v}\alpha$, for the character 2, the abbrev. for $\text{e}\gamma\tau$ (*est*) in ancient MSS. O'Flaherty adds in a marg. note, "618, Ussher; de quo ad ann. 622, *infra*."

⁵ *In Magh Lecet, in the territory of*

Connaught. The word Lecet is represented by Lec7 . This clause, which is an interlineation by the orig. hand in A., is omitted in B. For "Magh Lecet," Tigernach, the Annals of Ulster, and the Four Mast. read "Magh Slecht." The date "620" has been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty.

Íct. Mór Aengusa mic Colmain móir .i. Rí Ua Neill. Donnchað mac Eoganaín, Nectan mac Cananainn, ocuŕ Aed obierunt. Fingen mac Fiachrach Encride quieuit.

Íct. Cað Cinn Delgten in quo ceciderunt duo filii Libreín mic Illainn mic Cerpbaill. Conall mac Suibne uictor erat, et Domnall ðrec cum eo.

t. hoc anno quies Caeimghín.

Conaing mac Aedain mic Gabrain demeritur ert:—

Tonna mara mor glana,
 Srián ro daitigretar,
 Inna curcán flegac fano
 For Conaing concoirretar.

In ben rola a muing rinn
 Inna curcán for Conaing;
 Ar car ro tibe a gen
 Inoiú re ðile Torran.

ðar Mailebraða mic Rimeða mic Colmáin mic Cobthaið, ocuŕ Ailella mic Ceallaið.

Cað Cenðgubai in quo cecidit Colmán mac Cobthaið .i. aðair Suairpe Rí Connaçt, la Raðallach mac Uaðaið. ðar Colgan mic Ceallaið.

Íct. iii. Obitur Fergnae Ab 1ae. Quies Mic Lairpe Ab Airdmaða. Expurgatio Raða Suala re Fiaçna mac mðaðain.

Íct. Mór Ronáin mic Colmain, et Colman Stellan

¹ *Aengus, son of Colman mór.* O'Flaherty adds the note "621, Cod. Cl. R. Mid. O.," signifying that the death of Aengus, King of Meath, is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach under the year 621. See the entry at the year 625, *infra*, in which Aengus, King of Meath, is said to have been "slain." It is probably a repetition of the present entry, as the King of Meath was sometimes

called King of the [Southern] Ui Neill, or Hy Niall.

² *Caemhghen.* The death of Caemhghen, or St. Kevin, is also entered under the year 618. See note ⁴, p. 74. The year 622 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

³ *Kal. iv.* The ferial number has been altered by O'Flaherty to "vii.," to agree with the year 623.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Colman mór,¹ *i.e.* King of the Ui Neill. Donnchadh, son of Eoganan; Nechtan, son of Cananan; and Aedh, obierunt. Finghin, son of Fiachra Encriidhe, quievit. A.D.
[621.]

Kal. Battle of Cenn Delgten, in which the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cerbhall, were slain. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the victor, and Domhnall Brec with him. [622.]

Or in this year the quies of Caemhghen² took place.

Conaing, son of Aedan, son of Gabhran, was drowned:—

Great, bright sea-waves, and
The sun, that punished him;
In his weak wicker skiff,
Against Conaing they arrayed themselves.

The woman who flung her fair locks
Into his skiff, over Conaing;—
Pleasantly she smiles
To-day, before Bile Tortan.

Death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman, son of Cobthach; and of Ailill, son of Ceallach.

Battle of Cenngubha, in which Colman, son of Cobthach, *i.e.* the father of Guaire, King of Connacht, was slain by Raghallach, son of Uadach. Death of Colga, son of Ceallach.

Kal. iv.³ Death of Fergna, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Mac Laisre,⁴ Abbot of Ardmacha. Capture⁵ of Rath-Guala by Fiachna,⁶ son of Baedan. [623.]

Kal. Death of Ronan,⁷ son of Colman; and Colman [624.]

¹ *Mac Laisre.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Mac Lasr. Ardm. . . . obiit 622=623. Dun-[gallenses Annales]."

⁵ *Capture.* "expurgatio" (expurgatio), A. B. Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. have "expugnatio." The Four Mast. read "loꝛccað" (los-

cadh), *i.e.* burning; and the Annals of Innisfallen, "τογαλ," destruction.

⁶ *Fiachna.* "R. U.," for "Rex Ultoniæ." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Ronan.* The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, who is called "King of Laighen," is recorded above under the year 615.

obíit. Iugulatio Doir mic Aoda Allain. Failbe Flann
Fidbadh rothar gon, unde mater eius ait:—

ba guin Sáir,
Ní bu toḡail Inri Cail,
Dia tomat gair na mbíodbadh
Im cenḡ Failbe Flann Fíodbadh.

Natiuitas Adamnain Ab 1ae.

kt. un. Maodog Ferna quieuit. Mac Fiachna .i.
Mongan ab Arthur filio Dicuiri Britoni lapide per-
cursum interíit, unde becc bairce dicit:—

Ar uár an gaoḡ dar lḡe
Duir fail óḡa Cinnṡire
Do genait ḡniom namnur de
Mairbḡid Mongán mac Fiachna.

Cormac caom, ocur Iollann mac Fiachá, moriuntur.
Ronán mac Tuáthail:—

Lann Cluana Airṡir inḡiu,
Amra cetḡur forḡriaḡ;
Cormac caem ḡriu imoḡid,
Ocur Iollann mac Fiachá.

Oḡur an diaḡ aile,
Dia roḡnaid mor do tuataib;
Mongan mac Fiachna Lurḡan
Ocur Ronan mac Tuáthail.

Acengur mac Colmain Móir Rí Míde do marbadh.
Caṡal mac Aeḡa Rí Muman, morṡur epṡ.

¹ *Colman Stellan.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. note, partly illegible, pointing out that Colman Stellan's death is referred by Ussher to the year 634. See Ussher's *Index Chron.*

² *His mother; i.e.* Dor's mother. In the Annals of Tigernach, under the above date, and in the Four Mast.,

at the year 619, it is stated that Failbhe Flann Fídhbadh was slain in revenge for the murder of Dor, and that the foregoing stanza was composed by Failbhe's mother. Dr. O'Donovan's transl. of the verse (*Ann. Four Mast.*, loc. cit.) has been adapted to this view of the case; but

Stellan¹ died. Killing of Dor, son of Aedh Allan; A.D.
 Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh that slew him. Hence his [624.]
 mother² said :—

It would be a noble wounding,
 It would not be the demolition of Inis Cail—
 If the shout of the enemy was raised
 Round the head of Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh.

Birth of Adamnan, Abbot of Hi.

Kal. vii.³ Maedhog of Ferna quievit. Mac Fiachna, [625.]
i.e. Mongan, was killed with a stone by Arthur, son of
 Bicur, a Briton ; of which Beg Bairche said :—

Cold is the wind across Ile
 Which blows against the youth of Cenn-tire ;
 They will commit a cruel deed in consequence ;
 They will kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Cormac the mild, and Iollann, son of Fiacha, moriuntur.
 Ronan, son of Tuathal, *died* :—

The church of Cluain-Airthir to-day—
 Illustrious the four on whom it closed :
 Cormac the mild, *who submitted* to tribulations,
 And Illann, son of Fiacha ;

And the other pair,
 To whom many territories were obedient—
 Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,
 And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Aengus,⁴ son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, was slain.
 Cathal, son of Aedh, King of Mumhan, mortuus est.

that of Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tigern., is very inaccurate.

³ *Kal. vii.* The date [vii]xxxv. (585) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. It represents the year 625, allowing for the mistake of 40

years made by the scribe at the year 565, and repeated at various dates.

⁴ *Aengus.* The death of an Aengus, "son of Colman Mór," is also entered above under the year 621. See note ¹, p. 76.

¶ Ct. i. Cat Laetir quo interpretur ert Fiachna mac Daedain .i. Ri Dalapaidhe. Fiachna mac Demain, .i. Ri Dal Fiachae, uictor erat.

¶ Ct. ii. Cat Arda Corpann, Dalriada uictor erant; in quo cecidit Fiachna mac Demain la Rig Dalriada [.i. Connadh Cer]. Cat Cairn Peadhais, Failbe Flann uictor erat. Guaire Aidne fugit. Conall mac Maeluib Ri oMaine cecidit, ocur Maeluin ocur Maelruain ocur Maelcalgais, Conall mac Maeluib mic Maelpeppall. Uirio Pappu ortenra ert.

¶ Ct. Cat [Duma Acher la] Duilg Luatha in quo cecidit ipse. Paelan mac Colmain, Ri Lagen, uictor erat. Bellum Doē in quo Suibne Menn mac Fiachna uictor erat. Domnall mac Aeda fugit. Occirio Suibne Menn, mic Fiachna, i Traig Drene o Congal Caeē mac Sgannail. Pauran Columban filii Daodani Abbad Cluana. Iugulatio Cumani filii Colmani. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedha regnat.

¶ Ct. Bellum Peđa Euin in quo Maelcaē (.i. Ri Cruithne) mac Sgannail, uictor erat. Dalriada ceciderunt, et Dicull mac Eēda, Ri Cineoil Cruithne cecidit, et nepotes Aedan ceciderunt .i. Rigullan mac

¹ *Kal. i.* The date ʒlxxxvi. (586) is written in the margin in the original hand. It should be 626. See note 3, p. 56. The *feriæ* for this year and the following should be, iv and v.

² *Fiachna.* O'Flaherty adds the note "R[ex] Ult[oniæ]," and the year 629 as the date of Fiachna's death.

³ *Connadh Cer.* Interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds the note "D. A., 624," implying that the event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Mast., under the year 624=627.

⁴ *Failbhe Flann.* "R[ex] Momoniæ." Marg. note by O'F.

⁵ *Guaire Aidhne.* "R[ex] Connaciæ." Marg. note by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The date ʒlxxxviii. (588) is written, in the orig. hand, in the right marg., the numerals ʒlxxxviii. being written in the left through mistake. It corresponds to the year 628. See note 3, p. 56.

⁷ *Of Duma Acher.* The words within brackets have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds in the marg., "Bolg luatha, de quo nomine D. A."

Kal. i.¹ Battle of Laethet, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Dál-Araidhe, was slain. Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Dál-Fiachach, was the victor. A.D. [626.]

Kal. ii. Battle of Ard Corrann, *in which* the Dál-Riada were the victors, *and* Fiachna², son of Deman, was slain by the King of Dál-Riada [*i.e.* Connad Cer].³ The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh. Failbhe Flann⁴ was the victor. Guaire Aidhne⁵ fled; Conall, son of Maeldubh, King of Ui Maine was slain; and Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Conall, son of Maeldubh, son of Maelbresail *were slain also*. The Vision of Fursa was manifested. [627.]

Kal.⁶ The battle [of Duma Acher]⁷ *was fought* by Bolg Luatha, in which he himself was slain. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, was the victor. The battle of Both, in which Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Domhnall, son of Aedh, fled. Suibhne Menn,⁸ son of Fiachna, slain at Tragh Brene, by Congal Caech, son of Sgannal. Death⁹ of Columbanus, son of Baddan,¹⁰ Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. Jugulatio of Cuman, son of Colman. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Aedh, reigns. [628.]

Kal. The battle of Fidh-Eoin,¹¹ in which Maelcaich (*i.e.* King of the Cruithne), son of Sgannal, was victorious. The Dalriada were slain, and Dichull, son of Eochaidh, King of the Cinel Cruithne, fell; and the descendants of Aedhan were slain, viz. :—Rigullan, son of Conaing, and Failbhe, [629.]

6” The *Dungallenses Annales*, which seem to be indicated by the letters D. A., have the death of Bolg-luatha, who is called “Lord of Ui Cennsealach,” at the year 644. The orig. text would read “battle of Bolg Luatha.” The death of Bolg Luatha is also recorded under the year 645, *infra*.

⁸ *Suibhne Menn*. “628, R[ex] H[iberniæ].” Marg. note by O’F.

⁹ *Death*. παύσαν (pausan), A. B.

¹⁰ *Of Baddan*. βαρδανι, A. B.; generally written βαρδανι (of Bardan).

¹¹ *Battle of Fidh-Eoin*. ὁ ἔλεγχος τοῦ Εὐίου (Bellum Fea Euin), A. B. O’F. corrects the “Fea Euin” of A. to Feòα Eoin, as in Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. Fìò Eoin, gen. Feòα Eoin, means the “Bird’s Wood,” or “John’s Wood.” The place has not yet been identified.

Conaing ocyr Paelbe mac Ecdac, et Oiricc mac Albir, pignora Saxan, cum ptege maxima ruorum. Morr Eaca buidhe mic Aedain anno .xx. regni sui. Cat Dúin Ceithern in quo Congal Cae fugit, et Domnall mac Aeda victor erat, in quo cecidit Guaire Gaillre, mac Forannain.

Kt. ii. Cat Letairbi eoir Cinel Fearadhais ocyr Cinel mic Erc in quo Maelriug cecidit. Eriann mac Riachna victor erat.

Infulatio braiduib mic Maelcofa. Morr Connad Cipp, ut alii dicunt, anno 1.º regni sui [qui victus est] in bello feda Eum. Dormitatio Finnian mic Maeluib. Mobai mac hui Alai. Morr Celli, Rí Saxan.

Kt. iii. Morr Cineda mic Luchten, regis pictorum.

Kt. ii. bellum Aca Abia in quo cecidit Dicull mac Fergur Tuile la Muman. Inp Medgoit pndata est.

Kt. iii. Cat Aca Joan in lartur Lippe in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aoda, mic Senais, Rí Laiſen. Paelan mac Colman, et Conall mac Suibne, Rí Miðe, ocyr Pailbe Plann, Rí Muman, victores erant. Dar Moire Muman. Enan Oroma Raiti quieuit.

¹ *Osiricc*. Oiricc (Oiricc), A. B.; corrected to Osiricc by O'Flaherty. His death is not noticed by Bede, or the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

² *Eochaidh Buidhe*. O'Flaherty writes "Rex Scotorum" in the marg., and adds the date "629."

³ *Battle of Dún Ceithern*. The same annotator adds "Dun Kethern prælium, 629," and also the further note, "Dar Cailcín mic Dima o Liathmuine ('Death of Cailchin, son of Dima, from Liathmaine'), supra, 13 b." The ref. is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals bound up with the orig. of this Chronicle.

⁴ *Kal. vi.* The ferial numbers for

this and the four following years should be, respectively, ii., iii., iv., vi., and vii.

⁵ *Who was vanquished*. The words "qui victus est, s[upra]," have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marginal note, of which only the following can now be read, viz.:—"Connadius Kerr, [Dal]riediæ Dominus ad ann. 624." The reference ("supra") is to the copy of Tigernach in Class H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the entry of Connadh Cerr's death, at the year 630, reads thus:—"Dar Connad Cipp, ut alii dicunt, anno primo regni sui, qui victus est i cath

son of Eochaidh, and Osiricc,¹ son of Albirt, royal heir of the Saxons, with a great slaughter of their people. Death of Eochaidh Buidhe,² son of Aedhan, in the 20th year of his reign. The battle of Dun-Ceithern,³ in which Congal Caech was put to flight, and Domhnall, son of Aedh, was triumphant; *and* in which Guaire Gaillsech, son of Forannan, was slain.

A.D.
[629.]

Kal. vi.⁴ The battle of Lethairbhe *was fought* between the Cinel Feradhaigh and Cinel Mac Erca, in which Maelfithrigh was slain. Ernan, son of Fiachna, was the victor.

[630.]

Jugulatio of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha. Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign; [who was vanquished]⁵ in the battle of Fidh-Eoin. Rest of Finntan, son of Maeldubh. Mobai Mac Hui Aldai *rested*. Death of Aelle,⁶ King of the Saxons.

Kal. vii. Death of Cened, son of Luchtren, King of the Picts.

[631.]

Kal. v. Battle of Ath Abhla, in which Dicull, son of Fergus Tuile, was slain by *the men of* Mumhan. Inis Medgoit⁷ was founded.

[632.]

Kal. iii.⁸ The battle of Ath Goan, in Iarthar Liffe, in which Crimthann, son of Aedh, son of Senach, King of Laighen, was slain. Faelan, son of Colman; and Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe; and Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan, were the victors. Death of Mor Mumhan. Enan of Druim-Raithe quievit.

[633.]

Ῥεθα Κοιν;" i.e. "Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign, who was vanquished in the battle of Fidh-Eoin."

⁶ *Ælle*. Εαλλα, A. B. A mutilated marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, reads "Edwin f[ilius] . . . R[egis] Sax[onum] A^o. 6. . . . Saxonum." The annotator probably meant to signify that the death of Edwin, son of Ælle, should be here

recorded, as Ælle's obit is entered in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 588, and Edwin's at the year 633.

⁷ *Inis Medgoit*. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only the fragment "ab Aidano Lindisfarn 2 eadem est Lind." can now be read. He also writes the date "634" in the marg.

⁸ *Kal. iii.* The date "635" has been added by O'F.

¶ Ct. iii. iugulatio duorum filiorum Aedā Slaine la Conall mac Suibne og Loč Tpečín oc Fpemain .i. Congal Rí Ħpež pen ačair Ħi Conaing, et Alilil Cruitiŕe penatair Síl Olutaiž. Occirio Conall mic Suibne, Rí Míđi i taiž mic Nappoič la Ħiarmaird mac Aedā Slaine. Quier Fintan (Munnu) filí Telčān in .xii. ¶ Ct. Nouembur, et Ernaine mic Cŕepine. Cač Seagairi in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain Cennŕoda, et Cumurccoč mac Congura.

¶ Ct. iugulatio Ernane mic Fiačna qui uicit Maolŕitŕaiž mac Aedā Allainn a cač Letairbe.

Expugatio Carŕaiž .i. Mocuda .i. Močta mic Firaull, o Raičūn in diebus Parchae.

¶ Ct. Cač Maiže Rač ŕia n'Domnall mac Aedā ocur ŕia maccoiđ Aedā Slaine, (ŕeo Domnall mac Aedā ŕegnauit Temoriam in illo tempore), in quo cecidit Congal Cač Rí Ulađ, ocur Faelču mac Airmeađhaiž Rí Míđe, i ŕŕŕíčguin, cum multir nobilibur.

Cač Saelŕipe ŕia Conall Cáel mac Maelcoba, ŕop Cinel nEogain in eodem die. Morŕ Failbe Rí Muman. Quier Močta Raičūn Ħi .ii. 10. Mai.

¶ Ct. i. bellum Glinne Maiŕŕon in quo familia Domnall Ħŕacc in ŕugam ueŕŕa eŕt, et obŕepŕio Etain. Cŕonan mac U Loegde, Abb Cluana muc Nóir, quieuit. Obitur Dačua Ħallae.

¶ Ct. ii. iugulatio Congail mic Ħunchađa. Obitur

¹ *Kal. iv.* O'F. adds the date "636." The entries under this year in this Chronicle are divided between two years in the Annals of Ulster. Dr. O'Connor follows the arrangement of the latter in his ed. of Tigern. See n. 5, p. 86.

² *Fintan.* O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) has Fintan's "quies," or obit, at the year 634.

³ *Cumusgach.* qmurccoč, A. B.; the letters cu being represented by q.

⁴ *Mochuda.* The words "*i.e.* Mochuda, *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull," are added in A., in the original hand, as a gloss, over the entry.

⁵ *Ruled Temhair.* This is equivalent to saying that Domhnall was Monarch of Erin. O'Flaherty adds the note "[634] D. A.; sed 637, Ussr.;" implying that the battle of Magh Rath is entered in the Ann. Four

Kal. iv.¹ Jugulatio of the two sons of Aedh Slaine, by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin near Fremhain, viz. :—Congal, King of Bregh, ancestor of the Ui Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire, ancestor of the Síl Dluthaigh. Murder of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, in Mac Nafraich's house, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Fintan² (Munnu), son of Telchan, on the 12th of the kalends of November; and of Ernán, son of Cresin. The battle of Seaghais, in which Lochene, son of Nechtan Cennfoda, and Cumusgach,³ son of Aengus, were slain.

A.D.
[634.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Ernán, son of Fiachna, who vanquished Maelfitrigh, son of Aedh Allann, in the battle of Lethairbhe.

[635.]

Expulsion of Carthach, *i.e.* Mochuda,⁴ *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull, from Raithin, in diebus Paschæ.

Kal. The battle of Magh Rath *gained* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, (but Domhnall, son of Aedh, ruled Temhair⁵ at that time); in which Congal Caech, King of Uladh, and Faelchu, son of Airmedhach, King of Midhe, were slain in the heat of battle, together with many chieftains.

[636.]

The battle of Saeltire *was gained* by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel Eoghain, on the same day. Death of Failbhe, King of Mumhan. Quies of Mochta⁶ of Raithin, on the 2nd of the Ides of May.

Kal. i. Battle of Glen Mairison,⁷ in which the army of Domhnall Breac was routed; and the siege of Etan. Cronan Mac U Loeghde, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Death of Dachua⁸ of Balla.

[637.]

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Congal, son of Dunchadh. Death

[638.]

Mast. at the year 634, but under the year 637 in Ussher's *Index Chron.*

⁶ Quies (death) of Mochta. "637, Ussher; quies Mochuda." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ Glenn Mairison. "In Scotia." Marg. note, O'F. "Not Glenmori-son, on Loch Ness, in Inverness, as

Chalmers (i., p. 286) suggests, but a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian." Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁸ Dachua. Called "Mochua" in Tigern., the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.

Dunriçe uxoris Domnall. Quier Crutan ino Cen-
truim. Quier Ceoða Duib (.i. Rí Laigen) Abbatir
Cille Dara. Dalairri mac hu Imðae, Abb Leitglinne,
quieuit. Mopir Ailealla (.i. regir Laigen) mic Ceoða
Roin. Hoc tempore Teodorur Papa ploguit.

¶ Ct. iii. Caē Caēraē Cinn Con la Mumain. Oengur
Liaēana [o Glinn Damhain] uictor erat, et Maeluūin
mac Ceoða Hennain fugit. bār Maeluīðir Caeiē,
regir Orientalium, et bār b̄ruide mic Poiē. Lorccao
Maeluūin mic Ceoða an Inir Cain. Iugulatio Maeli-
uūin mic Fergura mic Maeluūin mic Colmáin.

Quier Dagain Inber Daile.

¶ Ct. Mopir Domnall mic Ceoða regir Hiberniae in
fine Ianuarii .xiii°. anno regni sui, an Aro Poēaiē.
Portea Domnall b̄rec in bello Spāta Capuin in fine
anni, in Decembre interfectur ert, anno .xii°. regni
sui, ab hoan rege b̄ritonum.

Iugulatio Aililla mic Colmáin regir generis Lae-
gaire.

¶ Ct. ii. Hic dubitatur quir regnauit post Domnall.
Dicunt alii h̄istoriographi, regnarre quatuor reges

¹ *Domhnall*; i.e. Monarch of Erin.

² *Aendruim*; otherwise Naendruim, or Nendrum; now Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 148.

³ *Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae*. O'Flaherty has corrected this name to "Molaise Mac Ua Dimae," in Tigernach. It is written "Dalaise Mac hu Imdae" in the Four Mast. B. reads "Molaisse Mac Ua Duma." The form Molaisse, or Molaise, is the more correct. The marg. note, "639, obiit Molassius, Ussher," has been added by O'F.

⁴ *King of Laighen*. The words "regir Lāgān" are written as a gloss over the name of Ailill in A., but omitted in B. Dr. O'Connor reads the gloss "Regis Luginæ." *Rer. Hib.*

Script., tom. ii., p. 194. Ailill's name appears in the list of Kings of Ui Failghe, or Offaly, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. At the end of this entry O'Flaherty adds "Cuan mac Amalgaidh (Cuan, son of Amalgaidh), Rex Momoniae obiit; supra, 13 b.; sed perperam Momoniae." The ref. "13 b." is to the Dublin (Trin. Coll.) copy of Tigernach.

⁵ *From Glenn Damhain*. o Glinn Damhain; interlineation by O'F. in A., which is taken into the text in B. The events of this year also are divided between two years in the Ann. Ult., and by Dr. O'Connor in his ed. of Tigern. Hence the chronology of this chronicle is not at one with the reckoning of those Annals from this down to the year 718. See n.¹, p. 84.

of Duinsech, wife of Domhnall.¹ Quies of Critan, in Aendruim.² Quies of Aedh Dubh (*i.e.* King of Laighen), Abbot of Cill-Dara. Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae,³ Abbot of Leithglinn, quievit. Death of Ailill (*i.e.* King of Laighen⁴), son of Aedh Roin. At this time Pope Theodorus flourished.

A.D.
[638.]

Kal. iii. Battle of Cathair-Cinn-Conn in Mumhan. Aengus Liathana [from Glenn Damhain]⁵ was victorious, and Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, was put to flight. Death of Maelodhar Caech, King of Airthera; and death⁶ of Bruidhe, son of Foth. Burning of Maelduin,⁷ son of Aedh, in Inis-Cain. Jugulatio of Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Maelduin, son of Colman.

[639.]

Quies of Dagan⁸ of Inbher Daile.

Kal. Death of Domhnall,⁹ son of Aedh, King of Hibernia, at Ard Fothaigh, in the end of January, in the 13th year of his reign. Domhnall¹⁰ Brec was slain by Hoan, King of the Britons, in the battle of Srath Caruin,¹¹ in the end of the year, in December, in the 12th year of his reign.

[640.]

Jugulatio of Ailill, son of Colman, King of the Ui Laeghaire.

Kal. vi.¹² Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Some historians allege four kings to have

[641.]

⁶ *Death.* баγ, A.; omitted in B.

⁷ *Burning of Maelduin.* λορccao Maeluiõ, for λορccao Maeluiõm, A. B. O'Flaherty has drawn his pen through these words in A., referring the reader to "13 b." (*i.e.* of the Dublin copy of Tigernach). But the entry is corrupt in the latter MS. He also adds the note "Comdan mac Oa Cearba (Comdan, son of Da Cearba) obiit, 13 b., supra," referring to the last mentioned authority, in which the entry occurs at the place indicated.

⁸ *Quies (i.e. death) of Dagan.* The

date "642" has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁹ *Domhnall.* O'F. refers the death of Domhnall to the year 642.

¹⁰ *Domhnall Brec.* "Rex Scotorum." Marg. note, O'F.

¹¹ *Of Srath Caruin.* Σρατα Καριν, A. B. Over the word Καριν, in A., O'Flaherty has written "Carmaic (Carmaic)." This event is also entered, through mistake, under the year 682, *infra*. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject, *Adamnan*, p. 202.

¹² *Kal. vi.* Corrected to "Kal. 3" by O'Flaherty, who considers 642 to be the proper date.

.1. Ceallač et Conall Cael, et da mac Aeda Slaine .1. Diarmuid ocuſ blaťmac, permixta pagna.

bárr huairle filiae Suibne mic Colmáin .1. rígan Paeláin Rí Laiſen. Quier Cronan Eppcop Naénoroma. Cať Cinn čon. Ceallač ocuſ Conall Cael pagnare incipiunt. bap Scanlain Móir mic [C]innpaelať, Rí Oppaiſe. bárr Cuanač mic Cailcin .1. laoc Liathmuine, Rí PERNMAIſe.

kt. iugulatio nepotum boſuine, Maelberrail et Maelanrať Enaiſ. Mochoe Naénoroma quieuit.

kt. Morſ Pupuorain filii Dece mic Cuanač Rí Uá mic Uair. Ločene mac Píngin Rí Cruithne obiit. Cať Gabra eidiſ Laiſniť inuicem.

kt. Guin Scanoláin mic Decine mic Píacrač, Rí Cruithneč. Mac Laiſſe, Ab benočair, quieuit. beda tunc natuſ ert. Hoc tempore Marcianuſ papa pſoruit.

kt. Maelcoba mac Píacna, rex Ulať, iugulatuſ ert la Congal Cenorada mac Dunchada. [báſ] builſ Luatha, Rí Ua Cindriolaič.

kt. Guin Ragallaigh mic Uadač, Rí Connacht .1. la Maelbriſe mac Mothlačan .1. Corcu Cullu occid-

¹ *Battle of Cinn-Chon.* This seems to be a repetition of the entry "Battle of Cathair Cinn-Conn," which appears under the year 639.

² *Laeche Liathmhaine*; i.e. "the hero of Liathmhain," or of Cloch-Liathmhaine, a place in the parish of Kiltullane, bar. of Fermoy, and co. of Cork. The words "Laoch Liathmhaine," which occur in Tigern., have been interlined by O'F. in A., and copied in B.

³ *Lochene.* "R[ex] Pictorum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ *King of the Cruithne.* Rí Oppuithneč, A. B. "Rex Pictorum Hiberniæ;" marg. note, O'F. For an account of the Irish Cruithnigh,

or Picts, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 94, note ^b; and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. xxix.

⁵ *Beda.* O'Flaherty adds the note "673, Ussher," in the marg., to signify that the birth of Bede is recorded by Ussher (*Index Chron.*) at that year. It is entered in O'Conor's ed. of Tigern. under the year 646. For the precise date of Bede's birth, see T. Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 446.

⁶ *Martin.* Marcianuſ (Marcianus), for Martinuſ (Martinus), A. B. Pope Martin I. is meant, who reigned from 649 to 655.

⁷ [*Death*] of Bolg Luatha. builſ

reigned in joint sovereignty, viz.:—Ceallach and Conall Cael, and two sons of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* Diarmaid and Blathmac. A.D.
[641.]

Death of Huaisle, daughter of Suibhne son of Colman, *i.e.* the queen of Faelan, King of Laighen. Quies of Cronan, Bishop of Naendruim. Battle of Cinn-Chon.¹ Ceallach and Conall Cael begin to reign. Death of Scanlan Mór, son of Cennfaeladh, King of Osraighe. Death of Cuana, son of Calcin, *i.e.* Laech Liathmhaine,² King of Fernmhaighe.

Kal. Jugulatio of the descendants of Boghain [viz.:—] [642.]
Maelbresail and Maelanfaidh Enaigh. Mochae of Naendruim quievit.

Kal. Death of Furadran, son of Bec, son of Cuana, [643.]
King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Lochene,³ son of Finghin, King of the Cruithne, died. Battle of Gabhra between the Lagenians themselves.

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Scannlan, son of Becin, [644.]
son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithne.⁴ Mac Laisre, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Beda⁵ was born now. At this time Pope Martin⁶ flourished.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Uladh, was [645.]
slain by Congal Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh. [Death] of Bolg Luatha,⁷ King of Ui Cennsealach.

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Raghallach, son of Uada, [646.]
King of Connacht, *i.e.* by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan,

Ḡluata, A. B., for Ḡuile Ḡuata, the gen. of Ḡuile Ḡuata. The name being in the gen. case, it seemed clear that some word, or words, had been omitted in the text; and the entry being manifestly the obit of Bolg Luatha, the word báγ (death) has been supplied. At the end of the entry in A., O'Flaherty adds "Mortuus est, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigern. in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dub., which, at the year 647,

reads "Ḡuile Ḡuatho n. h. ḡCinn-
reilagh mortuus est." But in the latter chronicle, at the year 628, and under the same year, *supra*, Bolg Luatha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Duma Acher. The Ann. Ult., at the year 646=647, have "Ḡel. Colgan mic Crunmael Ḡuile Ḡuata nī Ḡuac Cennreilagh." "Battle of Colga, son of Crunmael Bolg Luatha, King of Ui Cennsealach."

erunt eum. Caṡ Cairn Conaill in die Pentecoster, ubi duo Cuan ceciderunt .i. Cuan mac Etha Rí Muman ocur Cuan mac Cairill Rí hua p̃riḡgente, ocur Tolomnaṡ Rí hua Liaṡáin, et Suair̃e fugit, et Diarmaid mac Aeda Slaine uictor erat.

(Dia domnais, areḡ iarom do luiḡ Diarmaid do tabairt an caṡa rin .i. tri Cluain muc Noir, ocur do rinrit ramaḡ Ciaraín etla fair co t̃iraḡ plán t̃incaib a coraiḡeachta rom. Iar roḡ iarom an Rí ro eḡbair Doimneic cona roḡlaid̃ .i. Liaṡ Manṡan inḡiu a ainm, mar roḡ p̃ri alṡóir do Ciaraín; ocur do beirt teora t̃riṡti roir Rí Mide dá ccaiteaḡ nech dia muinṡir eir̃ois nurque; conḡ de rin ro roḡairt Diarmaid a aḡnacol a ccluain muc Noir.)

Quier f̃urra in p̃arrunna i f̃frangcoib, secunḡum alior. Mochaemḡs Léiṡ moir moritur.

¶ Ct. Caṡ Orra p̃ria p̃ante in quo p̃anta cum xxx. regibur cecidit. Caṡ Duin C̃riṡṡáin in quo cecidit Aengur mac Domnaill [mic Aeda]. P̃ilíi Maelcoba uictorey erant .i. Conall Cáel ocur Ceallaṡ. Moir Caṡurais̃ mic Domnaill ḡric. Moir Cronaín Maṡḡe ḡile.

¶ Ct. Suin ḡa mac ḡlaṡmac mic Aeda Sláine .i. Donnchaḡ ocur Conall la Maeloḡrain, do laḡnib i muilind Maילוrain. Quier Aedaín ḡp̃rcoir Saxan. Iugulatio Oir̃ine mic Oir̃ir̃ḡ:—

¹ *On Sunday.* The paragraph enclosed in parentheses occurs as a gloss by the orig. hand, over the preceding entry, in A. It is misplaced in B.

² *Fursa.* There is a marg. note in O.F.'s hand, of which only the following can be read, viz.:—"[65]4. S. Furseus . . . Peronæ obiit. [Codex] Cl[uanensis] Rectius, 652."

³ *According to some.* γ. αλιορ, for secunḡum αλιορ (secundum alios), A. γαλιορ, B., the transcriber of

which mistook the abbrev. γ. for the letter ρ.

⁴ *Oswiu.* Orra (Ossa), A. B.

⁵ *Penda.* P̃anta (Panta), A. B. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, of which only the fragment " Beda. [Pen]da, Merciorum R[ex], [65]ḡ," can now be read. The death of Penda is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. under the year 654.

⁶ [*Son of Aedh*]. mic Aeda; supplied by O.F. in A.; and copied in B.

viz.:—the Corca Cullu that slew him. The battle of Carn Conaill *fought* on Whitsunday, in which two Cuans were slain, viz.:—Cuan, son of Enna, King of Mumhan, and Cuan, son of Cairell, King of Ui Fidhgheinte; and Tolomnach, King of Ui Liathain, *was killed*. Guaire fled; and Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was victorious. A.D.
[646.]

(On Sunday.¹ The way that Diarmaid went to fight the battle, moreover, was through Cluain-muc-Nois, and Ciaran's congregation prayed for him, that he might return safe through the merits of their supplications. Subsequently, on the return of the King, he presented Doimnere with its subdivisions, viz.:—Liath Manchan is its name to-day, as an altar sod to Ciaran; and he imposed three curses on the King of Midhe, if one of his people consumed even a drink of water *thereof*. Wherefore it was that Diarmaid ordered that he should be buried in Cluain-muc-Nois.)

Quies of Fursa² in Peronne, in France, according to some.³ Mochaemhóg, of Liath-Mór, moritur.

Kal. A battle *fought* by Oswiu⁴ against Penda,⁵ in which Penda was slain, together with 30 kings. The battle of Dun Crimhthainn, in which Aengus, son of Domhnall [son of Aedh]⁶ was slain. The sons of Maelcobha, viz.:—Conall Cael and Ceallach, were the victors. Death of Cathusach, son of Domhnall Brec. Death of Cronan, of Magh Bile. [647.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of the two sons of Blathmac, viz.:—Donnchadh and Conall, by Maelodhran,⁷ of the Lagenians, in Maelodhran's mill. Quies of Aedhan,⁸ Bishop of the Saxons. Murder of Oswine, son of Osric:— [648.]

⁷ *By Maelodhran.* *la maelodhran.* These words are misplaced in the MSS. A. and B., in which they occur at the end of the second entry succeeding, as if Oswine had been murdered by Maelodhran. A similar mistake occurs in all the copies of

Tigernach. See Dr. O'Connor's ed. of the Ann. Tig., *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 198, ad ann. 651.

⁸ *Quies of Aedhan.* "Aidan, Lindisfarn . . . [obit] 31 August, 651." Marg. note, O'F.

Α μιλινν,

Για πο μελτ μόρ το τειρινν;
Νι βο comailt πορ περβαινθ
[Α] πο μελτ πορ hu Cερβαιλλ.

Α[η] γραιν μελερ αν μιλενθ
Νι corca aēt ιρ περγ τειρενν
ιρ δι πογλαθ αν ερμινν μαρ
ποδα μιλινν Μελοδραιν.

Κτ. Obiit Segeni Abbatir 1ae. Quier Aetha Loga Abbatir Cluana muc Noir; δι Γαλενccαιβ Κοραινν α cinel .i. mac Samain. Dormitatio Maicensi Abbatir Menadrocailt. Imaireg Cuile Corra in quo cecidit Cuilene mac Porannain, Rí ó pfaillge. Maeloreit ocuρ Onchu uictoreρ erant. Cugamna mac Suibne moritur. Uitalianuρ Papa hoc tempore floruit.

Κτ. Iugulatio Conaill Coir. Cat Connacht .i. Iartair Seola in quo cecidit Marcan mac Toman Rí .h. Maine. Cennraolaθ mac Colgair, ocuρ Maenaθ mac θλαθin, Rí Ua mθruin, uictoreρ erant. Maeloio mac Suibne, Rí Miθe, moritur.

Κτ. Iugulatio Conaill mic Maelicoba. Colman Eppcop, mac hui Telluib, ocuρ Oirine ποδα, duo Abbatet Cluana ipairθ quieuerunt. Iugulatio Perγura

¹ [When thou] didst grind. "πο μελτ" ("did grind"), A. B. α πο μελτ, Tigern. an πο μελτ, Four Mast.

² The grain. α γραιν (O, grain), A. B. an γραιν, Tigern., and Four Mast.

³ Great tree; i.e. Cerbhall, the ancestor of Donnchadh and Conall.

⁴ Kal. This is the year 652 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the marg. note "Camin Inre Celtrach (Camin, of Inis Celtra) obiit, supra (i.e. Ann. Tigern., Dublin copy), fol. 14 a. A^o. 652, Ussher."

⁵ Marcan. "653, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F., to signify that Marcan's death is entered under the year 653 in the Annals of Tigernach.

⁶ Conall. O'Flaherty, following Ussher and the Codex Cluanensis, refers the death of Conall to the year 654. He also subjoins the following note, at foot of pages 26-27, in A.:—"654, Jugulatio Conalli Regis Hiberniae. 654, Mors Kellachi Regis Hiberniae.' Ita heic et apud Tigernacum, supra [i.e. Codicem Dubliniensem], fol. 14 a, ad eosdem annos. Unde Waræus idem videtur

O, Mill!

A.D.

Though thou grindest much of wheat;

[648.]

It was not grinding oats thou wert

[When thou] didst grind¹ the descendants of Cerbhaill.The grain² which the mill grinds

Is not oats, but it is red wheat;

With scions of the great tree³

Is fed the mill of Maelodhran.

Kal.⁴ Death of Segene, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Aedhlugh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. His family was of the Gailenga of Corann, viz.:—he was son of Saman. Dormitatio of Manchen, Abbot of Menadrochit. The battle of Cuil Corra, in which Cuilene, son of Forannan, King of Ui Failghe, was slain. Maeldreith and Onchu were the victors. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, moritur. Pope Vitalian flourished at this time.

[649.]

Kal. Murder of Conall Cor. Battle of Connacht, *i.e.* of Iarthar Seola, in which Marcan,⁵ son of Toman, King of Ui-Maine, was slain. Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, and Maenach, son of Blathin, King of Ui Briuin, were the victors. Maeldoid, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, died.

[650.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Conall,⁶ son of Maelcobha. Bishop Colman Mac Ua Tellubh, and Oisine Foda,⁷ two Abbots of Cluain-iraird, quieverunt. Jugulatio of Fergus, son

[651.]

excerpsisse lib. de Antiq. Hiberniæ, p. 23; ed. 2. [Con]allum a Diermitio 2^o. Aidi Slani occisum, et Kellachum apud ðpuḡ na ðoinne mortuum omnes habent m. Kellachi mortem ante Conalli necem ponunt Flannius de Monasterio, in poemate fol. 114 a, b [et Gilla] Moduda in suo de C[hrist.] R[egib.] Hiberniæ poemate, fol. 13 a; et Cod. Cluan[ensis] apud Goghaganum, Conalli ob. De his porro Codex Lecan, fol. 309 a, col. 2 (apud me, p. 20), Conallus et

Kellachus, filii Mælcobæ Regis Hiberniæ, Reges Hiberniæ. Kellachus in Bonnio submersus [est] vel morbo abreptus apud ðpuḡ (Brugh) a Bonnio; cadaver abreptum ad αῖ κυρρ oc ḡno ec. Conallus a successore occisus in prælio Odba ad boream Temoriæ." " fratre sed extincto regni consorte Conallus quatuor autumnos usque superstes erat." The death of Kellach, or Ceallach, is entered under the year 654, *infra*.

⁷ Foda; *i.e.* "the long." Ḟo2, for Ḟoḃa, A. Ḟop, B.

mic Domnaill, ocur Pergus mac Rogallaiḡ, ocur Aeḡa
Depra mic Cuimine, la u ppiacraḡ Aiḡne.

Caḡ Speḡa Etairt re Tolarcán mac Ainriḡ Rí
Cruíḡneḡ, du atorpcair Dunchadh mac Conaing ocur
Congal mac Ronain. Aoḡ Ron mac Maelcoba mortuup
ert.

¶ Ct. Caḡ pterccaiḡ ubi cecidit Cumurecoḡ mac
Oililla, Rí h. ccremtainn, in quo Crundmáol mac
Suibne Rí Cineóil Eogain uictor fuit. Laiḡnen [mac
Colmain] Rí Connaḡt mortuup ert. Mop Crundmaill
Erbuilḡ mic Ronain, Rí Laiḡen Dergabair.

¶ Ct. Quier Ultani mic Uí Conchuphair, hī .ii. nōn.
Septembrii. Quier Suibne mic Cuirtri Abb lae. Caḡ
Deleann in quo interpectur ert Maeldoird mac Conaing
t Conaill. Mop Tolargán mic Ainriḡ, Rí Cruíḡneḡ.
Quier Concaine Cille Slebe.

¶ Ct. Mop Ceallaiḡ mic Maelcoba ipin mḡruḡ.
Dar Ceallaiḡ mic Sapaín, Abb Oḡna Moipe. Mocua
mac Lonáin quieuit.

¶ Ct. Dima Dup Eppcop Connere ocur Cuimine Epp-
cop Naénorpoma, ocur Sillan Eppcop Daiminnri, ocur
Dunchadh mac Aeḡa Sláine mortui sunt. Iugulatio
Oirpdoird mic Seḡnupaiḡ ocur Conḡinn mic Laiḡnen.

¶ Ct. Obitur Pináin mic Rimeḡa. Eppcop Colmán
ḡlinne ḡa locha quieuit, et Daniel Eppcop Cinnḡarad
quieuit. Mop Eḡḡaiḡ mic Blathmaic mic Aeḡa
Sláine. ḡuin Paelain Rí Orpaige do Laiḡniḡ. Mae-

¹ Battle of Srath-Edairt. "658, hoc praelium." Marg. note, O'F.

² Tolarcán. The marg. note "Rex Pictorum" is added by O'F.

³ Of Anfrith. Ainriḡ, A. B.

⁴ Son of Colman. Interlined by O'F., who adds "supra, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigernach in Trin. Coll., Dublin, class H. 1, 18. The date "655" has also been noted in the marg. by the same hand.

⁵ Mortuus est. m. 2, A. B. The

word "Lepra" is added in the orig. hand in A., to denote that Laighnen died of that disease. It is omitted in B.

⁶ King of Laighen Desgabhair. "R[ex] Lageniæ Australis." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ Kal. This is the year 657 according to O'Flaherty.

⁸ Quies (death) of Concain. "657. Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F. In the Dublin copy of the

of Domhnall; of Fergus, son of Raghallach, and of Aedh Bethra, son of Cuimin, by the Ui Fiacrach Aidhne. A.D.
[651.]

Battle of Srath-Edairt¹ gained by Tolarcan,² son of Anfrith,³ King of the Cruithne, in which Dunchadh, son of Conaing, and Congal, son of Ronan, were slain. Aedh Ron, son of Maelcobha, mortuus est.

Kal. Battle of Flescach, in which Cumuscach, son of Ailill, King of Ui Crimthainn, was slain, and Crundmael, son of Suibhne, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor. Laighnen [son of Colman],⁴ King of Connacht, mortuus est.⁵ Death of Crundmael Erbuilg, son of Ronan, King of Laighen Desgabhair.⁶ [652.]

Kal.⁷ [4.] Quies of Ultan Mac Ui Conchobhair, on the second of the Nones of September. Quies of Suibhne, son of Cuirtri, Abbot of Hi. Battle of Delenn, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, or Conall, was slain. Death of Tolarcan, son of Anfrith, King of the Cruithne. Quies of Concain,⁸ of Cill-Slebhe. [653.]

Kal. Death of Ceallach,⁹ son of Maelcobha, in the Brugh. Death of Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of [F]iothan Mór. Mochua, son of Lonan, quievit. [654.]

Kal. Dima Dubh, Bishop of Conner; Cuimine, Bishop¹⁰ of Naendruim; Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinish,¹¹ and Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, mortui sunt. Jugulatio of Orcdoid, son of Sechnasach, and of Cuchenn, son of Laighnen. [655.]

Kal. Death of Finan, son of Rimidh. Bishop Colman of Glenn-da-locha quievit; and Daniel,¹² Bishop of Cinn-garad, quievit. Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine. Faellan, King of Osraighe [mortally] [656.]

Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Conchaynne, of Cill-Slebhe," is recorded under the year 653.

⁹ *Ceallach*. "Kellachus, R. H. (Rex Hiberniae). 658, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's hand. See also note 6, page 92.

¹⁰ *Cuimine, Bishop*. Omitted in B.

¹¹ *Of Daimhinish*. *Ḍaiminir*, A. *Ḍaiminir*, B., the proper gen. form of the name. The date 659 is added in the margin in O'F.'s hand.

¹² *And Daniel, &c.* This entry is not in B. O'F. adds the date 660.

dhog Perna quieuit. Conall Crundamna mortuus est. Eoganán mac Tuathaláin mortuus est. Oilill mac Dunchada mic Aeða Slaine mortuus est.

Kt. Tomini Ab ocur Eppcop Airðmacha quieuit. Ladcnenn mac ðlaðbannaið quieuit. Conaing h. Daint, Ab imleð lubair, quieuit. Cuimine Abbar ad Hiberniam uenit. Mogoboc mac hui Lama quieuit.

Kt. Cuimine fota .lxxi°. anno aetatis suae, quieuit. Colman hua Cluairið quieuit. Sapan hua Crutain quieuit. Maelúin mac Aeða ðennain mortuus est. Cað Ogamain oc Cinn Corbadan ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, mic Aeða Slaine, ocur Ulltan mac Ernaine, Rí Ciannachta, ocur Centraelað mac ðerðíðe Rí Arða Ciannachta, in quo bello ðlaðmac [mac] Aeða Slaine uictus est, a rociir Diarmada mic Aeða Slaine, qui dicuntur Onðu mac Sarráin ocur Maelmilcon ocur Caðarach mac Eñine; in quo bello Paelchú mac Maélumai cecidit. Hoc finis regni ðlaðmaic ut alii dicunt, initium regni Diarmada. Maelúin mac Fupudrain Rí Duplur mortuus est. Maenað mac Fingin Rí Muman mortuus est. Maelpuataið mac Ernaine Rí Cianachta mortuus est. Conall Cloccað quieuit.

Kt. Suairne Airðne Rí Connacht mortuus est, ocur a aðnacail a ccluáin ñuc Noir.

Iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnaill mic Aeða .i. Conall ocur Colca, ó Ceppnceinn. Morr ðartnait mic Domnaill Rí Cruithneð, et Domnaill mic Tuathaláin, et Tuathail mic Morðainn. Indeprcað ocur Dima duo episcopi, quieuerunt.

¹ *Maedhog.* Maeos, A. B., for Mo-Aeðh-os, or Maedhog.

² *Kal.* This is the year 661 according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Quieuit.* O'Flaherty adds the note "661, D. A.," signifying that Tomine's death is entered in the Four

Mast. at the year indicated. The F. M. have it under the year 660=661.

⁴ *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds a note in the margin, indicating that this is the year 662 according to Ussher, and the year 661 according to the Four Masters.

wounded by the Lagenians. Maedhog¹ of Ferna quievit. A.D.
Conall Crandamhna mortuus est. Eoganan, son of [656.]
Tuathalan, mortuus est. Oilill, son of Dunchadh, son
of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal.² Tomine, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, [657.]
quievit.³ Ladgnenn, son of Blathbannaigh, quievit.
Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imlech Iubhair, quievit.
Cuimine, Abbot, came to Hibernia. Mogoboc Mac Ua
Lamha quievit.

Kal.⁴ Cuimin Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, [658.]
quievit. Colman Ua Cluasaigh quievit. Saran Ua Cri-
tain quievit. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, mortuus
est.⁵ The battle of Ogaman at Cenn Corbadan, in which
Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, and Ulltan,
son of Ernan, King of Ciannachta, and Cennfaeladh, son
of Gerthidh, King of Ard Ciannachta, were slain; in which
battle Blathmac [son] of Aedh Slaine, was vanquished by
the friends of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, who were
named Onchu, son of Saran, and Maelmilchon, and
Cathasach, son of Emhin; [and] in which battle Faelchu,
son of Maeluma, perished. This is the end of Blathmac's
reign,⁶ as some say, [and] the beginning of the reign of
Diarmaid. Maelduin, son of Furadran, King of Durlus,
mortuus est. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Mumhan,
mortuus est. Maelfuataigh, son of Ernan, King of Cian-
nachta, mortuus est. Conall Cloccach quievit.

Kal. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connacht, died, and [659.]
was interred in Cluain-muc-Nois.

Jugulatio of two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, viz.,
Conall and Colgu, by Cerrncein. Death of Gartnait, son
of Domhnall, King of the Cruithne; and of Domhnall,
son of Tuathalan, and of Tuathal, son of Morgann. In-
dercadh and Dima, two bishops, quieverunt.

⁵ *Mortuus est.* m. εϛτ, A. B. |
incorrectly reads "an εϛτ."

⁶ *Of Blathmac's reign.* p.e. (for ριγ
Ερηνν, "King of Erinn"). Marg.
note in the original hand.

Quier Segain mic hui Cuinn Abbaitir Benncoir.

¶T. Tenebrae a ¶T. Mai in hora nona, et in eadem aetate coelum ardere uirum ert. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenit a ¶T. Augur. Morir Cernaiß Sotail fili Diarmada mic Aeða Slaine, et terrae-motur in hibernia, ocu Comgan mac Cuime, ocu Berac Ab Benncoir quieuerunt. Baedan mac Ui Cormaic (do Conmairne Mara a cinel), Ab Cluana mic Noir quieuit. A maiß 10th pothairt Exarrit mortalitar primo in hibernia; a morte Patricii .cc.iii.; pozt mortalitatem .c.xii.

¶T. Mortalitar magna in hibernia .i. an mbuidhe Conaill. Diarmad mac Aeða Slaine, ocu Blacmac, da Ri Eipenn, et Maelbrepail mac Maeluuii mortui sunt. Ulltán mac hui Cunga, Ab Cluana iraird, quieuit. Dormitatio Pecine Fabair, ocu Eperáin an eagna, ocu Ronain mic Beraiß, ocu Mael dóir mic Fingín, et Cronain mic Siln. Cu cen mathair mac Caíl, Ri Muman, moritur. Blacmac Ri Tebta, Oengur Ulað, ocu Mančan Let, episcopi, abbates, pegerque innumerabiles mortui sunt.

Colman Cap Ab Cluana mic Noir (mac Fualurccaiß, do Corca Moßa a cinel, aen bliadain, tribur diebur tantum tenuit principatum); Cuimine Ab Cluana mic Noir, do Spreccraißiß Loça Tethed a cinel, dormierunt. Secnuraç mac Blacmaic pegnapre incipit.

¹ Was seen. uirum ert (visum est), A. uirae sunt (visæ sunt), B.

² In Hibernia. O'Flaherty, following Tighern. and the Ann. Ult., substitutes "Britannia" for Hibernia in A. The earthquake does not seem to have been noticed by the English Chroniclers. This is the year 664, according to O'Flaherty.

³ Berach. The obit of this ecclesiastic is repeated under the year 663.

⁴ In Magh Itha Fothairt. a maiß

10th pothairt, A.B. These words seem to have been understood by the transcribers as forming part of the preceding entry of Baedan's death, as the word that follows, (Exarrit), commences with a capital letter; but they are rather the continuation of the entry six lines higher.

⁵ 203 years. There is apparently some error here, although the Annals of Tigh., of Ulster, and Clonmacnois have the same figures. The death of

Quies of Segan Mac Ui Cuinn, Abbot of Bennchair.

A.D.

Kal. Darkness on the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky was seen¹ to burn. A mortality reached Hibernia on the Kalends of August. Death of Cernach Sotail, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. An earthquake in Hibernia.² Comghan Mac Cuiteme, and Berach,³ Abbot of Bennchair, quieverunt. Baedan Mac Ui Cormaic (whose tribe was of the Conmaicne Mara), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. In Magh Itha Fothairt⁴ the mortality first broke out in Hibernia; from the death of Patrick, 203 years;⁵ after the mortality, 112 years.⁶

[659.]

[660.]

Kal. A great mortality in Hibernia, viz., the Buidhe Conaill. Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, and Blathmac—two Kings of Erinn—and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, mortui sunt. Ulltan Mac Hui Cunga,⁷ Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Dormitatio of Fechin of Fobhar; and of Ereran the Wise; and of Ronan, son of Berach; and of Maeldoid, son of Finghin; and of Cronan, son of Silne. Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal, King of Mumhan, moritur. Blathmac, King of Tebhtha, Oengus Uladh, and Manchan of Liath, and bishops, abbots, and kings innumerable, mortui sunt.

[661.]

Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, (son of Fulasach; his tribe was of the Corca Mogha; one year *and* three days only he held the government), *and* Cumine, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, whose tribe was of the Gre-graighe, of Loch Teched, dormierunt. Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

Patrick is entered under the year 489, *supra*; but if the number 203 is correct, the event should be referred to 461, as the chronology of this chronicle is four years behind the common reckoning at this period, and the date 660=664.

⁶ *After the mortality 112 years, i.e., after the mortality recorded at the year 551, supra. For 112 years, A. and B. have ccxi (212).*

⁷ *Mac Hui Cunga. Mac Hui Cunga, A. Mac Hui Cunga, B. (Mac Hui Cunga), B.*

¶ Et. Moppr Oililla Flainnerra, mic Domnaill, mic Aedā, mic Áinmireč. Maelcaič mac Scandail .i. Rí Cruithne; Maelduin mac Scandail, Rí Cinel Coirpri, obierunt. Eochaid Iarlaithe, Rí Cruithne, moritur. Duibindrach, mac Dunchada, Rí h. mBrúin Ái, moritur. Moppr Ceallaiġ mic ġuaire. Bellum per[et]ri etir ulltu ocur Cruithne, in quo cecidit Caġurač mac Luircin. Baitini Ab benncair quieuit. Paelán mac Colmáin, Rí Laiġen, moritur.

¶ Et. Mortalitar in qua quatuor Abbates benncair perierunt .i. Berac, Cumine, Colum ocur Aedān. Caġ Áine etir Áradu et h. Fioġeinte, ubi cecidit Eogan mac Crunnmail. ġuin Bráin Fínd mic Mailectraig, Rí na nDeiri Muman.

¶ Et. Nauigatio Colmáin Episcopi cum reliquis Scottorum ad insulam vaccæ albæ, in qua fundabat ecclesiam, et nauigatio filiorum ġartnait ad Hiberniam cum plebe Seġ. Perġur mac Muccedo moritur. Muirceptač Náir, Rí Connacht, .i. mac ġuaire, moritur.

¶ Et. Obitur Cuimin Abbi Abbatir Iae, et Crutáin Abbi benncair, et Moġuae mic Cuirt; et moppr Mael-rothairtiġh mic Suibne Riġ nepotum Tuirtiri. Iturpan et Corinda apud Pictones defuncti sunt.

¶ Et. ġuin Maelidúin nepotir Ronain. Moppr blathmaic mic Maelicoba, et iugulatio Cundai mic Ceallaiġ.

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 666 according to O'F.

² *Cruithne.* O'Flaherty interlines the word "Míðe" (i.e. "of Meath"), in A., to signify that Eochaidh was King of the Picts of Meath. He is so called in Tig. (ad. an. 666); but in the "*Fragments of Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 65), he is called "King of Dal-Araidhe," and stated to have been slain.

³ *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds the date 667 in the marg.

⁴ *Berach.* The death of Berach is also entered under the year 660.

⁵ *Bran Finn.* The death of a "Bran Finn, son of Maelochtrach," is also entered under the year 667.

⁶ *Voyage.* O'F. adds the marg. note "668, Ussr.," to signify that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers the voyage of Colman to that year.

⁷ *Insula vaccæ albæ; i.e.* Inis-bofin, "the Island of the White Cow;" now Bophin Island, off the west coast of the co. Mayo.

Kal.¹ Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich, son of Scannal, *i.e.* King of the Cruithne, *and* Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel Cairpre, obierunt. Eochaidh Iarlaithe, King of the Cruithne,² mortuus. Dubhindracht, son of Dunchadh, King of Ui mBriuin Ai, moritur. Death of Ceallach, son of Guaire. Battle of Fersat, between the Ultonians and Cruithne, in which Cathusach, son of Luircen, fell. Baithin, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, moritur.

A.D.
[662.]

Kal.³ A mortality in which four Abbots of Bennchair perished, viz., Berach,⁴ Cumine, Colum, and Aedhan. Battle of Aine, between the Aradha and the Ui Fidhgheinte, in which Eoghan, son of Crunnmael, fell. [Mortal] wounding of Brann Finn,⁵ son of Maelechtrach, King of the Desi of Mumhan.

[663.]

Kal. Voyage⁶ of Bishop Colman, with the rest of the Scoti, to Insula vaccæ albæ,⁷ in which he founded a church; and voyage of the sons of Gartnait⁸ to Hibernia, with the people of Seth.⁹ Fergus, son of Muccid, dies. Muirchertach Nár, King of Connacht, *i.e.* son of Guaire, moritur.

[664.]

Kal. Death of Cumine Albus,¹⁰ Abbot of Hi, and of Critan, Abbot of Bennchair, and of Mochua Mac Cuist; and death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui Tuirtre. Iturnan and Corinda¹¹ died among the Picts.

[665.]

Kal.¹² [Mortal] wounding of Maelduin Ua Ronain. Death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha; and murder of Cunda, son of Ceallach. The sons of Gartnait left

[666.]

⁸ *Sons of Gartnait.* "Gartnati Pictorum Regis filii." Marg. note by O'F.

⁹ *Seth.* This is probably a mistake for Sceth, as in the Ann. Ult., or Scith, as in Tig. The island of Skye is apparently meant. See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 62, n.^b.

¹⁰ *Cumine Albus.* O'F. adds the

marg. note "669, Ussr.," implying that Cumine's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

¹¹ *Corinda.* This name, which is apparently *Copmōda* (Cormda) in A., is written Corinda in B. "Cormda," Ann. Ult. "Corindu," Tig.

¹² *Kal.* This is the year 670, according to O'F.

Uenit genit̃r Gartnair̃ de Hibernia. Suin b̃rain Finñ
mic Maelipotartaig̃. Mor̃r Dunchaḁa nepot̃r Rónáin.

¶ Ct. Mor̃r Orru filíí Edilbriṽ, Rí Saxan. Suin
Sechnur̃aig̃ mic Blathmaic Reg̃r Temoraic̃ initia
hiem̃r:—

ba rrianaḁ ba heclargach
An teḁ ambioḁ Sechnarach
ba imḁa fudell for rlat
Ir̃in teḁ ambioḁ mac Blait̃maic.

Dubdúin Rí Cinel Coirpre iugulauit illum. b̃rain
Fionn mac Máeloctraig̃ mortuus. Maelruba in b̃ri-
taniā nauigat.

¶ Ct. bellum Dungaile mic Maelituile, Rí Cineoil
bogaine. Loingsrec uictor fuit, et Dungal cecidit.
Mor̃r Cumrecaig̃ mic Rónáin. Cenñraelaḁ mac Blait̃-
maic p̃gnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Suin Domangair̃ mic Domnaill b̃ric Rí
Dáilriada. Nauigatio failbe Ab̃ lae in Hiberniam.
Máelruba p̃ndauit ecclesiam Aporcporan.

¶ Ct. Suin Congaile Cenñruda mic Dunchaḁa Rí
ulaḁ. Decc b̃airche interpret̃ eum. Nubes tenuir̃
et tremula ad speciem coelest̃r arcus, iii. uigilia
noct̃r u^a. p̃ria ante p̃archa, ab oriente in occidentem,
per repenum coelum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem
uer̃a ert̃.

¶ Ct. bellum Cinñraelaḁ mic Blathmaic mic Aḁḁa
slaine. Occisus ert̃ Cenñraelaḁ. Finnachta mac
Dunchaḁa uictor erat. Finnachta f̃leḁaḁ p̃gnare
incipit.

¹ *Edilbirt*; i.e. Æthelfrith. The date 671 is written in the marg. by O'F. Oswin's death is referred by Bede to the year 670 of the Incarnation=669 of the Common Era.

² *Bran Finn*. The [mortal] wounding of a person of this name is recorded under the year 663.

³ *Battle of Dungal*. bellum Dungaile (bellum Dungaile), A.B. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 69), is "Battle of Tulach-árd, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile," &c. This is the year 672, according to O'F.,

Hibernia. [Mortal] wounding of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh. Death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain. A.D. [666.]

Kal. Death of Oswiu, son of Edilbrit,¹ King of the Saxons. [Mortal] wounding of Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, King of Temoria, in the beginning of winter;— [667.]

Full of bridles—full of horsewhips—

Was the house in which was Sechnasach;

Many were the leavings of plunder

In the house in which the son of Blathmac dwelt.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, killed him. Bran Finn,² son of Maelochtrach, mortuus. Maelrubha sails into Britain.

Kal. Battle of Dungal,³ son of Maeltuile, King of Cinel Boghaine. Loingsech was the victor, and Dungal was slain. Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign. [668.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domhnall Brec, King of Dal-Ríada. Voyage⁴ to Ireland of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi. Maelrubha founded the church of Aporcrossan. [669.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Congal Cennfoda,⁵ son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche slew him. A thin and⁶ tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter Sunday, *stretching* from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood. [670.]

Kal.⁷ Battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, *in which* Cennfaeladh was slain. Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor. Finnachta Fledach begins to reign. [671.]

who adds the marg. note, quoted from Tig., "Expulsio Droiti (Picti) de regno, et Combustio Bennchoriæ Britonum."

⁴ *Voyage*. O'F. notes the year 672 in the marg. opposite to this entry.

⁵ *Cennfoda*, i.e., "of the long head."

cennfo2, A., in which the last character of the word represents the letters ρα. Cennpoρ, B. O'F. makes this the year 674.

⁶ *And.* ετ, A. ερτ, B.

⁷ *Kal.* This is the year 675, according to O'F.

¶ Ct. Columba Episcopur inrolae uaccae albae, et Finan [mac] Airiendain quieuerunt. Coireacrað Ailigh Fuisgreinn la Finnachta mac Dunchaða. Failbe de hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maeilidúin, ocur Airtaile, iugulati sunt.

¶ Ct. Stella comitir uira ert luminora in menre Septembur et Octobur. Dunchaoh mac Ulltain, Rí Airgiall occirur ert a nDún Forgo la Maelidúin mac Maeiliririgh. Cat eoir Finnachta ocur Laiġnečaiḃ in loco proximo Loča Ġabor, in quo Finnachta uictor erat. Congerrio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maeliačdain. Decan Rúimind quieuit in inrola Ġritaniae.

¶ Ct. Morr Colgan mic Failbe Flainn, Rí Muġhan. Daircill mac Cuiretai Eprcop Ġlinde da locha quieuit. Morr Doroto mic Domnaill.

¶ Ct. Quier Failbe Abbatir 1ae. Centraelað Sapienr quieuit. Cač [re] Finnachta contra Dec Dairce. Dormitatio Nectain.

¶ Ct. Colman Ab Benncair quieuit. Ġuin Fianamlo mic Maelituile pegir Lagenorum. Foičrečan dia muintir perin roðgeġuin ar Finnachta. Cačal mac Rogallaiġ moritur. Cač Saxonum ubi cecidit Almune rilur Orru. Morr Maelipočartaiġ Eprcoir Airto

¹ *Columba.* Called Colman in the entry at the year 664. O'F. adds the note "676, Ussr.," to signify that Abp. Ussher refers Colman's death to that year.

² *Consecration.* A. and B. read coireacr̃. for coireacrað (coiseacradh), "consecration." But in Tig. and the Four Mast., the word used is corccraoh, "spoiling," "destruction," which is undoubtedly the true reading. The Ann. Ult. and Ann. of Inisfallen have "Destructio;" and the word used in "Fragments of Annals" is corġraoh.

³ *Of October.* Octimbur, A. B. This is the year 677, accord. to O'F. The appearance of a comet is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 678.

⁴ *Drost.* "[Rex] Pict[orum]." Marg. note by O'F., who adds that the correct year is 678.

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 679 as the correct date.

⁶ *Of Abbot.* Abbatirra, for abbatir, A. B., on which Dr. O'Connor remarks, "Miror Dualdum Firbisium ita erasse." *Rer. Hib*

Kal. Columba,¹ Bishop of Insula vaccæ albæ, and Finan, [son] of Airennan, quieverunt. Consecration² of Ailech Frigreinn by Finnachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe returns from Hibernia. Congal, son of Maelduin, and Aurtaile were slain. A.D.
[672.]

Kal. A bright and luminous comet was seen in the months of September and of October.³ Dunchadh, son of Ultan, King of Airghiall, slain in Dun Forgo by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. A battle between Finnachta and the Lagenians, in a place close to Loch Gabhar, in which Finnachta was victorious. The conflict of Cul Maine, in which two sons of Maelachdain were slain. Becan Ruminn quievit in the island of Britain. [673.]

Kal. Death of Colga, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan. Daircill, son of Cuireta, Bishop of Glenn-dalocha, quievit. Death of Drost,⁴ son of Domhnall. [674.]

Kal.⁵ Quies of Failbhe, Abbot⁶ of Hi. Cennfaeladh the Wise, quievit. A battle [gained by] Finnachta over Bec Bairche. Dormitatio of Nechtan. [675.]

Kal. Colman, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of the Lagenians.⁷ Foichsechan, *one* of his own people, wounded him, through *the instigation of* Finnachta. Cathal, son of Raghallach, died. A battle among the Saxons, in which Almune,⁸ son of Oswiu, was slain. Death of Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodhbhghna, in which was slain Conall Oirgnech, *i.e.* [676.]

Script., tom. II., p. 210, n. 11. But Duald Mac Firbis was a much more correct copyist than his critic.

⁷ *King of the Lagenians.* O'F. adds the marg. note "bpan mac Conall R[ex] L[ageniæ], supra, 15." The reference is to the Dublin copy of Tighern., in which the entry reads "bpan mac Conall r1

lāgen an." Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of Tig. (ad. an. 680), translates this "Brannus filius Conalli Rex Lageniæ anno," although he has Bran's obit at the year 690. In the list of Leinster Kings, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, Bran is said to have reigned 11 years.

⁸ *Almune; i.e. Ælfwine,*

Spaṭa. Caṭ 1 mḃoḃḃḡnu ubi cecidit Conall Oirḡneḥ .1. Rí Coirḡpe. Leppa ḡrauirḡma quae uocatur ḃolḡaḥ.

¶ Ct. Comburtio Regum a nṾún Ceṭḡrḡ .1. Dungal mac Scandáil Rí Cḡuicṭne, et Cenṽaelaḃ mac Suibne, Rí Cianachta ḡlinne ḡemein, initio aerṽatir, lá Maelṽúin mac Maelirṽraiḡ. Ciár ingen Duibrea quieuit. Caṭ ḃlai Slebe porṽea initio hiemir, in quo interṽectur erṽ Maelṽúin mac Maelirṽraiḡ la Cianachta ḡlinne ḡeimin, ocur la Flano ḡionn mac Maelirṽile. Iugulatio Conall mic Dunchaḃa a cḡrḡn Tḡpe. Iugulatio Seḥnuraiḡ mic Airmedhaiḡ, et Conaing mic Congaile.

¶ Ct. Iugulatio Cinṽaelaḃ mic Colḡan Rí Connaḥṽ. Ulḥu Dḡrḡ h. Caillaiḃe, ṽi Conmaicniḃ Cuile, occidit eum. Caṭ Raṽa móipe Muḡe Line contra ḃritoner ubi ceciderunt Caṭuraḥ mac Maeliduin, Rí Cḡuicṭne, et Ullṽán mac Dicollla.

¶ Ct. Dunchaḃ Muirṽce filiur Maelṽuiḃ .1. Rí Connachṽ, iugulatur. Bellum Copainṽ in quo ceciderunt Colcu mac ḃlaiṽmaic, ocur ḡerḡur mac Maeliduin, Rí Cineoil Coirḡpi. Initium mortalitatis puerorum in menṽe Octobrḡ. Dormitatio Airmedhaiḡ na Cḡaiḃe. Colman Abb Cluana muc Nóir quieuit. A Airṽeḥ ḃo.

¶ Ct. Mortalitas paruulorum. Morr Maine Abb nḈenṽroma. Bellum Cairil ḡinṽbairḡ. Loḥ nḂchach ṽo ḡouṽ 1 ḡṽuil.

¶ Ct. Uentur magnur et terṽaemotur in ḡibernia inṽola. Saxoner Campum ḃreagh uarṽauerunt et ecclesiṽar plupimar in menṽe Iuní. Morr Conall

¹ Kal. O'F. notes the year 681 as the true year.

² Kal. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "681, Cod. Cl.," to signify that this is the year 681, according to the Codex Cluanensis; but in the translation of the Ann. of Clonmacnois the death of Cennfaeladh is given at the

year 677, the proper year apparently being 682.

³ Kal. The correct year is 682, according to O'F.

⁴ Beginning. Initium, A. B. The rest of the entry is written in the English character in A.

King of Cairpre. A very severe leprosy, which is called "Bolgach." A.D.
[676.]

Kal.¹ Burning of the Kings in Dún Cethirn—viz.: [677.]
Dungal, son of Scannal, King of the Cruithne, and Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin—in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. Ciar, daughter of Dubhrea, quievit. The battle of Bla Sliabh, afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh, was slain by the Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin, and by Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile. Jugulatio of Conall, son of Dunchadh, at Cenn-tire. Jugulatio of Sechnasach, son of Airmedhach, and of Conaing, son of Congal.

Kal.² Jugulatio of Cennfaeladh, son of Colga, King of Connacht. [678.]
Ulcha Derg Ua Caillaidhe, of the Conmaicne Cuile, slew him. The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-Line, against the Britons, in which fell Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithne, and Ultan, son of Dicuill.

Kal.³ Dunchadh Muirsce, son of Maeldubh, *i.e.* King of Connacht, slain. [679.]
The battle of Corann, in which Colcu, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of the Cinel Cairpre, were slain. Beginning⁴ of the mortality of children in the month of October. Dormitatio of Airmedhach, of Craebh. Colman, Abbot of Cluainmuc-Nois, quievit. He was from Airtech.

Kal.⁵ Mortality of children. Death of Maine, Abbot of nAendruim. [680.]
The battle of Caisel-Finnbhairr. Loch nEchach was turned into blood.⁶

Kal.⁷ A great wind and earthquake in the island of Hibernia. [681.]
The Saxons laid waste the plain of Bregia, and many churches, in the month of June. Death of

⁵ Kal. O'F. adds the date 683 in the marg.

⁶ Turned into blood. The word *ingnāo*, *i.e.*, wonder, is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand. It is not enumerated among the

"Wonders of Eri," a list of which is given in Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ Kal. The true year is 684, according to O'F.

mic Suairpe. Mopp ðperrail [mic] fepgura mopbo .i. Rí Coba.

¶ Ct. Domnall ðpec mac Echach ðuioe do tuitim la haon Ríð ðpetan i ccað spata Capun. iugulatio Roteachtaið ocur Ðarðarta filii Finngwine. Forpon Abb Cluana muc Noir quieuit.

¶ Ct. iugulatio fepaðaið mic Congaile. Quier Documaçonoc Abbatir Uallir da loða. Ðormitatio Roirtene Abb Corcaige móipe. Mopp Orrene Epircopi Monarteru fintan .i. Munnu, mic Tulcani. Adamnanur captiuor peduxit ad hiberniam.

¶ Ct. Quier Segeni Epircop Airð macha. Occirio Canoinn mic Ðartnait. Finnaðda clericatum puerpit. Cað Imleða [fio] riá Níall mac Cernaið Sotail for Congalað mac Conaíng, ubi ceciderunt Dubdairber, Rí Airða Ciannaðda, et huairpíðe h. Orrene, Rí Conaille. Congalað mac Conaíng fugit.

¶ Ct. fíndachda puerpitur ad pegnum. Iolan Epircop Ðarad obuit. iugulatio Ðiarmada Míde .i. Rí Míde, mic Airmedhaið la Aoð mac Ðluthaið Rí pfer Cúl. Mopp Caðuraið h. Domnall ðpic. Mopp fepaðhaið mic Tuátalain. Mopp Maeilíúin mic Conaill Crannamna. Obrcupata erp papp polir.

¶ Ct. Congal mac Maeilíúin mic Aeda Bennain, Rí Muman, ab uno pcolartico interpectur erp, et Ðunchað mac Oirpdoið ocur Ailill mac Ðungale, Rí Cruíðne, iugulati punt. In hoc anno ðeda pecit librum Ðe Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pagin et in figell.

¹ *Domhnall Brec*. The death of Domhnall Brec is also entered under the year 640, *supra*, which is the more correct date. See nn. 10, 11, p. 87. O'F. adds that this is the year 685.

² (*i.e.*, *Munnu*). Written as a gloss, in the original hand, over the name of Fintan, in A. B. reads mumhan (of Munster).

³ *Gartnait*. Capnait, A. B.

⁴ *Imlech* [*Fio*]. The word *fio* (*Fio*), interlined by O'Flaherty in A. is omitted in B. O'F. adds that the true year is 687.

⁵ *Garad*; *i.e.* Cenngaradh, or Cinn-garadh, now Kingarth, in Bute. The correct year is 688, according to O'F.

Conall, son of Guaire. Death by disease of Bresal, [son] of Fergus, *i.e.* King of Cobha. A.D.
[681.]

Kal. Domhnall Brec,¹ son of Eochaidh Buidhe, fell by Haon, King of Britain, in the battle of Srath Caruin. Jugulatio of Rothechtach and Dargarta, sons of Finnghuine. Forcron, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [682.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Feradhach, son of Congal. Quies of Dochumachonoc, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha. Dormitatio of Roisten, Abbot of Corcach mór. Death of Ossen, Bishop of the Monastery of Fintan (*i.e.* Munnu²), son of Tulcan. Adamnan brought captives back to Hibernia. [683.]

Kal. Quies of Segene, Bishop of Ard-Macha. The killing of Canon, son of Gartnait.³ Finnachta received holy orders. The battle of Imlech [Fio⁴] *gained* by Niall, son of Cernach Sotail, over Congalach, son of Conaing, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Ciannachta, and Huarcridhe Ua Ossene, King of Conaille. Congalach, son of Conaing, fled. [684.]

Kal. Finnachda returns to the Sovereignty. Iolan, Bishop of Garad,⁵ died. Murder of Diarmaid Midhe, *i.e.* King of Midhe,⁶ son of Airmedhach, by Aedh, son of Dluthach, King of Fera Cúl. Death of Cathasach, grandson of Domhnall Brec. Death of Feradhach, son of Tuathalan. Death of Maelduin, son of Conall Crandamhna. A part of the sun was darkened. [685.]

Kal. Congal,⁷ son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Mumhan, was killed by a student; and Dunchadh, son of Ordoith, and Ailill, son of Dungal, King of the Cruithne, were slain. In this year Beda composed a book, "De Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pagin et [686.]

⁶ *King of Midhe.* Rí Mírohe; written as a gloss over the name. O'Flaherty notes that this event occurred in the year 689.

⁷ *Congal.* O'F. adds the marg. note "689, Cod. Cl.," indicating that

the killing of Congal is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under that year. He also adds that the death of Gnathnad, Abbess of Kildare, is recorded under the same year in the Dublin copy of Tighernach.

Morir Finguini Longi, et Perathais Meit mic Nectligh, et Coblait filia Canonni, mortua est. Bran mac Conaill, Rí Laignen, moritur.

¶ Ct. Cronan mac Concualne Abb Benncair, moritur. Teodorur episcopus Britanniae quieuit. Fíðgellač mac Fláinb Rí .h. Maine quieuit t moritur.

¶ Ct. Adamnanur xiiii anno post paupam Pailbi ad Hiberniam pergit. Luna in ranguineum colorem in natale Sancti Martini.

¶ Ct. Morir Dirač Eppcoir Fernan, et Bran nepos Paeláin Rex Lagenienrum mortuus est. Cat eidor Oppaiže ocur Laigne in quo cecidit Paelčar h. Maeilodre. Cat contra filium Panteae. Pluuia ranguinea in Lagenia fluxit.

¶ Ct. Cronan Dec Ab Cluana muc Noir obiit .i. Cron Dec .i. a Cuailgne a činel. Obitur Cronáin balni.

¶ Ct. Fínfnachta mac Dunchađa, mic Aeđa Slaine, Rí Epenn, ocur Dpeppal filius eius, iugulati sunt, hic Speallaiž Dollait ó Aeđ mac Oluthaiž mic Aililla, mic Aeđa Slaine .i. Rí Fer Cúl, ocur ó Congalač mac Conáing [mic Congaile] mic Aeđa Slaine. Quier Minnbairpenb Ab Achaiđ bó. Loingreč mac Aengura pegnapre incipit.

¹ *Et in pagin, et in figell.* The editor is unable to explain what these words are intended to represent. The word "vigil" is generally written "figil" (figil) in Irish MSS.; but the form "figell" is unusual.

² *Bran.* "R[ex] L[ageniæ]. Ceallach Cualonn succedit." Marg. note, O'F. Bran's death is also entered under the year 689. See n. 7.

³ *Theodorus.* "Theodorus Cantuar. Archiep. ob^t." Marg. note by O'F., who also adds the year 690 as the true year.

⁴ *Or moritur.* The characters č.m. (for "vel moritur") are written after

the abbrev. q. (quieuit), in A., as if it seemed uncertain whether Fíðghellach should be classed amongst ecclesiastics or laymen, the expression "quieuit" being generally used in this Chronicle to signify the death of an ecclesiastic, "mortuus est," or "moritur" being the form used in the case of a layman.

⁵ *Moon.* A marg. note in O'F.'s hand reads "Luna sang. 11 Novr., Epact: 24, et die Lunæ 14, A^o. 691, et Lunæ 26, A^o. 692."

⁶ *Festival;* i.e. the festival of St. Martin's birth, the 11th of November.

in figell."¹ Death of Finghin the Long, and Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlech; and Coblaith, daughter of Canonn, mortua est. Bran,² son of Conall, King of Laighen, moritur. A.D.
[686.]

Kal. Cronan, son of Cucualne, Abbot of Bennchair, moritur. Theodorus,³ Bishop of Britain, quievit. Fidhghellach, son of Flann, King of Ui Maine, quievit (or moritur).⁴ [687.]

Kal. Adamnan proceeds to Hibernia in the 14th year after the death of Failbhe. The moon⁵ was turned into the colour of blood on the festival⁶ of Saint Martin. [688.]

Kal. Death of Dirath, Bishop of Ferna; and Bran Ua Faelain, King of the Lagenians, mortuus est.⁷ A battle between the Osraighe and Lagenians, in which Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. A battle against the son of Penda. Bloody rain fell in Lagenia.⁸ [689.]

Kal. Cronan Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, died,⁹ *i.e.* Cron Bec; viz., his family was of Cuailgne. Death of Cronan of Balla. [690.]

Kal.¹⁰ Finshnehta, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, King of Erinn, and Bresal, his son, were slain at Greallach-Dollaith by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* King of Fera-Cul, and by Congalach, son of Conaing, [son of Congal], son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Minnbairenn, Abbot of Achadh-bo. Loingsech,¹¹ son of Aengus, begins to reign. [691.]

⁷ *Mortuus est.* mortui sunt (mortui sunt), A. B. O'F., who considers this to be the year 691, adds the note "R[ex] L[ageniæ], de quo A°. 689, rectius." Bran's death is also entered above under the year 686, which O'Flaherty thinks should be the year 689.

⁸ *In Lagenia.* in lāgenīr (in Lagenis), A. B.

⁹ *Died.* The remainder of the sen-

tence is written as an orig. gloss over the entry. O'F. adds the note "693, Cod. Cl." in the marg., to signify that Cronan's obit is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 693 (*rectè* 689).

¹⁰ *Kal.* This is the year 695, according to O'Flaherty.

¹¹ *Loingsech.* p. e. (for pīg Epenn, King of Erinn). Marg. note, A., in orig. hand.

¶ Ct. iugulatio Domnaill mic Conaill Crandaíhna. Pínnguine mac Con cen maíair, Rí Muman, moritur. Pírgal .i. Rí Connacht, mac Árdgail mic Súaire Áiðne, moritur. Loéne Menn, rarieny, Áb Cille Dara iugulatur [ert]. Congalaí mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Áeða Slaine, moritur [ert].

¶ Ct. Adamnanus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit Legem Innocencium populis. Moling Luachra dormiuit.

¶ Ct. Caí a Píernmaí ubi ceciderunt. Concupar Maíae mac Maíliuín .i. Rí na nÁirter, ocur Áeð Áiréð, Rí Dail Áraíde. Morir Píorannáin Áb Cille Dara.

¶ Ct. Pílipus anno uno et mensibus .ii.

¶ Ct. Accensa ert bouina mortalitas in Hibernia .i. ¶ Ct. Febra .i. Muig Treagá a TTeaíba. Quier Anchopitae Áeða o Slebtu. Sicc mor in hoc anno corperiot loíá ocur aíðni Epeann, corpéi an muir edir Erin ocur Álbain gombíð imaitiíe eturpa forrin lice ega. Flano mac Cínoraíoláð, mic Suibne, iugulatur [ert]. Famer et pertilentia .iii. annis in Hibernia facta ert, ut homo hominem comederet. Flano mac Maíliuile, Rí Cineóil Eoíain iugulatur. Conall mac Suibne, Rí na nDeir, moritur.

¶ Ct. Oilill mac Con cen maíair, Rí Muman moritur [ert]. Conall mac Doimennaicch, Rí .h. Pííðgentií, moritur.

¹ Kal. O.F. supplies the date "696" in the marg.

² "The Law of the Innocents." A marg. note, in a more recent hand than O.F.'s, reads "et dedit eis legem legitimi Paschatis." In the *Fragments of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc. (Dublin, 1860, p. 96), this law is said to have had for its object to prevent women and children

from being killed, "gan maca gan mná do mairbáð," i.e., "[that they were] not to kill women or children." See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 179. O.F. considers this the year 697.

³ *Dormivit.* O'Flaherty adds "plura 16 b," referring to the Trin. Coll. Dub. copy of Tighern., in which (697) it is added that Moling died in Britain.

Kal.¹ Murder of Domhnall, son of Conall Crandamhna. A.D.
 Finnghuine, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [692.]
 moritur. Fergal, *i.e.* King of Connacht, son of Ardgall,
 son of Guaire Aidhne, moritur. Lochene Menn, the Wise,
 Abbot of Cill-dara, jugulatus [est]. Conghalach, son of
 Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal. Adamnan proceeded to Hibernia, and gave "the [693.]
 Law of the Innocents"² to the people. Moling Luachra
 dormivit.³

Kal. A battle in Fernmhagh, in which Conchobhar [694.]
 Macha,⁴ son of Maelduin, *i.e.* King of the Airthera, and
 Aedh Airedh, King of Dal-Araidhe, were slain. Death
 of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara.

Kal. Philippus⁵ *reigned* one year and six months. [695.]

Kal. A mortality broke out among cows in Hibernia, [696.]
 on the Kalends of February, in Magh Treagha, in Teath-
 bha. Quies of the anchorite Aedh, of Slebhthe. Great
 frost⁶ in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Erin
 were frozen over, and the sea between Erin and Alba
 was frozen *to such an extent* that people used to travel to
 and fro on the ice. Flann, son of Cennfaeladh, son of
 Suibhne, jugulatus est. Famine and pestilence prevailed
 during three years in Hibernia, to that degree that man
 ate man. Flann, son of Maeltuile, King of the Cinel
 Eoghain, jugulatus [est]. Conall, son of Suibhne, King
 of the Deisi, moritur.

Kal.⁷ Oilill, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [697.]
 mortuus [est]. Conall, son of Donennach, King of Ui
 Fidhgheinte, moritur.

⁴ *Macha.* Μαεῶα (Mæchæ), A.
 B. Μαχα (Macha), Ann. of Tig.
 and Four M. Μαίκε (Maicce),
 Ann. Ult. O'F. thinks 698 the true
 year.

⁵ *Philippus.* This entry is very
 much out of place, as the Emperor
 Philip succeeded Justinian II. in the

year 711. *L'Art de verif. les dates*,
 tom. 1, p. 421.

⁶ *Great frost.* This entry is writ-
 ten in the lower marg. in MS. A., p.
 33. This is the year 699, according
 to O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 700 in
 the marg.

¶ Ct. Muireadhach Muirge Aí, Rí Connacht, a quo Síl Muireadhach nati sunt, moritur. Irgalač .h. Conaing a Britonibus iugulatur est.

¶ Ct. Cač Maighe Culinn in Arđ Ua nEcdach, inter Ultoib et Britones, ubi cecidit filius [Radgairn] aduerrarius ecclesiarum Dei. Ulaid uictores erant. Cač an Corainn la Connachta, in quo ceciderunt Loingreč .i. mac Aengura, Rí Epeann, cum tribus filiis suis .i. Arđgal ocus Connachtač ocus Flann Serđ, ocus duo filii Colcen, ocus Duđuibers mac Dungaile, ocus Perđur Forcraič ocus Conall Ğappa; et ceciderunt multi duces. In 1o. Iulii, vi. hora diei Sabbati hoc bellum confectum est. Ceallač mac Rađallaiđ mic Uadač uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Strager Dailiada ic Linn Limniae. Admonatur lxxiiii^o. anno aetatis suae in nono Kalendarum Octobris, Abb 1ae, quiescit.

Bellum for Cloinač ubi uictor fuit Ceallač Culáno, in quo cecidit Doobcač Mide mac Diarmada. Forđartač h. Cernaich fugit.

¶ Ct. Bellum Corcumpuáiđ, ubi cecidit Celečair mac Comain. Ceallach mac Rađallaiđ, Rí Connacht, post clericatum obiit. Congal mac Perđura regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Daonna Daire et Orrene filius Galluirt (Premuinn do Calraige Teređa đó) Abbat Cluana muc Noir, pauperuerunt. Concupar mac Maeiliduin, Rí

¹ *Kal.* The year 701 has been noted by O'F. as the true year.

² *Ard-Ua-nEchach.* Arđ aue nEcdach (Ard aue nEcdach), A.; corrected to "Ardes-Ui-nEachach" by O'F., who refers to the Dublin copy of Tighern., "fol. 16 b." (ad ann. 704), where the name is so written. B. reads arđ aue nEcdach.

³ *Ides of July.* This would indi-

cate the year 702, in which the Ides, or 15th of July, fell on Saturday. In Tighern. and Ann. Ult. the battle is stated to have been fought on the 4th of the Ides of July, being Saturday, which would agree with the year 704, as O'F. observes in a note.

⁴ *Of Saturday.* Ğabođhi, A. B.

⁵ *At Linn Limni.* ic Ğin Ğimniae, A. B. O'F. would correct this

Kal.¹ Muiredhach of Magh Ai, King of Connacht, from whom the Síl Muiredhaigh are descended, moritur. Irgalach Ua Conaing was slain by the Britons. A.D.
[698.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Cuilinn in Ard-Ua-nEchach,² between the Ultonians and the Britons, in which the son [of Radgand], the adversary of the churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were the victors. The battle of the Corann in Connacht, in which fell Loingsech, *i.e.* son of Aengus, King of Erin, with his three sons, viz.:—Ardgal, and Connachtach, and Flann Gerg; and the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdiberg, son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many chieftains also fell. On the Ides of July,³ at the 6th hour of Saturday,⁴ this battle was fought. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, son of Uada, was the victor. [699.]

Kal. Slaughter of the Dal-Riada at Linn Limni.⁵ Adamnan, Abbot of Hi, in the 78th⁶ year of his age, on the ninth of the Kalends of October, quievit. [700.]

A battle *was fought* at Claen-ath, in which Ceallach Cualann was the victor, and Bodhbheadh Midhe, son of Diarmaid, was slain. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh fled.

Kal. The battle of Corcomruaidh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connacht, post clericatum obiit. Congal,⁷ son of Fergus, begins to reign. [701.]

Kal. Dachonna⁸ of Daire, and Ossene⁸ (who was from Fremhain, in Calraighe of Tephtha), son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, pausaverunt. Conchobhar, son of [702.]

(in A.) to "i nglenn lemnæ," as the name is written in Tighern. "In Valle Limnæ," Ann. Ult. Dr. Reeves thinks that the place meant is "Gleann Leamhna, the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton." *Adamnan*, p. 378, n. 6.

⁶ *The 78th.* O'F. writes "77th," and prefixes the date 704.

⁷ *Congal.* "R. H.," for "Rex Hiberniæ;" marg. note by O'Flaherty, who adds that this is the year 705.

⁸ *Dachonna. Ossene.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 705 to the obits of these ecclesiastics.

Cineóil Coirppre, moritur. Flann Feabla Ab Airð Macha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Conodan Sabair obiit. Occisio Inopeachdaiḡ mic Dunchaḡa .i. Muirḡe, Rí teora Connacht. Pergus mac Maeilidúin, Rí Cineoil Eoḡain, ocur Pergus mac Loingḡiḡ Rí Cinel Conaill, occiderunt eum. Coibdenaḡ Eppcop Airð ḡratha, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cucuarain, Rí Cruicne et Ulad iugulatur. Finḡu .h. Rebain, interfecit eum. Do ár mor iterum incendit.

¶ Ct. Caḡ Maiḡe Ele per dolum, ubi iugulati sunt Leḡlopar filius Eḡdaḡ, Cuallaidh ocur Cudinairc. Cathal mac Muirpeḡhaiḡ .i. Rí Connacht, moritur. Maélodobarcon Eppcop Cille Dara, quieuit. Pḡrḡr quae dicitur Baccach, cum uenturū profluuiū in Hibernia.

¶ Ct. Conmaol mac Failbe, Abb Iae, quieuit. Congal, mac Pḡḡura, Rí Tempraḡ, rubita morte perit. Pergus regnāre incipit.

¶ Ct. [Caḡ ḡor] hua Meit i Sleḡ Fuaio ubi Tnúḡaḡ mac Moḡloingḡiḡ et Curoi mac Aoḡa mic Oluḡaiḡ, ceciderunt. Pergus uictor fuit. Cénḡraolaḡ, Abb Fobair quieuit.

¶ Ct. Bellum inter nepotes Aeḡa Slaine in quo Maine, filius Néll mic Cernaiḡ, iugulatur ert. Flano mac Aoḡa mic Oluḡaiḡ, uictor fuit. Cucepca, Rí Orraiḡe, moritur. Dubḡualai Abb ḡlinne da loḡa quieuit. Caḡ Cairn Pḡraḡaiḡ, ubi cecidit Cormac mac Maenaiḡ, Rí Muman.

¹ *Kal.* O'F. considers the true year to be 706.

² *Cow mortality.* Do ár, A. B. O'F. writes the word "Lues" in the marg. in A. He also adds 707 as the correct year.

³ *Through treachery.* Pḡr dolum, A. B. Cath dolo (Cath dolo), Tig. 709. Bellum dolo (Bellum dolo),

Ann. Ult. 708. Cath dola, Ann. Four Mast., 707, which Dr. O'Donovan translates "the battle of Dola;" but the reading "per dolum" is probably correct, as the expression "Jugulati sunt," which is also found in Tig. and the Ann. Ult., would seem to indicate that Lethlobhar and his companions had been murdered.

⁴ *Baccach, i.e., lameness.* O'Fla-

Maelduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, moritur. Flann Febhla, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A.D.
[702.]

Kal.¹ Conodhar of Fobhar died. The killing of Indrechtach, son of Dunchadh (*i.e.* of Muirisge), King of the three divisions of Connacht. Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Fergal, son of Loingsech, King of Cinel Conaill, slew him. Coibhdenach, Bishop of Ard-sratha, quievit. [703.]

Kal. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithne and of Uladh, jugulatus. Finchu Ua Rebain slew him. A great cow mortality² again raged. [704.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Ele, through treachery,³ in which Lethlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cuallaidh, and Cudinaisc, were slain. Cathal, son of Muiredhach, *i.e.* King of Connacht, moritur. Maeldobharchon, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The plague which is called the Baccach,⁴ with dysentery, in Hibernia. [705.]

Kal. Conmael, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Congal,⁵ son of Fergus, King of Temhair, died suddenly. Fergal⁶ begins to reign. [706.]

Kal.⁷ [A battle gained over] the Ui Meith at Sliabh Fuaid, in which Tnuthach, son of Mochloingsech, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, were slain. Fergal was the victor. Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Fobhar, quievit. [707.]

Kal.⁸ A battle between the descendants of Aedh Slaine, in which Maine, son of Niall, son of Cernach, jugulatus est. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, was the victor. Cucerca, King of Osraighe, moritur. Dubhgualai, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. The battle of Carn Feradhaigh, in which fell Cormac, son of Maenach, King of Mumhan. [708.]

herty intimates that the true year is 708.

⁵ Congal. "p. e.," for "píġ Eṛenn," King of Erinn; note in marg., in orig. hand. .

⁶ Fergal. "p. e.," for "píġ

Eṛenn." Marg. note in orig. hand. O'F. adds the date 710.

⁷ Kal. O'F. thinks this also the year 710.

⁸ Kal. The correct date is 711, accord. to O'F.

†Ct. Baetan Eppcop Inni bó finne obuit. Pailbeur modicur, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cormac mac Aililla, Rí Muman, in bello iugulatur ert. Sechnurac Rí .h. Maine, moritur.

†Ct. Cat bili Teneb in Arrul ría Murchad Miðe, ubi Flann mac Aedha mic Oluthaig et Dubdúin h. Décce ceciderunt Colgu ocur Aed Cluarae, mac Diarmada, hi pprithghuinn. Fogartac .h. Cernaið de regno suo expulsur ert, in Britaniam iuit. Nox lucida in autumno.

†Ct. Ceallaç Cualand, Rí Laiſen, mortuur [ert]. Suin Murchada mic Diarmada mic [Airmethaig] Caeiç, Rí .h. Nell la Conall nſrant h. Cernaið. Domhnall mac Catail, Rí Connacht, moritur.

†Ct. Fogartac h. Cernaið iterum regnat. Obitur Cele Tigernaið Abb Cluana Eoir. Flann Forbte mac Fogartaið moritur.

†Ct. Dunchad mac Cinnraelað, Abb Iae, moritur. Expulſio familiae Iae tranſ Dorrum Britaniae a Nectonio rege. Congreſſio Dáil riáda, et Britones deuicti ſunt.

†Ct. Decc bairci obuit. Cat Cenannra ubi Tuacal h. Paelcon et Gormgal mac Aeda, mic Oluthaig, et Amalccarð h. Conaing, ocur Perſgal, pater eiur, ceciderunt. Conall ſrant uictor erat, et Conall ſrant h. Cernaið in eo die poſt bellum interfectur ert ó Perſgal mac Maeiliduin. Tonſurae corona ſuper familiam Iae uatur. Pluit ppor Meala ppor Oſain

¹ Kal. O.F. adds the year 712 as the correct date.

² Kal. The true date is 713, accord. to O.F.

³ Son of Cathal. O'Flaherty corrects this to "son of Ceallach." But in a list of the Kings of Connaught, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a 12th cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin,

Domhnall is called "son of Cathal." The correction is not copied in B. O.F. thinks 714 the true year.

⁴ Fogartach. O.F. adds the marg. note "R[ex] H[iberniae]," and the date 716.

⁵ Dorsum Britanniae; i.e., the range of mountains dividing Perthshire from

Kal.¹ Baetan, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died. Failbhe Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Mumhan, was slain in battle. Sechnasach, King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
[709.]

Kal.² The battle of Bile Tenedh, in Assal, *gained* by Murchadh Midhe, in which Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin Ua Becce were slain; *and* Colgu and Aedh Cluasach, son of Diarmaid, *fell* in the heat of battle. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh was expelled from his kingdom, *and* went to Britain. A bright night in autumn. [710.]

Kal. Ceallach Cualann, King of Laighen, mortuus [est]. [Mortal] wounding of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of [Airmedhach] Caech, King of the Ui Neill, by Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh. Domhnall, son of Cathal,³ King of Connacht, moritur. [711.]

Kal. Fogartach⁴ Ua Cernaigh again reigns. Death of Cele-Tighernaigh, Abbot of Cluain-Eois. Flann Foirbthe, son of Fogartach, moritur. [712.]

Kal. Dunchadh, son of Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Hi, moritur. Expulsion of the family of Hi across "Dorsum Britanniae,"⁵ by King Necton.⁶ A battle in Dal-Riada, and the Britons were defeated. [713.]

Kal.⁷ Becc Bairche died. The battle of Cenannus, in which Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amalghaidh Ua Conaing, and Fergal, his brother, were slain. Conall Grant was the victor; and Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh was slain on that day, after the battle,⁸ by Fergal, son of Maelduin. The coronal tonsure is received by the community of Hi. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan Bec, a shower of [714.]

Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 64, n.^a.

⁶ *Necton*. Called Naiton by Bede. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. v., c. 22. This is the year 617, according to O'F.

⁷ *Kal.* O'F. notes 718 as the true year.

⁸ *On that day, after the battle.* in eo die post bellum (in eo die post bellum), A. B. The Ann. Ult. and Tig. have "in fine duorum mensium post bellum." The expression in the Four Mast. is "ἰατρὴν ἡσυχίας," "after two months."

mbic, ppor arɣio ppor Očain móir, ppor[ɣ]ola puppa
poram Lagenorum, et inde uocatur Níall pporac mac
pɣaile, ar tunc natum ert.

¶ Ct. Congreppio apud Lagenienſer, ubi Aed mac
Ceallaiɣ cecidit. Uartatio Lagenorum .u. uicibus in
uno anno la hua Néll.

¶ Ct. Aertar pluuiar. Sinnač Innpri Cločpann
dormiuit. Muirbpuht in menſe Octobri.

¶ Ct. Cač edir Connačda ocur Corca ɔaircinn ubi
cecidit mac Talamnaiɣ t Tomaltaiɣ. Inpač Laiɣen
ocur naidm na ɔopoma ocur naidm na ɣialla Laiɣen
la pɣal. Inmerɣuč Religioſur legem, cum pace
Chriſti puppa inſolam Hiberniae conſtituit .i. in
Campo Delenn.

¶ Ct. Cač Almaine edir Muirčad mac ɔrain, Rí
Laiɣen, ocur pɣal mac Maoilidúin Rí Epenn, íí. 10.
Decembri die pɣiae .ui^{ae}. Numerus Sil Cuinn qui
uenepunt ad bellum Almaine, pice mile. Hí ſunt
Regeſ geneſur Sil Cuinn qui in bello ceciderunt, pɣal
mac Maoilidúin, Rí Epenn, cum .clx. patellitibus ſuis,
Conall Meann Rí Cinél Cairbri ocur pɣarač Rí
Cineoil ɔoguin, ocur pɣal h. Aitečda, ocur pɣal
mac Ečdač Leſna Rí Tamnaiči, Conalač mac Conaiɣ,
ocur Eiceneč mac Colɣan Rí na nAipčer, Coibdenač
mac Piacrač, Muirɣiur mac Conaill, Lečaiter mac
Conaraɣ, Aedgen h. Mačɣ[am]nae, Nuada mac Oirɣ,
Rí ɣuill ocur Irɣuill, ocur x. nepoteſ Maoilipɣiɣ.

¹ *Frosach*; i.e. "the showery."

² *Overflow of the sea*. muirbpuht, lit. "sea belch," A. B. "Æstus maris;" marg. note by O'F., who thinks 720 the correct year.

³ *Of October*. Octimbru, A. B.

⁴ *Or of Tomaltach*. ɔ. tomaltaiɣ; interlin. by orig. hand in A. The Four Mast. have Tomaltaiɣ, "of Tomaltach;" but Tig. and the Ann. Ult. read talamnaiɣ, "of Talamnach."

⁵ *Inmesgach*. "Inmesach" in the Ann. of Ult. and Tig. Nothing else seems to be known regarding this person.

⁶ *Campus Delenn*, or "Magh Delenn." Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. ad an. 654, n. *), states that Magh Delenn was probably Telenn, a place in the [south] west of the county Donegal, near the celebrated Glencolumbkille; and as Magh Delenn would be pron,

silver upon Othan Mór, and a shower of blood on the Foss of Laighen; and hence Niall Frosach,¹ son of Fergal, is named, for at that time he was born. A.D.
[714.]

Kal. A battle among the Lagenians, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. The devastation of Leinster *was effected* five times in one year by the Ui Neill. [715.]

Kal. A rainy summer. Sinnach of Inis Clothrann dormivit. An overflow of the sea² in the month of October.³ [716.]

Kal. A battle between the men of Connacht and the Corca Baiscinn, in which fell the son of Talamnach, or of Tomaltach.⁴ Laighen plundered and the Borumha exacted, and the hostages of Laighen exacted, by Fergal. Inmesgach,⁵ the Religious, established a law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Hibernia, viz., in Campus⁶ Delenn. [717.]

Kal. The battle of Almhain, between Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, on the third of the Ides of December, the 6th feria.⁷ The number of the Síl Cuinn who went to the battle of Almhain was 20,000. These are the Kings of the race of Síl Cuinn who were slain in the battle: Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, with 160 of his body guard; Conall Meann, King of Cinel Cairbre, and Forbasach, King of Cinel Boghuine, and Fergal Ua Aithechda, and Fergal, son of Eochaidh Lemhna, King of Tamhnacha; Conalach, son of Conaing; Eiccnech, son of Colga, King of the Airthera; Coibhdenach, son of Fiachra; Muirghius, son of Conall; Lethaitech, son of Cu-carat; Aedhgen Ua Mathgh[am]na; Nuadha, son of Orc, King of Gull and Irgull; and ten descendants of Maelfitrigh. Those are the Kings of the North. Here [718.]

Moy-ellen (the *o* being aspirated and silent), the name may still be preserved in those of Malin and Mallin, two villages in the neighbourhood.

⁷ *The 6th feria.* This indicates the year 722, in which the 3rd of the Ides, or 13th of December, fell on the 6th feria, i.e. Friday.

1^{te} rin Rige an tuairgeir. Hí punt Reger h. Nell an
 derceir .i. Plann mac Rogellaiḡ, Oilill mac Feraoh-
 aiḡ, Aoḡ Laiḡen h. Cernaiḡ, Suibne mac Congalaiḡ,
 Nía mac Cormaic, Duḡḡacrioc mac Duibḡáinber,
 Oilill mac Conaill ḡrainḡ, Plaitemḡoil mac Oluthaiḡ,
 Fergur h. Eogain. Hic totur numerur de Regibur
 ceciderunt, et .clx. de amraiḡ Fergaile, et alíí, et .ix.
 uolatiler .i. ḡealta.

Cúbretan mac Congura cecinit:—

Ataḡar cat forderḡ plann,
 A fir Fergaile a deḡ lind;
 ḡronac muintir mic Muire de,
 Iar mbreit a taiḡe dia cinn.

ḡo an clainn ro ḡaoḡ
 Arrarḡarḡ a dainn;
 Mairḡ laim ro ḡeoḡain a brat
 Ria teḡt a cat ḡo mac ḡrain.

Ma beit neḡ do beḡa cat,
 Maḡa inḡremain re mac ḡrain;
 Annra lim inar an ḡraoi
 Ann tair[r] ro ceachtair an clainn.

Nuacḡa h. Lomtuilí cecinit:—

Do vit laiḡe Almaine,
 Aḡ corḡnam buair ḡreḡ muirḡe,
 Ro lao barḡḡ bḡl derḡ biḡrac
 Iolac um cenn Fergaile.

¹ *Volatiles.* The word ḡealta, i.e. "lunatics," or "maniacs," is added as a gloss. It probably means that the "volatiles" were persons who went mad from fright.

² *Cubretan;* lit. "the Dog of Britain." Cubretan is said to have been King of Fera-Ross, a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan,

³ *From over his head.* dia cinn (dia cinn); lit. "off his head." In the account of this battle, contained in the "*Fragments of Irish Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., it is stated that Fergal's army unroofed and burnt the house of a leper named Aedhan, who resided in the vicinity of Almhain, and killed his only cow. See *Frag. of Ir. Ann.*, p. 37.

are the Kings of the Ui Neill of the South, viz.:—
 Flann, son of Raghallach; Oilill, son of Feradhach; Aedh
 Laighen Ua Cernaigh; Suibhne, son of Congalach; Nia,
 son of Cormac; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher;
 Ailill, son of Conall Grant; Flaithemhail, son of Dluthach;
 Fergus Ua Eoghain. This is the total number of Kings
 who fell; and *there also perished* 160 of the attend-
 ants of Fergal, and many others, and nine volatiles,¹ *i.e.*
 lunatics.

A.D.
 [718.]

Cubretan,² son of Congus, cecinit:—

A crimson, bloody battle is invoked,
 O, good Fergal; O, dear to us;
 The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
 After the taking of the roof from over his head.³

The Leper's cow was killed⁴
 Beside his abode;
 Woe! the hand that wounded its neck
 Ere coming into battle with the son of Bran.

If there be any⁵ who would give battle,
 If in hostility with the son of Bran,
 More formidable to me than the Druid
 Is the satire which the Leper utters.⁶

Nuadha Ua Lomthuili cecinit:—

As an omen of the destruction of Almhain's day,
 Contending for the cows of Bregh-magh,
 A red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven
 Croaked over Fergal's head.

¹ Was killed. See preceding note.

² Any. *neć* (nech). The letters *ṛ. e.*, for *ṛṛḡ Eṛenn* (King of Erin), are written over this word in A., in the orig. hand. The line was therefore intended to be read, "If there be any King of Erin."

³ The satire which the Leper utters.

an ται[ṛ] ṛo ceachtair an cḡair. In a copy of this poem, preserved in an ancient MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (H. 2. 16., p. 939), this line is written "*in cḡe ṛo canao in cḡair*," "the way the Leper used to chaunt."

Ḑuairḑ arḑ Ḑlmaine anḑán,
 Ḑḡ ḡuirḑe ḑal ḑa ḡaḑ ḑúil,
 Um ḡeachḑ mīlib ḑerḡair,
 Ḑal ḡerḡair mīair mic Maolḑúin.

Ḑobair cḑ ḡuirḑe ḡaḑaḑ,
 Cumair, corḑaḑaḑ, carḡaḑ,
 Um .i. nḡealḑa ḡan mine,
 Um .i. mīle ḡer ḡairḡaḑ.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Ḑorair ḡo mḑr et ḡaḑ et ḑentḑe illo ḡele ḡaḑair,
 co ḡo mair ḑaḑine ḡo imḑa, iḑ erḑ mille ocup ḑecem
 uirḑ i ḑir Corca ḑairḡinn. Inḡaḑ laḡen la Ḑomnall.

Ḑt. Muirḑeair mac Ḑimḡḡin Ḑb Leḑḡlinne quieuit.
 Muirḑerḑaḑ mac Ḑonnḡaile, Rí ḑreḡne, moritur.

Ḑt. Ḑeḑm mor a nḑrinn in hoc anno. Ḑormḡal
 mac Ḑinḑaḑiḡ, Ḑb Ḑirḑ Maḑa, quieuit. Muinter ḑie
 ḑo mairḑaḑ ó ḡentḑ .i. .lxiii. Lex ḡaḑrḑi la Ḑoḑ
 mac Neill.

Ḑt. Conmaḑ mac Ḑuibḑaleiḑi, Ḑb Ḑirḑ Macha,
 ḡubḑa morḑe ḡeruit. Conḡructio nouae ciuitatir

¹ *The Trophies.* This stanza is also contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (fol. 24, a).

² *Seven.* The prose account (last page), has *nine*. Mageoghegan, in his transl. of the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (ad an. 720), states that "there were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." At the end of this stanza, which terminates at the top of the MS. A., p. 38, the transcriber (Mac Firbis), writes—
 "Ḑerḑa ḑroḑlaḑ ḑa ḑuibḑeḑ
 ḑon ḑrenḑeair ar a ḡḡrḑobuim
 ḡo, ocup ḡaḡuim arḡuḑ ḡḑm ḑon
 leḑ ḑaḑib ḡi na ḑorḑill. Mḡr
 Ḑubairḑaḑ ḡirḑirḑ." "A front

of two leaves of the old book out of which I write this is wanting, and I leave what is before me of this page for them. I am Dubhaltach Firbisigh." This entry is supplemented by a more recent one, as follows:—

"Mḡr Sean ḑ. Caḑair ḡo ḡerḑ
 ḡom an ceairḑinaḑ la ḑeḡ ḑo
 mḑe mḑoin an ḑraḑraḑ, aḑ an
 Ḑḡerḡa ḡeair ḡeḑ ḑeḡ ocup
 ceḑre ḑliena ḡiḑe. Sean ḑ.
 Caḑair." "I am John Ua Cathain,
 who wrote this the fourteenth day of
 the middle month of summer, the
 year of the Lord 1724. John Ua
 Cathain (John O'Kane)."

Unfortunately the defect in the existing copies of this Chronicle is

The trophies¹ of noble Almhain *were* the prostrate,
Entreating a respite from each element ;
Including seven mighty thousands,
The band of great Fergal, son of Maelduin.

A.D.
[718.]

A hundred prosperous chieftains died,
Powerful, sumptuous, festive ;
Along with seven² furious lunatics,
And seven thousand armed men.

* * * * *

Very great thunder, and wind, and lightning on the [804.]
day of Patrick's festival, which killed very many people,
viz. :—one thousand and ten men, in the district of Corco-
Baiscinn. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall.³

Kal.⁴ Muiredhach, son of Aimhirgen, Abbot of Leith- [805.]
ghlinn, quievit. Muircertach, son of Donngal, King of
Breifne, moritur.

Kal. Great pestilence in Erin this year. Gormgal, [806.]
son of Dinadhach, Abbot⁵ of Ard-Macha, quievit. The
family of Hi slain by Gentiles, viz. :—*to the number*
of 68. The Law of Patrick *promulgated* by Aedh, son
of Niall.

Kal. Conmach, son of Dubhdalethi, Abbot of Ard- [807.]
Macha, died suddenly. Building of the new establish-

greater than that indicated in the
foregoing memorandum by Mac Fir-
bis, as the next date is A.D. 805 ;
and as Mac F., following the loose prac-
tice observed by the older annalists,
omitted to paginate his copy, it is
impossible to say how many leaves of
his text are missing.

³ *Domhnall* ; "filius Neill," Ann.
Ult.

⁴ *Kal.* There are 51 "Kl." from
this to where the orig. scribe has
written the date ʀccclui. (856). This

is, therefore, the year 805, as O'Fla-
herty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Abbot.* The name of Gormgal
does not appear in any of the ancient
lists of the abbots of Armagh, except
in that contained in the *Book of*
Leinster (printed in Todd's *St.*
Patrick), where he is described as one
of "three Airchinnechs who took the
Abbacy by force, and who are not
commemorated in the Mass." See
St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, p. 181 ;
and note ², next page.

Columbae Cille a ccennanur. Lorccad innri Muireo-
haiḡ ó ḡentiḡ et inpaḡ Roirḡ caim. Luna in ranguinem
ueppa ert.

† Ct. Obitur Torbaid Ḷb Ḷirḡ Maḡa. Finnachda
mac Ceallaid, Rí Laigen, moritur. Quier Toicetis Ḷb
Ḷirḡ Maḡa.

† Ct. Ḷed Ḷb ḡlinne da locha quieuit. Finbil,
Ḷbbatirra Cluana Ḷronaid, quieuit.

† Ct. Ḷnlón mac Concupair, Rí Ḷidne, moritur.
ḡuairḡ, Ḷb ḡlinne da loḡa, quieuit. Taḡḡ ocuḡ
ḡlaintia, duo filii Muirḡera, iugulati sunt o Luighniḡ.
Uartatio Luighni la Muirḡer mac Tomaltaid.

† Ct. Nuada Ḷb Ḷirḡ Maḡa do dul i Conachta cum
Lege Patricii et cona Cain. Ḷnnur prodigiorum annro.
Ḷr inte tainis in Cele Dó don fairḡi aner coraid
tirmaid cen culud, et do berḡa rḡuaḡ rḡuibḡa do nín
do triara ndenad procect do ḡaoidelaid, et do berḡea
ruar doiridiri i in tan toirḡed an procect; et tigeḡ an
Cheli Dó ḡaḡ laoi darran fairḡḡe fodeḡ, iar toirḡrin
an procecta. Ḷr inte dno do righid fuil dona bair-
ḡenoib, ocuḡ ro riled fuil ertib ica tḡerḡad; ar inte
no candair na heóin an cantain daonna. Ḷr ḡente la
hulltuib.

† Ct. Nuada Locha huama, Eppcop et Ḷb Ḷirḡ Maḡa,
quieuit. Ḷr ḡente la firu Umaid. Ḷr Conmaicne la
ḡentiḡ. Ḷr ḡente la Mumain .i. la Cobtaḡ. Ionḡpaḡ

¹ Into blood, i.e., into the colour of blood. This eclipse of the moon is also noticed at the year 807 in *L'Art de ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 67. It is recorded under the year 806 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which adds that the event occurred on the Kalends, or first, of September.

² Toichtech. This name does not appear in the old lists of the Abbots of Armagh. His death is entered under the year 795 (*rectè* 808) in the

Annals of Inisfallen, where he is called *Peplegin*, i.e., "lector" of Armagh. The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (808) style him abbot. He was probably one of the three usurping abbots referred to in note 5, p. 125.

³ Devastation. uartatio (*vastatio*), A. B.

⁴ Muirghes. "R. C.," for "Rex Connaciae;" marg. note, O'F.

ment of Colum Cille at Cenannus. Burning of Inis-Muiredhaigh by Gentiles, and devastation of Ros-cam. The moon was turned into blood.¹ A.D.
[807.]

Kal. Death of Torbach, Abbot of Ard-Macha. Fin-nachda, son of Ceallach, King of Laighen, moritur. Quies of Toichtech,² Abbot of Ard-Macha. [808.]

Kal. Aedh, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, quievit. [809.]

Kal. Anlon, son of Conchobhar, King of Aidhne, moritur. Guaire, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirghes, were slain by the Luighne. Devastation³ of Luighne by Muirghes,⁴ son of Tomaltach. [810.]

Kal. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went into Con-nacht, with the Law of Patrick, and with his Rule. This was a year of prodigies. It was in it the Céle Dé came over the sea from the south, dry footed,⁵ without a boat; and a written roll used to be given to him from Heaven, out of which he would give instruction to the Gaeidhel, and it used to be taken up again when the instruction was delivered; and the Céle Dé was wont to go each day across the sea, southwards, after imparting the instruction. It was in it, also, cakes were converted into blood, and blood used to flow from them when being cut. It was in it the birds used to speak with human voice. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the Ultonians. [811.]

Kal. Nuadha of Loch hUamha, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Umhall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the *men of* Mumhan, *i.e.* by Cobhthach. Devastation of the south⁶ by [812.]

⁵ *Dry-footed.* The word *ingnaro*, "wonder," is written in the marg., in Mac Firis's handwriting.

⁶ *The south; i.e., the south of Con-*

naught. The Ann. Ult., at the year 813, record a hosting by Muirghes into "Ui Maine of the south," or southern Hy-Many.

an dergeirt la Muirger mac Tomaltaiach. Cain Dairi
for Connachtaið.

¶ Ct. Ar pfer nUmail la Gentib, ubi ceciderunt
Corgrað mac Flainda-brat, et Dunchað, Rí Umail.
Capolur Rí Prainge et Impir Eorpa, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Eoirgel Epreop ocur Abb Glinne da locha
quieuit. Porcellach Pobair, do Sailengaið mora, Abb
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Lex Ciapani for Cruachan
eleuata ert la Muirger mac Tomaltaið. Saeð mór
ocur tróm galap.

¶ Ct. Mory Muirgiura mic Tomaltaið, Rí Connacht.
Conall mac Neill, Rí Breð, moritur. Orðain Cluana
Creama do Brenechaib. Daoine do marbað inte.

¶ Ct. Lorðað Cluana muc Noir. Mory Caðail mic
Oillila, Rí h. ppiacrað. Tibraide Ab Cluana perpa
ðrenainð [quieuit]. Suibne mac Cuanað, do lb ðriain
[S]eola, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit iar tricaid la
ar lorccad Cluana.

¶ Ct. Cuongelt mac Catail, Rí Laiðen dergabair,
[moritur].

¶ Ct. Muireðhach mac ðrain, leið Rí Laiðen, [mori-
tur]. Artri Þrincepr Airð Maða, co rðrin Þaðpαιð,
do dul co Connachtaið. Cað i perann Delbnae Nu-
[ða]t [.i.] cat Þorað, ubi h. Maine ocur a Rið do

¹ *Muirghes*. "R. C.," for "Rex
Connaciæ;" marg. note, O'F.

² *Rule of Daire*. The Annals of
Ulster (811) have the entry "Lex
Darii for Connachtu," which Dr.
O'Connor renders "Regula Monastica
Darii stabilita supra Connaciam;" and
again (812), "Lex Darii la hu Neill,"
which is rendered "Regula Darii
[stabilita] per O'Neillos." At the
year 825, also, the Ann. Ult. record
the re-introduction into Connaught of
the "Lex Darii," which is explained
by Dr. O'Connor as "Regula Monas-

tica Darii, vel Monasterii Derrensis."
But in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 166,
p. a, col. b), and in the *Leabhar Breac*
(fol. 38 b.), the Rule is called the
"Rule of Darii, the Nun, viz., not to
kill cows." It is further described as
one of the four great Rules, or *Cains*,
of Erin; the other three being the
Rule of Patrick, the Rule of Adam-
nan, and the Sunday Law.

³ *Quieuit*; i.e., died. The death of
Charlemagne is entered in the Anglo-
Saxon Chronicle at the year 812, but
the true year is 814.

Muirghes,¹ son of Tomaltach. The Rule of Daire² was established over Connacht. A.D. [812.]

Kal. A slaughter of the men of Umhall by Gentiles, in which perished Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunchadh, King of Umhall. Charles, King of France, and Emperor of Europe, quievit.³ [813.]

Kal. Edirsgel, Bishop and Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Forcellach of Fobhar, of Gailenga Mora, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The Law of Ciaran was raised over Cruachan⁴ by Muirghes,⁵ son of Tomaltach. Great tribulation and heavy disease. [814.]

Kal. Death of Muirghes, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht. Conall, son of Niall, King of Bregh, moritur. Plundering of Cluain-creamha by the Breifni; and people were slain in it. [815.]

Kal. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Death of Cathal, son of Oilill, King of Ui Fiachrach. Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, [quievit]. Suibhne, son of Cuana, of the Ui Briuin [S]eola, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit, thirty days after the burning of Cluain. [816.]

Kal. Cucongelt, son of Cathal, King of Southern Laighen, [moritur]. [817.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Bran, half-King of Laighen, [moritur]. Artri, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connacht with the shrine of Patrick.⁶ A battle in the territory⁷ of Delbhna Nua[dha]t, [viz.] the battle of Forath,⁸ in which [818.]

⁴ Was raised over Cruachan. For Cruachan ele ūa eγτ, A. For Cruachan eleua eγτ, B. The meaning is that the Law of Ciaran was promulgated at Cruachan, the seat of the Kings of Connaught.

⁵ Muirghes. His obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ Of Patrick. P., A. Pεpυτ, B.

⁷ In the territory. 1 Pεpann, A. 1 Ppυann, B., which is corrupt.

⁸ The battle of Forath. cat P̄at,

A. B. The Ann. Ult., in which the entry occurs at the year 817, have cat P̄orath (battle of Forath); but in the Four M. (816) the place is called "Rath Fearadh," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with Rahara, a townland in the bar. of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. O'F. writes in the marg. "Mortem Aidi R[egis] H[ib.], D. A." The Donegal Annals have Aedh's death at the year 817=818.

μαρβαδ .i. Caṡal mac Mupchaα, et plurimi. Riḡe h. mḃriuin .i. Diapmaio mac Tomaltaiḡ ocur Maolco-thaiḡ mac Poḡarthaiḡ uictorep erant. Diapmaio Ab-lae co ḡḡpin Colaim Cille do dul a nAlbain.

¶ Ct. Uaptauio laigen la Aḡo mac Néll. Mopḡ Aḡo mic Nell ḡpocaiḡ ic Aḡo ḡa ḡepṡa a Muiḡ Conaille. Caṡ edip Cinel Eogain ocur Cinel Conaill in quo cecidit Maolbḡearail mac Mupcaḡo, Rí Cineóil Conaill. Mupchaoh mac Maeiliduin uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge, Rí h. cCinriolaiḡ, moritur. Concupar mac Donnchaḡa ḡegnaṡ.

¶ Ct. Ailebra h. Muirli Eppcop Aḡr. ocur Daimliag, moritur. ḡeḡlimiḡ mac Cḡimṡain do ḡabail Muman.

¶ Ct. Sluagao la Concupar mac Donnchaḡa co Aḡo-aḡo Slebe ḡuaiḡ. Ionḡaḡ na nAḡṡep ler conuige Eḡain Macha. Conuulḡḡ Rí Saḡan moritur.

¶ Ct. Sicc móḡ ḡo ḡipit na muirḡ et na loḡa ḡo ḡucṡa na ḡḡaiḡe ocur ḡeḡmanna ḡopḡa. Eochaiḡh .h. Tuathail Eppcop et Ab Luḡḡaiḡ, quieuit. Opḡain Daiminḡi et Copcáiḡe ó ḡentib.

¶ Ct. Conaing .i. mac Congaile, Rí Teṡṡba [obuit]. Congalaḡ mac Ipḡalaiḡ, tanaiḡi Abbaḡ Cluana muc Noir, [quieuit]. Lex ḡaḡḡaic ḡop Muman la ḡeḡlimiḡ mac Cḡimṡain. Ronan, Ab Cluana muc Noir

¹ *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 819.

² *At Atha-da-ferta.* Ic aṡ ḡa ḡepṡa, A., which O'Flaherty changes to "α ḡcaṡ ḡa ḡepṡa" (in the battle of Da-ferta). B. follows O'F.'s alteration. The *Four Mast.* (817=819) have "Ath-da-fhearta;" the *Ann. Ult.* (818), "Juxta Vadum duorum mirabilium;" and the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (816) also renders Ath-da-ferta "the Foorde of the two vertues." They all agree that the place was in Magh Conaille, a district in the present county of

Louth; but the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* (ad an. 806=819) state that Aedh died "ḡop ḡluagao in Abbaḡ," i.e., "on a hosting in Alba," or Scotland. O'F. writes "R. H." for Rex Hiberniæ, in the marg.

³ *Air.* This word is abbreviated, and the Editor is unable to say what place it represents, as the name of Ailebra Ua Muirle does not appear in any other Chronicle.

⁴ *Of Daimhinis.* Daiminḡi, A.; over which O'F. has written "Inḡe Daimḡe" ("of Inis Doimhle"), which

the Ui Maine and their King, *i.e.* Cathal, son of Murchadh, with very many, were slain. The Kings of the Ui mBriuin, viz., Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, were victors. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the shrine of Colum Cille. A.D.
[818.]

Kal.¹ Devastation of Laighen by Aedh, son of Niall. [819.]
Death of Aedh, son of Niall Frosach, at Ath-da-ferta,² in Magh Conaille. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel Conaill, was slain. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was the victor. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, reigns.

Kal. Ailebra Ua Muirle, Bishop of Air.³ and Damhliag, died. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, assumed *the sovereignty of Mumhan*. [820.]

Kal. A hosting by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid. The Airtheara were plundered by him as far as Emhain Macha. Cenwulf, King of the Saxons, moritur. [821.]

Kal. Great frost, so that the seas and lakes were frozen *to such an extent* that horses and burdens were conveyed across them. Eochaidh Ua Tuathail, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhagh, quievit. Plunder of Daimhinis⁴ and Corcach, by Gentiles. [822.]

Kal. Conaing, *i.e.* son of Congal, King of Teathbha, [obiit]. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. The Law of Patrick *established* over Mumhan by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, left his abbacy. The [823.]

is the place indicated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and the Four Mast.; and as Inis Doimhle is situated in the south of Ireland, it would be more likely to be mentioned in conjunction with Corcach, or Cork, than

Daimhinis, which is in Loch Erne. The transcrib. of B. has mixed up O'F.'s correction with the orig. text, and writes "Daimhinn ocuꝝ Inne Daimle Corcage" (*i.e.*, of Daimhinis, and Inis Doimhle of Corcach).

do [p]áγαιβ α αβδαινε. Sarpuccaδ Cluana muc Noir do Cathal mac Cililla, Rí h. Maíne, for recnabaδ Muman .i. Flann mac Flaitbertaig, do Uib Forga, contaraδ irin Sinaínn contorcair. Oligeδ .iii. cell ino. Maíom rí Cađal mac Cililla for Feolmíδ mac Crimthain a Maig hí ubi multi ceciderunt:—

Robtar trena Connachta a Maig Ní,
Níbdar fanna rí Feolmíδ.

Ġentiler inuaderunt benocur mór. Ġalinde na bpetan exurta erc o Feolmíδ mac Crimthain, cum tota habitatione ríua, et cum Oratorio. Tene do Níh forra foruδ nAbad an Arδ Macha, for loirg. Morr fergura mic Loingricch, Ab Arδ Mađa.

Ĳt. Orđain benocair a Ġentibur. Cađ Pionnabpađ in quo ceciderunt Aoδ mac Fogartaiġ, et alii.

Ĳt. Dárpmaíδ h. Aođa Roin, ancorita et religionis doctor hiberniae, [quieuit]. Magna pertilentia in hibernia a penioribur et infirmis. Ġorta mor ocur ipera aran. Arđain Qúinleđglairi ó Ġentib. Lorccaδ Muigē bile cona Erđaimib ó Ġentib. Raimuδ i Maig inir pe nulltaib for Ġentib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Raimuδ for Orraigib ó Ġentib. Orđain Innrí Daimle o Ġentib. Martpa blaithmaic mic Flainn ó Ġentib in 1 Colum Cille.

¹ *Cathal*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "Hymani: de hoc Imaniae rege Dungal. Annales 834, rectius ut infra A.^o 827;" signifying that the profanation here referred to is recorded in the Annals of the Four Mast. at the year 834 = 835, which would seem the more correct date, as under the year 827, *infra*, the vice-Abbacy of Cluain-muc-Nois is said to have been then given for the first time to a Munsterman.

² *Were adjudged*. The meaning is that King Cathal was compelled to

endow seven churches, as an atonement for his offence.

³ *Al*. Ní (prob. for Ní), A. deġ, B.

⁴ *Galinne*. Ġalinde (Salinde), B.

⁵ *Was burnt*. exurtum ē. (exustum est), A. B.

⁶ *Fergus*. O'F., following the Four Mast., Colgan, and Ware, would substitute "Flanngus." He is simply called "Mac Loingsigh" in the old lists of Abbots of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, &c., pp. 175, 178, 179. Mac Loingsigh's death is also recorded at the year 826, *infra*, which

profanation of Cluain-muc-Nois by Cathal,¹ son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine, against the Munster vice-Abbot, viz., Flann, son of Flaithbhertach of the Ui Forga, whom he threw into the Shannon, so that he was drowned. Seven churches were adjudged² in atonement. A victory *gained* by Cathal, son of Ailill, over Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, in Magh Ai, in which many fell:—

A.D.
[823.]

Strong were the Connachtmen in Magh Ai;³
They were not weak against Feidhlimidh.

Gentiles attacked Bennchair Mór. Galinne⁴ of the Britons was burnt⁵ by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with its whole dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from Heaven *fell* on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, so that it was burnt. Death of Fergus,⁶ son of Loingsech, Abbot of Ard-Macha.

Kal. Plundering of Bennchair by Gentiles. The battle of Finnabhair, in which fell Aedh, son of Fogartach, and others.

[824.]

Kal. Diarmaid, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite, and doctor of religion of Hibernia, [quievit]. A great pestilence in Hibernia among the old and infirm. Great famine and scarcity of bread. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-bile, with its Erdamhs,⁷ by Gentiles. A defeat *inflicted* on Gentiles by the Ultonians, in Magh-inis, in which very many persons fell. A victory gained over the Osraighe by Gentiles. Plundering of Inis Doimhle by Gentiles. Martyrdom of Blathmac, son of Flann, by Gentiles, in Hi of Colum Cille.⁸

[825.]

would seem to be the correct date, as the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have his obit at the year 825=826. See note ¹, next page.

⁷ *Erdamhs*. The Erdamh seems to have been a small chamber, or chapel, attached to the side of a

church. Adamnan (*Vit. S. Columbæ*, lib. iii., cap. 20) uses the word "exedra" apparently for it. See Reeves's ed. of *Adamnan*, p. 224, n. c.

⁸ *In Hi Colum Cille*. 111. Co. C., A.; apparently a mistranscription for 111 Co. C. The error is repeated in B,

Íct. Níall mac Diarmada, Rí Míde, moritur. Mac Loingsig, Ab Aird Macha, moritur. Airt mac Diarmada, Rí Teabta, iugulatur ert. Clemenr, Ab Cluana Ipaird, quieuit. Suin Airtač mic Muirgera, Rí Teabta. Lex Daire co Connachtu iterum.

Íct. Sarpuccač Eogain an Aird Macha la Cumarccach mac Cačail, do Rí Airdgiall, ocur la Airtiri mac Concupair, conač uime rin adbert Eogan, perleiginn Mainirtpeč, ann rann ra diar cuir a Salmceadluib dağallam Nell Caille, diarrač comarbur Paorais do cornam do:—

Abair le Níall níamda
 Suč Eogain mic Anmchada;
 Na bioč ran riđe araba
 Munab Abb a anmcarra.

Airtiri mac Concupair bai a ccomarbur Paorais anuair rin; mac mathar eride do Rí Oirgiall .i. do Cumurccač mac Cačail. Ape a cumair, tionoilid na Riğ a rlóig, ocur fertar cač Leite cam a Maiğ enir ria Níall mac Aođa for Airdgiallič ocur for Ulltaib, in quo ceciderunt Muiredhach mac Eačač, Rí Ulač, et Cumurccač mac Cačail, Rí Airdgiall, et Congalač a bračair, et alii Reges dAirdgiallaič; ocur po ғab Eogan Mainirtpeč ard comarbur Paorais rin pe .ix. mbliadna iarrin, tre nert Nell Caille; conid do tairrngire an cača rin, do can Daciaroc Sanctur Aracuil .i. Cell:—

¹ *Mac Loingsigh*. O'F. adds the marg. note, "de hoc 823, sed heic rectius, ut in Tr. T.;" by "Tr. T." signifying Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga* [p. 294], in which the name of Flangus is given. See note ⁶, p. 132.

² *The Law of Daire*. See note ², p. 128.

³ *Eoghan*. O'F. would substitute

"Eochaidh" for Eoghan; but the latter seems the more correct.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. Mainistir Buite, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Muiredhach*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "heic non cecidit; [vi]d. A^o. 839, *infra*." The killing

Kal. Niall, son of Diarmaid, King of Midhe, moritur. A.D.
 Mac Loingsigh,¹ Abbot of Ard-Macha, moritur. Art, son [826.]
 of Diarmaid, King of Teabhtha, jugulatus est. Clemens,
 Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of
 Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Teabhtha. The Law
 of Daire² again *promulgated* in Connacht.

Kal. Profanation of Eoghan in Ard-Macha by Cumasc- [827.]
 ach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall, and by Airtri, son
 of Conchobhar; and it was respecting this that Eoghan,³
 Lector of Mainistir,⁴ uttered the *following* stanza, when
 he sent his Psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille,
 to ask him to defend the successorship of Patrick for
 him:—

Tell to the illustrious Niall
 The warning of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh:
 That he will not be in the power in which he was,
 Unless his confessor is Abbot.

It was Airtri, son of Conchobhar, that was in the suc-
 cessorship of Patrick at that time; (he was son to the
 mother of the King of Airghiall, viz., Cumuscach, son of
 Cathal). The result was: the Kings assembled their
 armies, and the battle of Lethe-cam in Magh-enir was
 fought by Niall, son of Aedh, against the Airghialla and
 against the Ultonians; in which *battle* fell Muiredhach,⁵
 son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh; and Cumuscach, son of
 Cathal, King of Airghiall; and Congalach, his brother; and
 other Kings of the Airghialla; and Eoghan Mainistrech
 possessed the chief-successorship of Patrick during nine
 years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille. It
 was to foretel this battle that Saint Daciaroc of Aracul,
i.e. a Cill,⁶ sang⁷:—

of Muiredhach is recorded at the date
 here indicated.

⁶ *A Cill*; or church. This place,
 now called Errigal-Keeroge, is in the

barony of Clogher and county of
 Tyrone.

⁷ *Sang.* 70 can, A. 70 caoi
 (he wept), B.

Lete cam,
 Do fáórad mor nǵalngad ann;
 Tarrurur ó Lete Luin,
 Cíó cian, cíó cuin, cíó mall.

Ar as tarrngaire an caṡa rin arperṡ dec mac
 Dé:—

Lete cam,
 Conpicepao díar amnur ann;
 Díó Rí Eoghan ar Eogan;
 Arṡ an ǵleogal bíar ann.

Seanoir do muintir Airṡmachā cecinir a aṡle an
 caṡa:—

Níma pucram ar mbairṡ;
 Níma lodmarṡ pec Lere (.i. Lann Lere)
 Nímar ǵabramar Eogan
 Seṡ ceṡ nṡeorarṡ in hEpe.

Secnopoṡe Cluana muc Noir do tabairṡ do Muim-
 nechaiṡ ná raba riam.

Ḳt. Huada mac Diarmada, Rí Tebṡa, interperctur.
 Caṡraoinearṡ for ǵentibṡ pe Coirppri mac Caṡail, Rí
 h. Cinrilaiǵ, ocur pé muintṡer Tiǵe Munṡa. Morṡ
 Muireṡhaiǵ mic Ruarṡarṡ, Rí Laiǵen.

Ḳt. Cearball mac Finnacṡa, Rí Deaṡbna ḡeṡra,
 morur. Diarmarṡ Ab lae do dul a nAbban co
 mionṡib Colaim Cille. Raoineṡ for Connacṡoibṡ pe
 peraiṡ Miṡi.

Ḳt. Aengur mac Duncharṡa, Rí Teaṡṡa. Cormac
 mac Suibni, Eprcop ocur Abb Cluana Iprarṡ, quieuit.

¹ *Overtaken.* This would be obscure without the explanatory notice in the Four Mast. (825), which states that King Niall only joined in the battle, on the third day, at Lethe-Luin, near Lethe-cam, when the northern armies were broken and pursued to the west of Armagh, where a slaughter was made of them.

² *Lann Lere.* This is added by way of gloss on the name Lere; but it is misplaced in A. and B., being added at the end of the stanza. Lann Lere, which O'Donovan (Four M., ad an. 825, note ƒ) thought was the name of a monastery (now called Lynn), near Lough Ennell, in the county Westmeath, has been proved

Lethe-cam—

Great heroes shall perish there ;
They shall be overtaken¹ from Lethe-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

A.D.
[827.]

It was prophesying this battle that Bec Mac Dé said :—

Lethe-cam—

A fierce pair shall there meet :
Eoghan shall be King over Eoghan—
Noble the conflict which will be there.

A senior of the family of Ard-Macha sang after the battle :—

Not well have we gained our goal ;
Not well have we passed beyond Lere (*i.e.* Lann Lere) ;²
Not well have we taken Eoghan,
In preference to any pilgrim in Erin.

The vice-Abbacy³ of Cluain-muc-Nois given to Munstermen, which was never before *done*.

Kal. Huada, son of Diarmaid, King of Tebhtha, interfectus. A battle-breach against the Gentiles by Cairpre, son of Cathal, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, and by the family of Teach Munna. Death of Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Laighen.

[828.]

Kal. Cearbhall, son of Finnachda, King of Dealbhna Bethra, moritur. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. A defeat of the *men* of Connacht by the men of Midhe.

[829.]

Kal. Aengus, son of Dunchadh, King of Teabhtha, *died*. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Bishop and Abbot of

[830.]

by Dr. Reeves to have been the ancient name of Dunleer, in the county of Louth. The meaning of the expression probably is, that the community of Armagh were not wise in going beyond Dunleer, to Monasterboice, to select Eoghan, who was Lector of the latter monastery, to be Abbot over them.

³ *The vice-Abbacy.* See *nopote*, for *pẽc n̄ccbar̄o*, or *pẽc n̄ccbar̄aine*, A. B. The marg. note, "Cluain-muc-Nois. Prior ex Momonia, viz., Flannius, de quo A^o. 823," is added in A., in O'Flaherty's hand. See note ¹, p. 132, *supra*. This entry appears, therefore, to be somewhat out of place here.

Lorccad̃ Faire la Feidlimið. Suibne mac Fairnið, Ab̃
Daiminri, a nArdmačā quieuit.

¶ Ct. Diarmaid [do tiactain] an Eriinn co miondoib̃
Coluim Cille. Muirenn Abbatirra Cille dara, quieuit.
Inrad̃ Conaille do Gentið, sup̃ sabattar Maolbriðe
arri, et Cananan a brat̃air, et co ru bert co a
lonccoib̃. Inrad̃ Lipe la Concupar mac Donnchaðā.

¶ Ct. Ceona orðain Aird Macha o Gentið po tri an
aon m̃ir. Orðain Luc̃maið et Mucñama, ocur Omeið,
et Droma h̃ubla, ocur araili cell. Orðain Daimliag
Cianain ocur pine Ciannačda, cona cellaið, o Gentið.
Tuat̃al mac Feradaið do breið do Gentið, ocur r̃epin
Aðamnain o Domnoč Magen. Inrad̃ Deðra po tri la
Feidlimið. Lorccad̃ Termann Cluana Ciap̃ain la
Feidlimið mac Crimthain. Orðain Lir m̃oir o Gentið.
Morr Concupair mic Donnchaðā, Rí Tempač. Quier
Ardrač mic Concupoir. Niall Caille pegnat.

¶ Ct. Raimeð re Niall ocur re Murchadh por
Sullu a nDairi Calcaig̃. Orðain Cluana Dolcan o
Gentið. Iugulatio muintire Cluana muc Noir, ocur
Lorccad̃ a Termann copice dorur cille la Feidlimið
Rí Cairil. F̃aen cumā ceona muintir Duirmað, co
dorur a cille. Morr Diarmada mic Tomaltaið, Rí
Connacht.

¹ *Mucsnamha*. Mucrima, A. B., which is wrong, as Mucrimhe, or Mucramha, was the name of a plain in the county of Galway (*Ogygia*, pars iii., p. 67); and from the context it seems likely that Mucsnamha, now Mucknoe, in the county of Monaghan, was meant. The Ann. Ult. (831) and Four Mast. (830) have Mucñárma.

² *Omeith*. This should probably read "the churches of Omeith," or "Ui-meith-Macha," a tribe and territory in the co. Monaghan, contain-

ing, among other churches, that of Mucksnamha, or Mucknoe.

³ *Domhnach Maghen*. Domnach Magagen, A. B. Domnach Magen, Four Mast. (830). Domnach Maghan, Ann. Ult. (831). The place referred to is Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney and county of Monaghan. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject of Adamnan's shrine being taken from a church of which he was not the patron. *Columba*, p. 389, note ^a. O'F. thinks the rest of this entry belongs to the year 833.

Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Burning of Fore by Feidhlimidh. A.D.
Suibhne, son of Fairnech, Abbot of Daimhinis, quievit at [830.]
Ard-Macha.

Kal. Diarmaid [came] to Erinn, with the reliquaries [831.]
of Colum Cille. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit.
The plundering of Conaille by Gentiles, who captured
Maelbrighde, its King, and Cananan, his brother, whom
they carried off to their ships. Plundering of LÍfe by
Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh.

Kal. First plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles; [832.]
thrice in one month *it was plundered*. Plundering of
Lughmhagh, and Mucsnamha,¹ and Omeith,² and Druim-
Hubhla, and other churches. Spoiling of Daimhliag
Cianain, and the territory of Ciannachta, with its churches,
by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradach, carried off by
Gentiles; and Adamnan's shrine taken from Domhnach
Maghen.³ Bethra⁴ devastated thrice by Feidhlimidh.
Burning of the termon of Cluain Ciarain⁵ by Feidhlimidh,
son of Crimhthann. Plundering of Lis-mór by Gentiles.
Death of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Temhair.
Quies of Artri,⁶ son of Conchobhar. Niall Caille reigns.

Kal. A victory *gained* by Niall and Murchadh over [833.]
the foreigners, in Daire Chalgaigh. Plundering of Cluain
Dolcan by Gentiles. Jugulatio of the family⁷ of Cluain-
muc-Nois, and the burning of its termon as far as the
church-door, by Feidhlimidh, King of Caisel. In the
same manner *did he treat* the family⁷ of Duirmhagh, as
far as the door of their church. Death of Diarmaid, son
of Tomaltach, King of Connacht.

¹ Bethra; i.e. Dealbhna Bethra, now
the barony of Garrycastle, King's
county. O'F. adds the date 833 in
the marg.

⁵ Termon of Cluain Ciarain; i.e. the
Termon, or Church-lands of Cluain-
muc-Nois, of which St. Ciaran was
the founder. See Todd's *St. Patrick*,
p. 160.

⁶ Artri. O'F. adds in the marg.
that he was Bishop of Armagh. See
under the year 827.

⁷ Family. μυντιρε, gen. of
μυντερ; lit. "people," and fre-
quently put for family, i.e. "com-
munity," or "congregation."

¶ Ct. Eoccan Mainirpreč, Ab Airđ Macha, quieuit. Affraic Abbaitirra Chille dara, quieuit. Ceallač mac Ġrain, Rí Laiſen, et Cinaoč mac Conaing, Rí Ġpreč, moriuntur. Cač for Ġentib ré Ġunchač mac Scannlain, Rí Ġ. Ppogente, dú attorcair ile diuđ. Orđain Ġlinne đa locha ó Ġentib.

¶ Ct. Orđain Perna móir et Cluana móir Maodóis o Ġentib, ocur lorccač Munđairde, ocur araille ceall olr Mumhan. Aedacan Luđmaiđ déđ anailirpe a cCluain muc Noir.

¶ Ct. Suibne mac Ioređ, Abb Ġlinne da loča, quieuit. Ceall dara darđain ó Ġentib o Inber Dea, ocur ra loirccriod leč na cille. Ġabal an deptaíđe a cCill dara for Porannan Ab Airđmača, go raíhač Pađpaiđ archena, la Pedlimiđ mac Crimthainn, co cač et inđini, ocur po ġabta icat cona numalđoit. Uartatio Cluana moir Maodóis a Ġentibur in nocte Natui-tatir Ġomini; mortificauerunt multor; plurimor abrtulerunt. Uartatio crudelirrima omnium Con-nachtorum a Ġentibur.

¶ Ct. Riacan mac Pinnachta, leič Rí Laiſen, mori-tur. Longar tri .xx. lónđ do Normaindiđ for Ġóinn. Longar oile tri .xx. lónđ for abainn Lippe. Ro lapađ an đana longair rein Mađ Lipe ocur Mađ mĠpreč, eoir cella ocur tuatā. Raoineđ ré pcpaib Ġpreč for Ġentibh contorcpattar re .xx. diđ. Cač re Ġentib for Uiđ Néill o Inber na mbarc, o muir go Sinuinn, dú po laeeđ ár nár hairmeđ riáġ, act optimi peger euaperunt. Lorccač Cluana muc Noir ocur Inri Celtra, ocur cella locha hĠrne uile; et Ġaiminir do dičlatriuccač o Ġentib. Marbač Saxoilđ tairiđ na ngall la Ciannacht. Ar Ġente a cCapn Pcpađhaiđ.

¹ *Affraic*. The remainder of this entry is written in the English character in A. and B.

² *Night*; i.e. on Christmas Eve.

³ *From Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea*; i.e. from Inbher-na-mbarc, which

Kal. Eoghan Mainistrech, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Affraic,¹ Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Bregh, moriuntur. A battle *gained* over Gentiles by Dunchadh, son of Scannlan, King of Ui Fidhgheinte, in which many of them were slain. Plundering of Glenn-da-locha by Gentiles. A.D. [834.]

Kal. Plundering of Ferna-mór and Cluain-mór-Maedhóig by Gentiles, and burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ir-Mumhan. Aedhacan of Lughmhagh died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois. [835.]

Kal. Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cill-dara plundered by Gentiles from Inbher Dea; and they burned half the church. The taking of the oratory at Cill-dara against Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with the congregation of Patrick besides, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with their submission. Devastation of Cluain-mor-Maedhoig by Gentiles, on the night² of the Lord's Nativity. They put many persons to death, *and* carried off a very great number. Most cruel devastation of all Connacht by Gentiles. [836.]

Kal. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half-King of Laighen, moritur. A fleet of three score ships of Norsemen on the Boinn. Another fleet of three score ships on the river Liffe. These two fleets ravaged Magh Life and Magh Bregh, both churches and territories. A victory gained by the men of Bregh over the Gentiles, of whom six score were slain. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Ui Neill, from Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea,³ to the Sinuinn, in which such slaughter was inflicted as had never before been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped.⁴ Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Inis Celtra, and all [837.]

was situated on the eastern sea-coast of Ireland, westwards to the Shannon.

⁴ *Escaped.* Inuap̃epunt (invase-runt), A.B. Ευαρεπ̃. (for "evase-runt"), Ann. Ult. (836).

Μαιον na Περταε για Γεντιβ. Αρ Γεντε ας Ερ-
 ρuaiθ. Cedo gabail Αττα Cliaθ o Γεντιβ. Cormac mac
 Cuilennáin natup ert. Cathal mac Muirgera, Rí
 Connacht, moritup.

Κε. Ruaidri mac Donnchaða, recundup Abbay
 Cluana Iraiθ, tanairi Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.
 Cat για nΓεντιβ for Connacht, in quo ceciderunt
 Maelóuin mac Muirgera, et alii. Bran mac Paolain,
 Rí Laiccen, moritup.

Κε. Muiredaθ mac Eðaθ, Rí Ulaθ, iugulatur ert a
 ruiρ ppatribus .i. Aoθ ocur Congur et alíir. Gaill
 for Loch Ecaθ sup airgetor tuairget Epend ar, eoir
 cill ir tuaiθ. Lorccaθ Πerna ocur Corcaige ó Γεντιβ.

Κε. Orgain Lugmaiθ do Loθ Eðaθ ó Γεντιβ, epi-
 copor et pperpiteror et rapienter captiuor duxerunt.
 Floricup Imperator Francorum quieuit. Peðlimiθ
 Rí Muman dinpaθ Míde ocur Breθ, conderio a
 tTempaiθ. Inpaθ [Peapa] Cell ocur [Dealbna] Detra
 la Niall mac Aoða. Morrr Murchada Rí Connaθt
 .i. mac Aoða. Ioseph Roirr, Episcopur et Abb
 Cluana eoir, quieuit. Guin Cinaoθα mic Corcraiθ, Rí
 Breasmuine.

Κε. Γεντε for Loch Eðaθ beór. Longport oc Línθ
 duaθall, ar ar loiteθ tuatha ocur cealla Teabθα.
 Longport og Duiblinn, ar ar loiteθ Laiθin ocur h.
 Neill eoir tuathaiθ ocur cellaib co sliab blaθma.
 Orgain Cluana Eðneθ et dilgenn Cluana Iraiθ ocur
 Cille aichaiθ o Γεντιβ.

¹ *Cathal*. O'F. adds the year 838
 in the marg., in A.

² *Vice-Abbot*. The words "re-
 cundup Abbay Cluana Iraiθ"
 are written as an orig. gloss over the
 name of Ruaidhri in A., and taken
 into the text in B. In the Four
 Mast. (837=838) Ruaidhri is des-

cribed as "Prior of Cluain-Iraird and
 Abbot of other churches."

³ *Muiredhach*. See note 5, p. 134.

⁴ *Floriacus*; i.e. Ludovicus Pius,
 who died 12 July, 840. This entry
 is transposed in A. and B., being intro-
 duced between the words "Γεντιβ"
 and "Episcopur" in the preceding
 sentence.

the churches of Loch Erne, and Daimhinis destroyed, by Gentiles. The killing of Saxolb, Lord of the Foreigners, by the Ciannachta. A slaughter of Gentiles at Carn-Feradhaigh. The victory of the Ferta *gained* by Gentiles. A slaughter of Gentiles at Eas-ruaidh. First taking of Ath-cliath by Gentiles. Cormac, son of Cuillennan, was born. Cathal,¹ son of Muirghes, King of Connacht, moritur. A.D.
[837.]

Kal. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, vice-Abbot² of Cluain-Iraird, *and* tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Connachtmen, in which fell Maelduin, son of Muirghes, and others. Bran, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, mortuus. [838.]

Kal. Muiredhach,³ son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, murdered by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Aengus, and others. Foreigners on Loch Echach, so that they devastated the north of Erin, both churches and territories. Burning of Ferna and Corcach, by Gentiles. [839.]

Kal. Plundering of Lughmhagh by Gentiles from Loch Echach, who carried captive bishops, and presbyters, and sages. Floriacus,⁴ Emperor of the Franks, quievit. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan, plundered Midhe and Breg, and rested at Temhair. Plundering of [Feara] Ceall and [Dealbhna] Beathra by Niall, son of Aedh. Death of Murchadh, King of Connacht, *i.e.* the son of Aedh. Joseph of Ross, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-eois, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Cinaeth, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmhuine. [840.]

Kal. Gentiles still on Loch Echach. A fortress *erected by Foreigners* at Linn-duachaill, from which the territories and churches of Teabhtha were spoiled. A fortress *erected* at Dubhlinn, from which Laighen and the Ui Neill were spoiled, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma. Plundering of Cluain-edhnech, and demolition of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh, by Gentiles. [841.]

Íct. Gente for Duirling beór. Orðain Cluana muc Noir o Gentið do Linn duachaill. Orðain ðirra ocur ðaiðre o Gentið. Loinger Normainðir for ðóinn oc Linn poirp. Loinger ele occ Linn duachaill. Coeman Abb Linde duachaill do goin, et do lorccað do Gentið. Orðain Dirirt Diarmada do Cael urque o Gentið. Dungal mac Perðale, Rí Orraiðe, moritur. Cennetið ðarðain ocur do lorccað Cluana muc Noir.

Íct. Perður mac Potaið, Rí Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeilituile, pcriba et ancorita quieuit in Italia. Maelpuanaið Rí Miðe, moritur. Congaluð mac Irgalaið, tanairi Abbað Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Ronán, Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do Laiçnið Roir teðrað ðo. Coirpre mac Caðail, Rí Laiðen, moritur. Tolorð mac Allailo, flait ðella, occirur ert o Galloirð Loch Ríð, et ternaum Finnacan mac Allailo uatoirð.

Íct. Forandán, Abb Airð Macha, ðu eðgabail ó Gentið a cCluain Comarða, cona minðaið ocur cona muinþir, et ambreið a longaið go Luimneð. Orðain Dúin Marc o Gentið, dú po marbað Aoð mac Duirð ða crioð, Abb Tipe ða ðlarr ocur Cluana Eirnið, ocur Ceiternað mac Conðmarc, pecnab Cille ðara. Dún la Turðer do gallairð for Loch Ríð, go po loitetoð Connachta ocur Miðe, et cor loircriot Cluain muc Noir cona ðerþighið, et Cluain þerþa ðrenuinn, et Tír ða ðlarr, et Lotra, et catraða iomða. Caðrainoð for Gentið pua Niall mac Aoða a Maið 1þa. Orðain

¹ *Laighne of Ros-tethrach.* "Ros-Temrach," Four Mast. (842). There was a tribe called the Laighne of Ros-Temrach settled in Meath, in whose territory Colgan (*Trip. Life of St. Patrick*, lib. ii., c. 10) places the church of Domhnach-mor-Muighe-

Echenach, now Donaghmore, near Navan.

² *Fealla.* This territory is also mentioned in the Four Mast.; but Dr. O'Donovan, not knowing that it occurred in this Chronicle, thought it a mistake of those compilers. See his

Kal. Gentiles on Dubhlinn still. Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by Gentiles from Linn-duachaill. Plundering of Birr and Saigher by Gentiles. A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn-ross. Another fleet at Linn-duachaill. Caemhan, Abbot of Linn-duachaill, *mortally* wounded and burnt by Gentiles. Plundering of Disert-Diarmada, from Cael-uisce, by Gentiles. Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, moritur. Cennetigh plundered, and Cluain-muc-Nois burnt *by Gentiles*. A.D. [842.]

Kal. Fergus, son of Fothadh, King of Connacht, moritur. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, quievit in Italy. Maelruanaidh, King of Midhe, moritur. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [843.]

Kal. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; he was of the Laighne of Ros-tetrach.¹ Coirpre, son of Cathal, King of Laighen, moritur. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, Chief of Fealla,² slain by the Gentiles of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, escaped from them. [844.]

Kal. Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, captured by Gentiles at Cluain-comardha, together with his reliquaries and people; and they were taken in ships to Luimnech. Plundering of Dun-Masc by Gentiles, on which occasion Aedh, son of Dubh-da-crich, Abbot of Tir-da-glass and Cluain-Eidhnech, and Ceithernach, son of Condmaisc, vice-Abbot of Cill-dara, were slain. A fortress *erected* by Turges for the foreigners, on Loch Ribh, so that they spoiled Connacht and Midhe, and burned Cluain-muc-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Tir-da-glass, and Lothra, and numerous cities.³ A battle-breach over⁴ Gentiles *gained* by Niall, son of Aedh, in [845.]

note (*), F. M., ad an. 842. The situation of Fealla has not been ascertained.

² *Cities*. κατράδα, pl. of κατράρι, a city, seat, or chief abode; and here

probably meaning ecclesiastical establishments. "Cealla," churches, or cells.—*Four Mast*.

⁴ *Over*. πορ, A.; omitted in B.

Donnchað mac Follaíann ocuṛ Fláinn mac Mael-
puanaíð, la Maelreclain mac Mailpuanaíð. Turḡer
do eṛgabáil la Maelreclain mac Mailpuanaíð, ocuṛ
baðað Turḡer il loč Uair.

¶ Ct. Caṛal mac Aililla, Rí h. Máine; Feṛdomnač,
ṛapier Ṭíro Macha; Connmač moṛ mac Coṛepaiḡ,
Rí h. mḃríúin, doṛmierunt. Niall Caille, mac Aeda,
Rí Tempač, do baðað a cCalláinḃ. Máelḃúin mac
Conaill, Rí Calatroma, do ḡuin o Laiḡmíð. Cač poṛ
Connachta ṛe ḡalloið, ubi Ríḡán mac Feṛḡura, et
Muḡrón mac Diaṛmaḃa, et Aoð mac Cačapnaiḡ, ocuṛ
aḡi ceciderunt. Donnchað mac Amaalccað, Rí h.
nEčdač, moṛitur. Oṛḡain Tempainn Ciarán ó Feð-
limið mac Cṛimthainn. Ciaran, ḃno, do tocht na
ḃiaḡ a Mumain, ocuṛ poṛḡom ḃa bacail [do čaḃairt]
do inn, coṛḡaḃ ḡuin meaḃóin é. Maelrechlain ṛeḡnat.

¶ Ct. Feiðlimið, Rí Muman, optimuṛ Scotuṛum
ṛeṛba et ancotiṛa, quieuit.

Durṛan a Dé oFeiðlimið,
Tonṇ báir barom ṛoḃbáide;
ṛodeapa bṛón oEirennchaib
Naḃ mair mac Cṛimthainḃ Claiṛe.

Togail innṛi Muinṛemair la Maolreclainn [poṛ
ṛianlač moṛ] ḃi maccoib báir Luigni et ḡaileng, ṛo
baṛtur oḡ innṛaḃ na tuat moṛe ḡentilium. Raoíneð
móṛ ṛé Cearball mac Dunḡaili poṛ Aḡonḃ, in quo

¹ *King of Temhair.* The letters "p. e." (for *ṛiḡ Eṛenn*, "King of Erin") are added in the marg. in A. by the orig. hand.

² *Termon of Ciaran;* i.e. the termon lands belonging to Cluain-muc-Nois.

³ *Feidhlimidh.* "R[ex] Momoniae;" marg. note by O'F.

⁴ *Followed him.* The record of this event given by the Four Mast. (844)

represents Feidhlimidh as only "imagining" that he was pursued and struck by St. Ciaran; and the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (843) state that St. Ciaran appeared to him in a vision, as he slept.

⁵ *Maelsechlain.* The orig. hand has added the letters p. E. in the marg., in A., to signify that Maelsechlain was *ṛiḡ Eṛenn* (King of Erin).

⁶ *King of Mumhan.* Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.*, Dist. III., c. 44)

Magh Itha. Plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh; and Turges was drowned in Loch Uair.

A.D.

[845.]

Kal. Cathal, son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine; Ferdomhnach, "sapiens," of Ard-Macha; and Connmach mór, son of Coscrach, King of Ui mBriuin, dormierunt. Niall Caille, son of Aedh, King of Temhair,¹ was drowned in the Callann. Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, [mortally] wounded by the Lagenians. A battle *gained* over the Connachtmen by Foreigners, in which Rigan, son of Fergus, Mughron, son of Diarmaid, and Aedh, son of Catharnach, and others, fell. Donnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, King of Ui nEchdach, moritur. Plundering of the Termon of Ciaran² by Feidhlimidh,³ son of Crimthann. Ciaran, however, followed him⁴ to Mumhan, and [gave] him a thrust of his crozier, so that he received an internal wound. Maelsechlain⁵ reigns.

[846.]

Kal. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan,⁶ the best of the Scoti, a scribe and anchorite, quievit.

[847.]

Alas! O God! for Feidhlimidh;
The cold wave of death has drowned him;
It is a cause of grief to the men of Erinn,
That the son of Crimthann of Claire lives not.

Demolition of Inis-Muinremhar by Maelsechlainn, [against a great multitude⁷] of "sons of death" of the Luighne and Gailenga, who were plundering the territories after the manner of Gentiles. A great victory *gained* by Cerbhall,

enumerates Feidhlimidh among the Monarchs of Ireland, thus agreeing with the Bodleian Annals of Innisfallen; but the Annalists of the northern portion of Ireland deny him that dignity.

⁷ Against a great multitude. It

being plain that some words were omitted in the text, the clause in brackets has been added from the Ann. Ult. (846). For ϣανλα̇ċ, a multitude, the Four Mast. (845) have ϣαλλα̇ċ, a word of identical signification.

ceciderunt .m.cc. Céð opɣain 1mlicē iubar ó ɢentið. Eogan mac Eðacan, mic Torbair, ancorita, a cCluain muc Noir quieuit.

¶ Ct. Pindaēða mac Tomaltacch, Sanctur Luimniɣ, ancorita port, et Rex Connacht priur, quieuit. Tuatcur mac Coðtaiɣ, Rí Luighe, moritur. Cat pe Maolreclainn mac Maeilpuanaið [por ɢentið] i Porair, in quo ceciderunt .iii. ced. Cat pe nOlcoður, Rí Muman ocur pe Lopcán mac Cellaið co Laignið, por ɢentið ic Sciaiɣ Nechtain in quo cecidit Tomrair Iarla, Tanairri Ríɣ Lochlánn, ocur da céð dec immi. Raoineð pé Tigeprnað, Rí Lochá ɢabar, por ɢentið, i nDaire Dirirt Daonna, in quo ceciderunt da picet dec. Raoineð pe nEoganacht Cairil por ɢentið aɣ Dun Maoiletuile, in quo ceciderunt cuig céð. Dunað la hOlcobar do toɣail dúin Corcariɣe por ɢentið.

¶ Ct. Conairɣ mac Fláinn, Rí Breɣ, moritur. Niall mac Cinaeða, Rí Umail, moritur. Congur mac Clɣaile, Princepr Domnaiɣ Paopac, ocur Pinnaceta mac Diarmada, Ab Daimliáɣ, et Maolpuadaiɣ, Ab Airð Breacáin quieuerunt. Inpað Duiblinne la Maolreclainn et la Tigeprnað, Rí Lochá ɢabar. Flann mac Cuanað, Princepr Mainirtreð [quieuit]. Muirpreacht reacht ppicit long do muintir Ríɣ ɢáll do tiaçtain do

¹ *Over Agond.* f. Aḡonð, A. B. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of the Ann. Ult. (846), translates this expression "de prædonibus;" but there is no authority for such an interpretation. The word "Aḡonð" is apparently the name of some Danish chieftain. "Haconn" would probably be so written; and a chieftain of this name is mentioned in the "*Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," but his arrival in Ireland is referred to the year 916. See Todd's ed. of the work, p. 27.

² *Of Torbach.* Torbairɣ, of Tor-

bairɣ, A. B.; but the name is written Torbach in all other authorities.

³ *Of Luimnech.* This name is written *Luibnigh*, "of Luibnech," in the Ann. Ult. (847) and Four Mast. (846). Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. loc. cit.) states that Luibnech was "a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he (Finnachda) was fostered;" but in the *Baile Finnachda*, a tract preserved in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (col. 908), Finnachda is represented as having proceeded from Connaught to Ui Cinnsealaigh, to the spot called

son of Dunghal, over Agond,¹ in which 1,200 were slain. A.D.
 First plundering of Imlech-Ibhair by Gentiles. Eoghan, [847.]
 son of Edacan, son of Torbach,² anchorite, quievit at
 Cluain-muc-Nois.

Kal. Finnachda, son of Tomaltach, the Saint of [848.]
 Luimnech,³ latterly an anchorite, and previously King of
 Connacht, quievit. Tuathchur, son of Cobhthach, King
 of Luighne, moritur. A battle *gained* by Maelsechlainn,
 son of Maelruanaidh, [over the Gentiles], at Forach, in
 which 700 fell. A battle *gained* by Olchobhar, King
 of Mumhan, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach,⁴ with
 the Lagenians, over the Gentiles, at Sciagh Nechtain, in
 which Tomrair Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, was
 slain, and 1,200 along with him. A victory gained by
 Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar, over Gentiles, at Daire-
 Disert-Dachonna, where twelve score perished. A victory
 gained by the Eoghanacht-Chaisil over Gentiles, at Dún
 Maeiltuille, in which 500 were slain. A fort *erected* by
 Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the
 Gentiles.

Kal. Conaing, son of Flann, King of Bregh, moritur. [849.]
 Niall, son of Cinaedh, King of Umail, moritur. Aengus,
 son of Alghail, Superior of Domhnach Padraig, and
 Finnachda, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag, and
 Maelfuadhaigh, Abbot of Ard-Brecain, quieverunt. The
 plundering of Dubhlinn by Maelsechlainn, and by Tiger-
 nach, King of Loch Gabhar. Flann, son of Cuana, Abbot
 of Mainister *Buite*, [quievit]. A naval expedition of seven
 score ships, of the people of the King of the Foreigners,

Formael, at which place, according to Keating (Hist. Ir., reign of Cormac Mac Airt), was *Luimnech Laighen*, or Limerick of Leinster. It is now called Limerick, and is situated in the parish of Kilcavan, barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford.

⁴ *Of Cellach.* Caełanē ("of Cath-

lach"), A. B.; evidently a mistake for Caełanē ("of Cellach"), as in the other Annals, and in the ancient list of Kings preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. O'Flaherty has added the letters "R. L.," for "Rex Lageniæ," in the marg. in A.

ταβαιρε γρεαμα πορ να γαλλαιβ̃ battur ar a ccínn, commercerat h̃θrinn uile iarum. Maolbherail mac Cernaiḡ, Rí Muḡḡorh iugulatur ert a ḡentilibur iar trect co clerceḡ. An cporr a p̃raicḡe Slaíne do cumḡabáil ip̃in aer et a combpuccaḡ, et a p̃odail, co torrach̃t ní dia bapp̃ Tail̃tin ocur Pinnabair abae.

¶ Ct. Cédaḡaḡ Ab̃ Cluana muc Noir, de Ib̃ Cormaic Maen Maiḡe, et Tuatãl mac P̃eraḡaiḡ, Ab̃ Recp̃ann et D̃erm̃aiḡe, quieuerunt. Cínaoḡ mac Conaíḡ, Rí Ciannac̃da, do p̃itḡaigect p̃e Maelpeḡl̃ainn mac Mael-p̃uanaiḡ a nep̃t ḡall, ḡur p̃oindẽr ó Sionainn co muĩr, eit̃ir cealla ocur túaḡa, et ḡur opt̃ inñr̃i Loḡa ḡabor; ocur p̃a loir̃ceḡ leir̃ d̃urteḡ T̃reoĩte cum .cc.lx. hominibur, et d̃urteḡ nuar̃paḡ cum .lx. hominibur. Mor̃r Cobḡhaiḡ mic Maolicoḡa, Rí Ciarp̃aiḡe Luac̃pa Rectappaḡ, Ab̃ Cluana p̃ep̃ta D̃renainn, quieuit. Loch Laiḡ hi ep̃iḡ Umaĩll la Connach̃ta delod.

¶ Ct. Olcobur mac Cínaoḡa, Rí Cair̃il, mor̃itur. Cínaoḡ mac Conaíḡ, Rí Ciannac̃da, demer̃sur ert in lacu .i. in Anḡi, crudeli morte ó Maolpeḡl̃ain et ó T̃ig̃ernaḡ, di p̃oer̃maib̃ daiḡ d̃aoim̃ib̃ ñẼreann, et com̃ar̃ba p̃aḡp̃aiḡ p̃pecial̃iter. Teact̃ D̃uib̃ḡentĩb̃ do Ab̃ Cliaḡ ḡur pal̃rat̃ ár̃ mór̃ por̃ P̃ionn ḡalloib̃, ocur ḡur iñd̃ir̃p̃iot̃ an long̃por̃t̃ ed̃ir̃ d̃aoim̃ib̃ ocur maom̃ib̃. Slat̃ ele do D̃uib̃ḡentĩb̃ con ár̃ mor̃ por̃ P̃innḡentĩb̃ oc̃ Linñ Duac̃ail̃. Ríḡ d̃ál̃ añAr̃o Maḡa eid̃ir̃ Maolpeḡl̃ain co maĩtib̃ Leic̃e Cuinn, ocur Maḡud̃an co maĩtib̃

¹ *Rechtabrach.* Rectapp̃, A. Rectaḡḡ, B.

² *Loch Laigh.* Loch Laiḡ, A. B.

³ *King of Caisel.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M." in the marg. in A., to signify that Olchobhar was "Rex Momoniæ," or King of Munster.

⁴ *In the Anghi.* "in Anḡi," added as a gloss over the word "d̃emer̃sur" in A.

⁵ *Province of Conchobhar; i.e.* Uladh, or Ulidia.

⁶ *Fethgna.* Over this name, in A., the orig. hand has written "Feacht̃," to signify that Fethgna should probably be Feachtgna, or Fechtgna, as in the succeeding entry; but at the year 859, *infra*, the name is written P̃et̃ḡna (Fethgna), the form in which it appears in the several lists of Ab-

came to oppress the Foreigners who were *in Erin* before them; and they disturbed all Erin afterwards. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdhorn, was murdered by Gentiles, after having entered into the clerical state. The cross on the green of Slane was lifted up into the air, and broken, and scattered, so that fragments of its top reached Taillten and Finnabhair-abha. A.D.
[849.]

Kal. Cedadhach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, of the Ui Cormaic of Maen-magh, and Tuathal, son of Feradhach, Abbot of Rechra and Dermhagh, quieverunt. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, rebelled against Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, through the influence of the Foreigners, so that he devastated from the Sionann to the sea, both churches and territories; and he spoiled the islands of Loch Gabhar; and the oratory of Treoit was burnt by him, with 260 men *in it*; and the oratory of Nuarrach, with 60 men *in it*. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, King of Ciarraighe Luachra. Rechtabhrach,¹ Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Loch Laigh,² in the territory of Umhall, in Connacht, stole away. [850.]

Kal. Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, was drowned in a lake (*i.e.* in the Anghi⁴)—a cruel death—by Maelsechlainn and Tigernach, to the satisfaction of all the good men of Erin, and of the comarb of Patrick especially. The arrival of Dubh-Ghenti at Ath-cliath, and they inflicted great slaughter on the Finn-Gaill, and devastated the fortress, both people and property. Another depredation committed by Dubh-Ghenti on Finn-Ghenti, with great havoc, at Linn-duachaill. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, including Maelsechlainn, with the nobles of Leth Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the nobles of the Province of Conchobhar,⁵ and Dermait and Fethgna,⁶ [851.]

bots of Armagh quoted by the Rev. Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182), | except that from the *Book of Leinster* in which it is written “Fechgna.”

coicced Concubair, et Dermait, ocur Fečzna co ramuō
pāpāic, et Suairleč co clepici Mīrthe.

¶ Et. Duo hereder pāpāic .i. Forandān repūba et
Episcopur, ocur ancorita, et Diarmait sapiētiſsimur
omnium doctorum Europae, quieuerunt. Uartatio
Aīrō Macha o galloib Linne Duacail die Samh Chasg.
Luct oct .xx. lōng oſinnſentiō do poctattur do cat
pūa Duibgentiō do Snañ Aigneč; .iii. laite ocur trī
aiōče oſ catuccaō doib, acht ar pē Duibgentiō po
meabaiō, co pargrat a čeli oa longaiō leo. Stain
pugitiur euairt; et Iepene decollatur ert. Pōgartač
mac Maoilbrepail, Rī Aīrgiall, moritur. Colum
mac Aīrehtaiſ, Ab Copcaige, quieuit. Fečzna a
ccomarbur pāpāic.

¶ Et. Amīaiō mac Rī Ločlaine do toigect anEpinn,
ſur giallrat gail Epeann dō, et cīor o ſaoirdealiō dō.
Eačtigern mac ſuairē, Rī Laiſen Derſabair, iugu
latur ert dolore ó ſruattar mac Aođa, et ó Cerpall
mac Dungaile; et ſruattar, mac Aođa, iugulatur
ert dolore a pocur ſuir in .xlui^o. die poſt iugula
tionem Eačtigern. Cačal mac Tomaltaiſ, leit Rī
Ulaō, a Normandiſ interceptur ert.

¶ Et. Maolreclain Rī Tempa do ſul co ſepoib
Muman coriſe Inđein na nDeri, ocur angialla do
tabairt. Inrachtač .h. Pinnachta, herer Colum Cille,
ſapienſ optimur, .iiii. 1o. Marti apud Saxoner mar
tizatur. Muirgel Riſan Laiſen mortua ert.

¶ Et. Abbatirra Cille dapa, .i. Catpian, quieuit.
Cpeč la Aođ mac Nell co hūlltu, co pargaiō Connecan

¹ *Samh Chasg*; lit. "Summer Easter." This has been translated "the Sunday before Easter" by Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, ad an. 850), and "Dies Paschæ" by Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Ult.* 851). The English translr. of the latter Chronicle also renders it by "Easter-day," (MS. Brit. Mus.,

Clarend. tom. 49); but according to an ancient tract on Ecclesiastical Seasons, preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library, Samh Chasg is the first Sunday after the seventeenth of the July moon; and in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 35 b., it is stated to be the 40th day after Cengcigr,

with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Midhe.

A.D.

[851.]

Kal. Two successors of Patrick, viz., Forannan, scribe and Bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmaid, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, quieverunt. The devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn-duachaill, on the day of Samh Chasg.¹ A fleet of eight score ships of Finn-Ghenti arrived to fight against Dubh-Ghenti, at Snamh-aighech. They fought during three days and three nights; but the Dubh-Ghenti were successful, so that their opponents abandoned their ships to them. Stain escaped fleeing; and Iercne² was beheaded. Forgartach, son of Maelbresail, King of Airghiall, moritur. Colum, son of Airechtach, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Fechtgna³ in the comarbship of Patrick.

[852.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of the King of Lochlann, arrived in Erinn, so that the Foreigners of Erinn submitted to him, and tribute *was paid* to him by the Gaeidhel. Eachtigern,⁴ son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and by Cerbhall, son of Dungal; and Bruadar, son of Aedh, was treacherously slain by his companions on the 47th day after the murder of Eachtigern. Cathal, son of Tomaltach, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the Norsemen.

[853.]

Kal. Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, went to the men of Mumhan, as far as Indéin-na-nDési, and he brought their hostages. Inrechtach Ua Finnachta, successor of Colum Cille, the best sage, is martyred⁵ among the Saxons, on the 4th of the Ides of March. Muirgel, Queen of Laighen, mortua est.

[854.]

Kal. The Abbess of Cill-dara, *i.e.* Catrian, quievit. A preying expedition by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia,

[855.]

or Whitsunday, answering to the 5th Sunday after Trinity.

² *Iercne*. *Εἰρνε* (*Eirne*), *Ann. Ult.* See note ¹, p. 170.

³ *Fechtigna*. See note ⁶, p. 150.

⁴ *Eachtigern*. *Εαχταίγερν*, A. B.

⁵ *Was martyred*. *μαρτυρίσται*, A. B.

mac Colmáin ocur Flaitbertač mac Néll, ocur rocaíðe archena. Ailill Abb Achairh bó mortuúr ept.

¶ Ct. Cuirne mór ocur pioce, sup bimdecda pprim ločá, ocur pprim aibne Epenn do coirigaið ocur do marcachaið a .ix. ¶ Ct. Decembriur urque ad .iii. 10. Ianuarii. Temperuorur annur. Maelreclainn mac Maelpuanaið a cCairil go ttug gialla Muman. Coccad mor eidiur Gentib et Maelreclain co Gall Gaoidealib leir. Occirio Gormain mic Lonain, Rí damna Cairil, o Gentib, i loč Ceann Anno Domini .cccc.lui. Duirteč Lurca do loicead a Normandir. Norm tairioč na nDuibgentib iugulatur ept la Ruairais mac Mermuin, Rí Breton. Sodomna Episcopur Slaine martirizatur a Normandir. Morrr Nell mic Gílláin iar mbeič deč mbliatna píced gan biað gan dič.

¶ Ct. Raimeð pen lomair ocur pen Amlaið for Cathal Finn con Gall Gaoidealib a tirib Muman. Maongal Ab Sabair quieuit. Maoudan mac Muirpeðaič, Rí Ulað, moritur. Triar do loicead a ttailten fulgore. Bran mac Scanlain, Rí Gabrain, [moritur.]

¶ Ct. Sluaccad mor diar loicead Muma an aon ló la Maelreclain mac Maelpuanaið, co ppoið Epenn, co ttugrad maidm for pparib Muman oc Capn Lugdač, sup paccbad ann Maelcróin mac Muirpeðaič, leič Rí na nDére. Tucc Maelreclainn gialla Muman ó Comar trí nurce co innri Tarbna iar nEreann, ocur ó Dún Cermna co hArainn nairtir. Ceallač mac Guáire, Rí Laičen Oerrgabair .i. Uí Cinnriolaič,

¹ In *Caisel*. a ccairil, A. B. The expression "do dul go Cairil," "went to Caisel," would be more correct.

² *Gall-Gaeidhel*; i.e. "Dano-Irish."

³ *Anno Domini* 856. This event has been added in the marg. in A.,

by the orig. hand, and not copied in B.

⁴ *Ruaidhrigh*. Probably Rodhri the Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 877.

⁵ *Mermen*; i.e. Mervyn. See *Ann.*

where he lost Connecan, son of Colman, and Flaithbhertach, son of Niall, and a great many besides. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bó, mortuus est. A.D.
[855.]

Kal. Great ice and frost, so that the principal lakes and principal rivers of Erin were passable to pedestrians and horse-riders; from the 9th of the Kalends of December to the 7th of the Ides of January. A tempestuous year. Melsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, in Caisel,¹ and he carried off the hostages of Mumhan. A great war between Gentiles and Melsechlainn, with whom were the Gall-Gaeidhel.² Occisio of Gorman, son of Lonan, Royal heir of Caisel, in Loch Ceann, Anno Domini 856.³ The oratory of Lusca was burnt by Norsemen. Horm, Chieftain of the Dubh-Ghenti, was slain by Ruaidhrigh,⁴ son of Mermen,⁵ King of Britain. Sodomna, Bishop of Slane, is martyred by the Norsemen. Death of Niall, son of Gillan, after having been thirty years without food or drink. [856.]

Kal. A victory gained by Imhar and Amhlaibh over Cathal Finn, with the Gall-Gaeidhel, in the territories of Mumhan. Maenghal, Abbot of Fabhar, quievit. Madudan, son of Muiredhach,⁶ King of Uladh, moritur. Three persons⁷ were burnt at Tailten by lightning. Bran, son of Scanlan, King of Gabhran, [moritur]. [857.]

Kal. A great host, by which Mumhan was burnt in one day, *was led* by Melsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with the men of Erin, so that they inflicted a defeat on the men of Mumhan at Carn Lughdach, where Maelcróin, son of Muiredhach, half-King of the Desi, was lost.⁸ Melsechlainn brought off the hostages of Mumhan from Comar-tri-nuisce to Inis Tarbhna, in the west of Erin, and from Dún Cearmna to Arann-airther. Ceallach, son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, *i.e.* [858.]

Cambr., and Brut y Tywis., ad an. 844.

⁶ Of Muiredhach. Μυρκερταῖς (of Muircertach), A. B.

⁷ Three persons. τὰρ, for τριὰρ, A. τὰρ, B.

⁸ Lost. ῥακῶσ, lit. "left," A. B.

moritur. Maíom ríā Cephall ocur ríā nīomār accpīē āpāō tīpe fop [Cinel] Fīachach go Gall Gaoīdeālīē Leīē Cuīnn .i. .cccc. ap re mīle a līnīde.

¶ Ct. Suapleē āb āchāīōh bó quīeuit. Fāolgur āb Ruīr cpē quīeuit. Rīg dail maīē ēpeann oē Rāīē āōā mīc ōpīc, um Maelreclain Rī Tempa, ocur um Fēēgna comārba Pāōpāīg, ocur im Suapleē comārba Fīnnein, āg dēnāī rīē et caoīncōmpāīc pep nēpenn, conīō ānō dō pāō Cephall, Rī Oppāīge, īndīlī rīrī Leē Cuīnn, ocur pōgāīō Māolguāla mac Dōnōgāīlī .i. Rī Mūman, a dīlīrī. Māolguāla, Rī Muman, a Norpmanōīr occīpūr ēpī lapīdībūr.

¶ Ct. Sloiccheō Lāīgen et Mumhan et Connaēt, ocur h. Néīll an dēīrgeīpīr īpā Pōēla la Māolreclain, Rī Tempa, conōepīō āg Māīg Duma accompocūr āīpō Macha, cō fopbāpī āōō mac Néll, ocur Flann mac Conāīng, an dūnāō anāīōēī, cōp māpbrāt dāoīnī fop lār an dūnāīō, ocur pō meabāō fop āēō go ppargāīb īle.

¶ Ct. Inpāō Mīōē dāōō .i. Fīnnlīāē, mac Néīll Caille, con galloīē. Gōpmlāīē īngen Dōnnchāōā, rīgan Gaoīdeāl īār nāīpīgē dō hēc. Cāē Dpoma dā māīgē la Māolreclain mac Māolpuanāīō, ap galloīē āēā Clīāē.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Elphin, Rex Pictorum [obit]. Sloiccheō la āōō mac Néll, la Rīg āīlīg, et la Flann mac Conāīng, dō īnpāō Mīōē. Dalaē mac Māoīl-pāīpīte, āb Cluana īpāīpō, quīeuit. Māolreclainn mac Māolpuanāīō, Rī ēpēnō uīle, .ii. ¶ Ct. Decembīr,

¹ *Ui Cennsealaigh*. Added as a gloss over the preceding name, in A.

² *The Cinel*. Interpolated by O'Flaherty in A., and copied in B.

³ *Their number*; i.e. the number of the Cinel Fiachach and the Gall-Gaeidhel, or Dano-Irish.

⁴ *Alpin*. Ελφῆν, A. B., for "Elphein," or "Elphin."

⁵ *Obit*. Supplied by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Domhnall Mac Alpin's death is quoted by Ussher (*Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 719) from the Ann. Ult., under the year 862.

⁶ *Tuesday*. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "863, C. Litera Dom., 2°.

Ui Cennsealaigh,¹ moritur. A victory by Cerbhall and Imhar, in the district of Aradh-tire, over [the Cinel²] Fiachach, with the Gall-Gaeidhel of Leth Chuinn, viz., their number³ was 6,400. A.D.
[858.]

Kal. Suarlech, Abbot of Achadh-bó, quievit. Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-cré, quievit. A royal meeting of the nobles of Erinn *assembled* at Rath Aedha-mic-Bric—including Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, and Fethgna, comarb of Patrick, and Suarlech, comarb of Finnen—to establish peace and concord among the men of Erinn; at which Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, yielded allegiance to Leth Chuinn; and Maelguala, son of Donngal (*i.e.* King of Mumhan), tendered his allegiance. Maelguala, King of Mumhan, was killed by the Norsemen with stones. [859.]

Kal. An army of Laighen, and Mumhan, and Connacht, and the Ui Neill of the south, was led into the Fochla by Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, until he rested at Magh Dumha, near Ard-Macha; and Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, attacked the fort at night, so that they slew men in the middle of the fort; and Aedh was defeated, and lost a great number. [860.]

Kal. Devastation of Midhe by Aedh, *i.e.* Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of the Gaeidhel, died after penance. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe *gained* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Foreigners of Athcliath. [861.]

Kal. Domhnall Mac Alpin,⁴ King of the Picts [obiit].⁵ An army *led* by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, and by Flann, son of Conaing, to plunder Midhe. Dalach, son of Maelraithe, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, King of all Erinn, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday,⁶ in [862.]

Kal. Dec., id est 30 Nov., feria 3^a.
The 30th of November fell on a
Tuesday, in the year 863, which

seems, therefore, to have been the
year of Maelsechlain's death. See
Ogygia, pars III., p. 434.

.iiii^a. p^{er}ia, anno p^{er}gni sui .xvi. defunctur ert. Ruarc mac h^oroin iugulatur ert ó 1^o Néll. Aco^o Finnliac mac Néll p^{er}gnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Maolpadraic mac Fiancon, Ep^{ro}p et a^ob^{ar} Abba^o Aip^o ma^oa, quieuit. Muirecan mac Dia^oma^oa, Rí Nair et Aip^oir Lipe, a Nor^omandi^or inter^opectur ert. Daniel h. Luaiti^ode, Ab^ob Copcaige et Lir móir do guin. Innp^oad Connacht la Aco^o mac Néll.

¶ Ct. Lorcan mac Catail, Rí Mídi, do dallac la Aco^o mac Néll, Rí Tempa. Concupar mac Donncha^oa, leit Rí Míde, do muchac in huir^ociu oc Cluain Ipaip^o la hAmlaoib Rí gall. Raoine^o móir pé nAco^o mac Néll ocur pé Flann mac Conaing p^or Anp^oidh mac nAe^oa co nUlltaib i Tir Conaille Cep^o. Eo^oge^o h^orit, Ep^{ro}cop Cille dapa, et p^orex .c.xvi. annorum, quieuit. Dár Cermudá mic Ca^oar^onaig, taoire^o Copca dair^ocin^o, a Gentibur.

¶ Ct. Eclippir solir hi ¶ Ct. Enair, et eclippir lunae in eodem men^ore. Cealla^o mac Aililla, Ab Cille dapa, et Ab^ob Iae, dormiuit. Tigerna^o mac Rogartaig, Rí Loch^oa Gabar, ocur leit Rí h^oreg, moritur. Ta^og mac Dia^oma^oa, Rí h. Cinnriolai^og, inter^opectur ert a p^oatribur suis. Guin Colmaín mic Dunlainge, Rí Poturda t^oire, da clainn p^oaderin.

¶ Ct. Ca^oraoine^o pé nAco^o mac Néll, ocur pe Cinel

¹ Ruarc. O'F. adds the letters "R. L.," to signify that Ruarc was King of Leinster, and also the date "861," which he considers the correct year according to the Four Mast., who record the slaying of Ruarc under the year 860=861. But the Ann. Ult. have it at 861=862.

² Abbot-elect. a^ob^{ar} Abba^o (adhbar Abbadh); lit. "materies Abbas," in a marg. note. O'F. translates it "futurus Abbas," in a marg. note.

³ King of Nas. "Naziae in Lagenia Rex." Marg. note, O'F.

⁴ Suffocated in water at. A. and B. corruptly read "do marba^o i huir^ociu co." The text is corrected from the Ann. Ult. (863=864), which read "do muchac in uir^ociu" ("was suffocated in water"). The Book of Leinster, fol. 23 b., col. 2, has "a bar^ou in huir^oce;" "was drowned in water."

⁵ In the same month. in eodem m^ore, A.; the word "mense" being written over "m^ore" by O'F. In L'Art de verif. les Dates (tom. 1, p. 68) an eclipse of the sun is stated to

the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, was slain by the Ui Neill. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, begins to reign. A.D.
[862.]

Kal. Maelpadraig, son of Finchu, Bishop and Abbot-elect² of Ard-Macha, quievit. Muirecan, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas³ and Airther-Lífe, was slain by the Norsemen. Daniel Ua Luaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lis-mór, *mortally* wounded. Plundering of Connacht by Aedh, son of Niall. [863.]

Kal. Lorcan, son of Cathal, King of Midhe, was blinded by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half-King of Midhe, was suffocated in water at⁴ Cluain-Iraird, by Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners. A great victory *gained* by Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, over Anfidh, son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in Tir Conaille-Cerd. Edged Brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, and an old man of 116 years, quievit. Death of Cermad, son of Catharnach, Chief of Corca-Baiscinn, by Gentiles. [864.]

Kal. An eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month.⁵ Ceallach, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cill-dara, and Abbot of Hi, dormivit.⁶ Tigernach, son of Fogartach, King of Loch Gabhar, and half-King of Bregh, moritur. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was slain by his brethren. *Mortal* wounding of Colman, son of Dunlang,⁷ King of Fotharta-tire, by his own children. [865.]

Kal. A battle gained by Aedh, son of Niall, and the [866.]

have occurred on the 1st of January, 865, and an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the same month.

⁶ *Dormivit.* dormierunt, for dormierunt (dormierunt), A. B. From this it would seem that Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was considered by the transcribers of A. and B. to be a different person from the Abbot

of Hi; but in the Ann. Ult. (864) Ceallach is said to have been Abbot of both places, and to have died in Pictland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 278, 390.

⁷ *Of Dunlang.* Dungalge, A. B.; seemingly a mistake for "Dungalge."

Εοghain πορ γαλλοιῖ oc Loch Peabail, go πuccaḁ da piciṭ deḡ ceann diuḁ an aon baile. Loch Lebinn do rḱḱ appuil go tapla i paitiḁ epḱ amail rḡumu inna imbecḱair.

¶ Ct. Máelḱuin mac Aḱḱa, Rí Aḱliḡ, in clericaṭu moritur. Rabartaḁ Fintḡairri, Eppcop, quieuit. Conall, Eppcop Cille Scipe, quieuit. Cormac h. Liaḱáin, Eppcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ceallach [mac] Cumarccaiḡ, Ab Pobair [quieuit]. Connmaḁ Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do Cinel Echach Gall dḱ. Daniel Ab ḡlinne da locha, quieuit. Cannan mac Dáluḡ, Ab Daimliḡ, quieuit. Fergus Roir Aḱlitpe, pḱiba, quieuit. Caḱ Cille h. nḱaḡpe pe nAḱḱ Finnliḱ mac Nell, Rí Teampach, ocuṭ pe Concupar mac Tairḡ, Rí Connacht .i. uiii. id. .iii. bir, oc Cill h. nḱaḡpe, πορ Aḱḱ Nell ḁpeḡ ocuṭ πορ Laiḡuib, ocuṭ πορ rliḱaḡ mḱr do γαλλοιῖ (.i. tpi ceḱ no ní ar uille; coḡ mḱle do Flann mac Conaḡ, ocuṭ áen mḱli dAḱḱ Finnliḱ), in quo bello ceciderunt Flann mac Conaḡ, Rí ḁpeḡ uile, et Diarmait mac Eidiṭceli, Rí Loḱa ḡabar, et ḡaill iomḱa do marbaḁ ann; ocuṭ Factna mac Máelḱuin, Ríḡdomna an [r]oḱlai do pocair a pḱiṭḡuin an caḱa. Eruptio ignotæ aquæ de monte Cualann, cum pḱiculiṭ atṭuṭ. Rectabra mac Murchaḱa, Ab Copcaḡe, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Martan do Dartṭaḡib Daiminṭri, Ab Cluana muc Noir ocuṭ Daiminṭri, quieuit. Dunlunḡ mac Muirḱḱaiḡ, Rí debu Laiḡen, moritur. Flann mac

¹ *All round its edge.* The word *ingnāḱ*, "wonder," is written in the marg. of A., in the orig. hand, to signify that this event forms one of the "Wonders of Erin," for a list of which see Todd's ed. of *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

² *Of Finnglass.* Fintḡairri (an error for Fintḡlairri), A. B.

³ *Three hundred or more; i.e. of Foreigners.* O'Flaherty has added a note, now illegible, in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Of strange water.* ignotæ aquæ (*ignotæ aquæ*). The orig. hand has added the word *ingnāḱ*, "wonder," in the marg. in A. The prodigy is not included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin," for which see

Cinel Eoghain, over the Foreigners, at Loch Febhail; and twelve score of their heads were brought to one place. Loch Lebhinn was changed into blood, so that it became clots of gore, like the lights of *animals*, all round its edge.¹ A.D.
[866.]

Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, in clericalu moritur. Robhartach of Finnglass,² Bishop, quievit. Conall, Bishop of Cill-Scire, quievit. Cormac Ua Liathain, Bishop, quievit. [867.]

Kal. Ceallach, [son] of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, [quievit]. Connmach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Cinel-Echach-Gall. Daniel, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cannan, son of Dalach, Abbot of Daimhliag, quievit. Fergus of Ros-Ailithre, Scribe, quievit. The battle of Cill-Ui-nDaighre *gained* by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Temhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht, on the 8th of the Ides of September, at Cill-Ui-nDaighre, over the Ui Neill of Bregh and the Lagenians, and over a great host of Foreigners, (viz., 300 or more:³ Flann, son of Conaing, had 5,000 *men*, and Aedh Finnliath, 1,000); in which battle fell Flann, son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmaid, son of Edirscel, King of Loch-Gabhar; and a great many Foreigners were slain there; and Fachtna, son of Maelduin, Royal heir of the [F]ochla, fell in the heat of the battle. An eruption of strange water⁴ from Sliabh Cualann, with little black fishes. Rechtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. [868.]

Kal. Martan, of the Dartraighe of Daimhinis, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Daimhinis, quievit. Dunlaing, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen,⁵ moritur. Flann, [869.]

Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁵ *King of Laighen*. .ṛṅ ṁebu ṽaighen (Rí debu Laighen), A. B. The word ṁebu seems wrongly inserted. Dunlaing is called King of Laighen

in the Ann. Four Mast. (867); but, instead of "son of Muiredhach," he is described as "son of Murchadh," in the catalogue of the Kings of Leinster preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, sq.

Percair, Oeconomus Airo Maca, moritur. Mael-
ciarain mac Ronain rí nia airteir hÉpenn, pennið
foğla gall, iugulatur. Orđain Airo Macha o Amlaoib,
sup loirceð cona deirtaigið; x. ceo eioir braid et
marbað, ocur rlatu mor archena. Donnacan mac
Ceoradā, Rí h. Cinroiolaiğ, iugulatur ert doloze a
rocio ruo.

¶ Ct. Suairleð Indeironen, Eppcop ocur Ab Cluana
Irairð, religiorur totur Hiberniae, quieuit. Inrað
Laiğen la Acoð Finnliat mac Néill o Að Cliað go
Sabran. Maelrechlainn mac Néll, leit Rí deirgirt
ðpeğ, interfectur ert dolo ó Fulr Dubgall. Dalac,
mac Muirceptaiğ, duu Cinel Conaill, a gente sua
iugulatur. Maongal Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Catalan mac Inreptuiğ, leit Rí Ulað, iugu-
latur ert doloze a consilio Acoð. Amlaib ocur Ima-
ro toiccect airi ro Að Cliað a Albain díf cédoið
lónğ, ocur cpeað mor daine .i. ro Saxanaib ocur ro
ðreatnachaið ro tabairt leo docum hÉpinn. Oilill
mac Dúnlaing, Rí Laiğen a Normanður interfectur
ert. Oilill, Eppcop ocur Ab Pobair, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ġma Princep Daimliag et Eppcopur, lxxxiii.
anno aetatis sui finiuit. Cennraolað .h. Mocthui-
ğern, Rí Cairil, extenro doloze quieuit. Cearðomnac
.i. ro Muğðornaið, Princep Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.
Arðgal, Rex Britannorum Spata Cluaidē, de consilio

¹ *Oeconomus*. Equonimur (Equo-
nimus), A. B.

² *Indeidhnen*. This church was in
Meath, near Slane. The name seems
compounded of the art. "inð" (ind),
"the," and "eironen" (eidhnen),
which would mean a small, ivy-
covered building; lit. "the little
ivy." The place has not been iden-
tified. St. Molaga's church, now
Temple-Molaga, in the parish of
Temple-Molaga, barony of Condons
and Clongibbons, and co. of Cork, is

called the "Eidhnen" of Molaga, in
the *Book of Lismore*, fol. 182, b. Dr.
O'Connor translates Indeidhnen "sa-
piens;" (Ann. Ult., ad an. 869).

³ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King
of Ireland.

⁴ *Oilill*. O'Flaherty adds the note
"A^o. 880, ut apud me, 'de Regibus
Lageniæ.' A^o. 880, Domnaldus suc-
cessor cæpit, ut infra." There is no
chapter "de Regibus Lageniæ" in
his published works, and O.F. must
therefore have referred to the *Ogygia*

son of Fercar, *Æconomus*¹ of Ard-Macha, moritur. Mael-
ciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the east of
Erinn, hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, murdered.
Devastation of Ard-Macha by Amhlaibh, so that it
was burnt, with its oratories. The captives and slain
amounted to 1,000; and *there was a great destruction*
besides. Donnacan, son of Cedfaidh, King of Ui Cenn-
sealaigh, was treacherously slain by his companion.

A.D.

[869.]

Kal. Suairlech of Indeidhnen,² Bishop and Abbot of
Cluain-Iraird, the *most* religious of all Hibernia, quievit.
The plundering of Laighen, from Ath-cliath to Gabhran,
by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall. Melsechlainn, son of
Niall, half-King of South Bregh, was treacherously slain
by Fulf, a Dubh-gall. Dalach, son of Muircertach, Chief-
tain of Cinel Conaill, slain by his own people. Maenghal,
Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[870.]

Kal. Cathalan, son of Indrechtach, half-King of
Uladh, was treacherously murdered at the instigation of
Aedh.³ Amhlaibh and Imhar came again to Ath-cliath
from Alba, with 200 ships; and a great band of men, viz.,
of Saxons and Britons, was brought by them to Erinn.
Oilill,⁴ son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was slain by
Norsemen. Ailill, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar, quievit.

[871.]

Kal. Gnia, Abbot of Daimhliag, and a Bishop, in the
88th year of his age, finivit. Cennfaeladh Ua Moch-
tighern, King of Caisel, after long suffering, quievit.
Feardomnach, *i.e.* of the Mughdorna, Abbot of Cluain-
muc-Nois, quievit. Ardgall,⁵ King of the Britons of
Srath Cluaidhe, slain at the instigation of Constantine,⁶

[872.]

Christiana, which he is believed to have written, but which is not now known to exist. Oilill's death seems misplaced above, as in the List of Kings of Leinster, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, he is said to have reigned 8 years, and to have been the third in succession after

Muredhach, whose obit is entered under the year 869, *supra*; the two intervening sovereigns having enjoyed but brief reigns.

⁵ *Ardgal*. "Rex Britonum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁶ *Constantine*. "Albæ Rex, A^o. 876, *infra*." Marg. note, O'F.

Conſtantin mic Cínadoḃa, occipyr. Maoltuile .h. Dunan, Eppcop Tulen, quieuit. Aré an Maoltuile ri tue monoir caḥ eitir ſepaiḃ Teabḥa ocur Ḣailenga, ocur ſir Cúl iḡ cornaḡ Tulen, ocur po meabaḥ ſor Ḣailengaiḃ ocur ſor ſira Cúl ocur po marbair an ar ſor ſaiḥce an baile; ocur Coinḡor an caḥa ainm an inaiḥ a tuccaḥ opin alle. Muḡron mac Maeil-coḥaiḡ, leiḥ Rí Connacht, moritur.

¶ Ct. Uaḥmaran mac ḡrocain, Rí h. ſriacraḥ Aiḥne, quieuit. Inḡor, Rí Normanḡorum totiuſ Ḣiberniae, quieuit. Inraḥ Connacht la Dunchaḥ Rí Cairil, ocur la Cerpall ḡo nOrraiḡiḃ. Inraḥ Mumhan o ḡalloiḃ Aḥa Cliaḥ.

¶ Ct. Aoḥ mac ſiangura, Princepſ et Eppcop Roir Comain, quieuit. ſeḥḡna Eppcopuſ, heper ſatpae, ocur caput totiuſ religioniſ Ḣiberniae, quieuit. Sloicceḥ la Aoḥ mac Néll co laigrib, cor airḡeo Ceall Aupaille, ocur apaile cealla.

¶ Ct. Maongal tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Robarḡaḥ mac Mic na Cerpḡa, Eppcop Cille ḡara, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Conſtantín mac Cínadoḃa, Rex ſictorum, moritur. Congalaḥ mac ſinnacḡa, Rí Airḡiall, moritur. Coirpḡe mac Diaḡmaḡa, Rí h. Cinnriolaiḡ, a ſpatribuſ ſuiſ occipyr. Donnḡal Eppcop Corcaighe ſubita morte [perit]. Rectappa mac ſinnbḡain, Rí na nḡeiri, quieuit. Eoḡan ḡopair (ḡa 1ḡ Cḡimḥainn ḡo), Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Coinder-an-catha*. "coinḡor an caḥa," A. The first word seems corrupt. "Coinder," which would mean "a meeting," appears to be the nearest approximation to its correct form.

² *King of Caisel*. O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," to signify that "King of Caisel" means "King of Munster."

³ *Bishop*. O'F. adds the marg. note

"Ardm. Prid. Nonas Octobris obiit;" signifying that Fethgna was Bishop of Armagh, and died on the 6th of October. The Martyrology of Donegal has Fethgna's commemoration at the 12th of February.

⁴ *Kal*. The date (876) has been supplied by O'F.

⁵ *Constantine*. Cypſantín (Constantin), A. B. O'F. adds the marg.

son of Cinaedh. Maeltuile Ua Dunan, Bishop of Tulen, quievit. It was this Maeltuile who gave the incitement to battle between the men of Teabhtha, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl, defending Tulen, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl were defeated, and slaughtered on the green of the town; and Coinder-an-catha¹ is the name of the spot where the battle was fought, from that time to this. Mughron, son of Maelcothaigh, half-King of Connacht, moritur.

A.D.

[872.]

Kal. Uathmaran, son of Brocan, King of Ui Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Hibernia, quievit. Plundering of Connacht by Dunchadh, King of Caisel,² and by Cerbhall, with the Osraighe. Plundering of Mumhan by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

[873.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Fiangus, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Comain, quievit. Fethgna, Bishop,³ heir of Patrick, and head of all the religion of Hibernia, quievit. An army *was led* by Aedh, son of Niall, to Leinster, and Cill Ausaille and other churches were plundered.

[874.]

Kal. Maenghal, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Robhartach, son of Mac-na-Cerda, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[875.]

Kal.⁴ Constantine,⁵ son of Cinaedh, King of the Picts, moritur. Congalach, son of Finnachda, King of Airghiall, moritur. Cairpre, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, slain by his brothers. Donnghal,⁶ Bishop of Corcach, [died] suddenly. Rechtabhra, son of Finnbran, King of the Deisi, quievit. Eoghan Tobair⁷ (who was of the Ui Crimthainn), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

[876.]

note "R[ex] Pictorum. Usser, ex Ult. Annal.," implying that Ussher, following the Ann. Ult., refers the death of Constantine to the year 876.

⁶ *Donnghal*. The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have "Domhnall."

⁷ *Eoghan Tobair*; i.e. "Eoghan, of the Well."

[278] **I**ct. Maoltuile .h. Cúana, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit: do Luigni Connacht dó .i. do Spectraigib Arda. Ruaidrí mac Muirminn, Rex Britannorum, do toiġecht cum Epenn, for teithead pe Duſ Galluib. Caſ oc Loċ Cuan eirir Finn Gentib ocur Duib Gentib, in quo Albann dux na n'Duib Gentib, cecidit.

[279] **I**ct. Ppor pola do rilaċ go ppuċ na paitte cro ocur pola ppor na maigib a cCiannaċda, oc Duma na n'Deir go runpaċach. Uentur magnur et pulgor. Eclippir solir .i. noin dorċa. Scrin Colum Cille ocur a minna archena [do tabairt] do cum hEirinn for teithead ría ngalluib. Flann mac Maoileclain regnare incipit.

[280] **I**ct. Aoċ Finnliat mac Nell Caille, Rí Tempaċ, in .xii. **I**ct. Decembris, .iia. pperia, a n'Druim inar-glainn hi epic Conaille, dormiuir. Máelcoba mac Crunnmaél, Princeps Airi Maċa, do ergabail, [do galluib], ocur an pperleiginn Mochta.

[281] **I**ct. Ppadaċ mac Cormaic, Ab lae, quieuit. Máelciaráin mac Conaing, Rí Teabċae, in clericali quieuit. Doſnall mac Muirgén hi Ríge Laiġen. Inpaċ Miċe la ríora Muman go Loch nAindinn et go Loċ Semóile. Inpaċ Laiġen la Flann mac Máileclainn, ocur a naitir do tabairt ler.

[282] **I**ct. Crunomaol Cluana Cain, Episcopus, quieuit. Duirteċ Cianain do bpirioċ do galloib, ocur a lán do maoinib do breiċ arr, et portea Ċarid mac Imair, cenn Normanuir do héc tre miorbal Dé ocur Cianáin.

Ict. Sloichead la Flann mac Maoileclainn co

¹ *Murminn; i.e. Mervyn.*

² *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 878 in the marg. See next note.

³ *An eclipse of the sun.* This eclipse occurred on the 5th of October, 878,

according to *L'Art de ver. les Dates*. The computation of this Chronicle is, therefore, in accord with the true chronology at this period.

⁴ *Begins to reign.* This should ap-

Kal. Maeltuile Ua Cuana, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Luighne of Connacht, viz., of the Grectraighe-Arda. Ruaidhri, son of Murminn,¹ King of the Britons, came to Erinn, fleeing from the Dubh-Gaill. A battle at Loch Cuan, between Fair-Gentiles and Black-Gentiles, in which Albann, Chief of the Black-Gentiles, fell. A.D.
[877.]

Kal.² It rained a shower of blood, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains in Ciannachta, at Dumha-na-nDeisi especially. Great wind and lightning. An eclipse of the sun,³ viz., a dark noon. The shrine of Colum Cille, and all his reliquaries, [were brought] to Erinn, to escape the Foreigners. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, begins to reign.⁴ [878.]

Kal.⁵ Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Temhair, on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week, at Druim-inasglainn, in the territory of Conaille, dormivit. Maelcobha, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, and Mochta, the Lector, were captured [by the Foreigners]. [879.]

Kal. Feradhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Maelciarain, son of Conaing, King of Teabhtha, in clericatu quievit. Domhnall, son of Muirigen, in the Kingship of Laighen. The plundering of Midhe by the men of Mumhan, as far as Loch Ainninn and Loch Semhdile. Plundering of Laighen by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and he carried off their hostages with him. [880.]

Kal. Crunnmael of Cluain-Cain, a Bishop, quievit. The oratory of Cianan was broken into by Foreigners, and its full of property taken out of it; and afterwards Barid, son of Imhar, Chief of the Norsemen, died through the miracle of God and Cianan. [881.]

Kal. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with [882.]

pear under the next entry, which records the death of Flann's predecessor, Aedh Finnliath.

⁵ Kal. The correct year is 879, according to O'F. See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [42].

nGallob et co nGaoidealiB ipa Počlae, conderið a Maiġ eidiu dī glair, cor inperur Arð Macha, ocur po ġap ġialla Conaill ocur Eogain don turur rin. Caġ eidiu Conaile Muirtemne ocur Ulltu, du attop-čair Anrið mac Aoðá, Rí Ulað, et Conall mac Maeilidúin, Rí Coða, et alii. Concupar mac Tairġ, Rí teopa Connacht, uitam penilem rinuuit. Inpað Mumhan la Flann mac Maoileclainn, et a bpaighe [do čačairt] leir.

Ĥt. Maolrúan Eppcop Lurca, quieuit. Cumargac mac Domnaill, Rí Cineoil Laoġaire, moritur. Morrr mic Aupile o Otiur mac Eirġni, ocur ó Muirġil ingen Maoileclainn. Eočacan mac Aoðá, leič Rí Ulað, iugulatur erť ó maccoiB Anrið mic Aoðha. Cačarač mac Rabartaiġ, Princepť ocur Eppcopur Arð Maca, quieuit.

Ĥt. Domnáll mac Muirġen, Rí Laiġen, iugulatur erť a rociur ruir. Sġanlan Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit.

Ĥt. Maolpaopaic .i. dīb Maine .i. oociġ ingine Lingaiġ, Ab Cluana muc Noiur, quieuit. Mael[paopaic] mac Maelcuaparda, Rí Airġiall do ġuin o [a] muinter. Eclippir polir, et uirae punt rtellae in coelo. Cormac, Eppcop Daimliaġ, extenro doloġe quieuit. An mac oc Craib Laiġe do labpað a ccinn da mīr iar na ġeinemain. Muirēdač mac Ĥrain, Rí Laiġen, quieuit.

Ĥt. Eirēmon mac Aoðá leič Rí Ulað o hEloir mac

¹ *Three divisions.* The characters "R. C.," signifying Rí Connacht (King of Connacht), have been written in the marg. of A. by the orig. hand. The "three divisions" of Connacht meant, therefore, the entire province.

² *Kal.* O'F. considers 883 to be the correct year.

³ *Eirġni.* See note 1, p. 170.

⁴ *Kal.* The proper date is 884, according to O'F.

⁵ *From Tech-inghine-Lingaigh.* oociġ .i. Lingaiġ, A. B., which is apparently corrupt. It should probably be "o tiġ inghine Lingaiġ," which would signify "from the house of Lingach's daughter." The clause in parenthesis is added as a gloss in A. O'F. considers the correct year to be 885.

⁶ *After his birth.* The word ingnad (ingnadh), "wonder," is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, into the Fochla, until he rested at Magh-edir-di-glais, and he ravaged Ard-Macha, and took the hostages of *Tir* Conaill and *Tir* Eoghain on that expedition. A battle between the Conaille Muirthemne and the Ultonians, in which Anfidh, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, and Conall, son of Maelduin, King of Cobha, and others, were slain. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of the three *divisions*¹ of Connacht, ended an aged life. The plundering of Mumhan by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and its hostages [were taken] by him.

A.D.

[882.]

Kal.² Maelruan, Bishop of Lusca, quievit. Cumasgach, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, moritur. The son of Ausli was slain by Otir, son of Eirgni,³ and by Muirgel, daughter of Maelechlainn. Eochacan, son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the sons of Anfidh, son of Aedh. Cathasach, son of Rabhartach, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

[883.]

Kal.⁴ Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, jugulatus est a sociis suis. Sganlan, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit.

[884.]

Kal. Maelpadraic (*i.e.* of the Ui-Maine, *i.e.* from Tech-inghine-Lingaigh⁵), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mael[padraic], son of Maelcuararda, King of Airghiall, *mortally* wounded by [his own] people. An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, *after* long suffering, quievit. A boy spoke at Craebh Laisre before the end of two months after his birth.⁶ Muiredhach,⁷ son of Bran, King of Laighen, quievit.

[885.]

Kal. Eiremhon,⁸ son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh,

[886.]

The prodigy is included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208.

⁷ *Muiredhach*. "Qui A^o. 872 Regnum abdicavit." Marg. note, O'F.

⁸ *Eiremhon*. O'F. adds the marg. note "886, Ult.; 888 rectius ut apud

D. A." The entry occurs in the Ann. Ult. at the year 885=886, and in the Annals of the Four Mast. under the year 885, which O'F. thinks should be 888, the chronology of the Four Mast. being three years antedated at this period.

larni occirur. Riachna mac Ainrið, Rí Ulað, a ruir [occirur ert]. Orðain Cille dapa ó Gentib; ceitne ricit décc do breit do daoimib erte, im an recnab .i. Suibne [mac] Duibdabairenn.

¶ Ct. Maolmuire an ríle eolač Gaoiðel, quieuit. Ine alicir gur in duillez do rathadh do ním do tiachtain do cum Eirinn co Cain Domnaiz ocur forcetlaib maicib. Maolruain Ab Dairir Diarmada ocur Cille Aicid, et Tige Telle, quieuit. Cu cen matair, Ab Imliž lobair, quieuit. Aodan mac Recdað, Ab Roir cpe, quieuit. Ar gall Luimniž la Connactuib.

¶ Ct. Maolcoba, Ab Airð Mača, quieuit. Donnchadh mac Duibdabairenn, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Cač-paoineð for Flann mac Maoileclainn pe galloib Acha Cliač, dú atporcair Acoð mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, et Lergur mac Cruindén, Eppcop Cille dapa, et Donnchadh mac Maoilidúin, Princep Cille delga, et alii multi. Sneedgiur rapienr Dairir Diarmada, aidi Cormaic mic Cuilennain, quieuit. Cerpall mac Dunlainge, Rí Orpuide, rubita morte [peruit]. Sičpuit mac Imair, Rí Normandir, a ppatrie suo per volum occirur ert. Claocloð berča la hogo Epenn.

¶ Ct. Sluacceð la Domnall mac Aoda, et la tuaircept Epenn et co galloib, co huib [Neill] an deirceirt. Oenač Tailten cen aige. Duðlactna mac Maelgualai i righe Cairil. Tuadcar Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Iarni*. This is probably the same name which is written "Iercne" at the year 852, and "Eirgni" under the year 882, *supra*.

² *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 887.

³ *With.* Gur, A. Gar, B.

⁴ *Abbot.* Ab, A. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. considers this to be the year 888.

⁶ *Son of Dunlaing.* Mac Dun-

lainge, A. B. The name is written "Dunghal" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., with which agrees the ancient list of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, sq.

⁷ *Sichfrith.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Godfredus rectius a fratre Ivaro cæsus: War[æus], et Cod. Cluanensis."

slain by Eloir, son of Iargni.¹ Fiachna, son of Anfidh, King of Uladh, [was slain] by his own people. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Fourteen score men were taken out of it, together with the vice-Abbot, viz., Suibhne, [son] of Dubhdabhairn. A.D.
[886.]

Kal.² Maelmuire, the learned poet of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The Pilgrim, with³ the leaf which was given from Heaven, came to Erinn, with the Cain Domnaigh, and good precepts. Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada and Cill-Aichedh, and Teach-Telle, quievit. Cu-cen-mathair, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit. Aedhan, son of Rechtaidh, Abbot⁴ of Ros-cre, quievit. A slaughter of the Foreigners of Luimnech by the Connachtmen. [887.]

Kal.⁵ Maelcobha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. [888.]
Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Caisel, quievit. A battle-breach *gained* over Flann, son of Maelechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lergus, son of Crunden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-delga, and many others. Snedgius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac Mac Cuilennain, quievit. Cerbhall, son of Dunlaing,⁶ King of Osraighe, died suddenly. Sichfrith,⁷ son of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain by his own brother. Change of cutting the hair⁸ *adopted* by the virgins of Erinn.

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and *the men* of the north of Erinn, and with Foreigners, to the Ui [Neill] of the South. The fair of Taillten not celebrated.⁹ Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguala, in the Kingship of Caisel. Tuadhear, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [889.]

⁸ *Cutting the hair.* This entry is not found in any other chronicle, and the phraseology is so ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether the "change" consisted in cutting off the hair of nuns, or abandoning the prac-

tice of cutting it. It is probable, however, that the commencement of the practice is implied. See Introduction.

⁹ *Not celebrated.* cen aige; lit. "without celebration." "Taltenii ludi intermissi." Marg. note, O'F.

¶ Ct. Coelum ardepe uirum ert in nocte hi ¶ Ct. Enáir. Maolodair, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Plann mac Maoilidúin, Abbae, quieuit. Cormac, Princeps Pobair, ocur tanairi Abbae Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Suibne mac Maoiluma, ancorita Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Orghain Cille dapa et Cluana Ipraid do Gentib. Maolrabail mac Cleirig, Rí Airíne, quieuit. Conach Tailten do aige la Plann mac Maoileclainn. Ar gall la huib Amalccair cor ttorcair Elair mac Dairid ann.

¶ Ct. Maolbrigde na gamnairde, o Gabair .i. Ceall Ula, dperair Umail dó, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Uentur magnur a mí Marta, cor tparghair rioðbair, et co rug na dertairge ar a laðraðe. Tisernan mac Sellacháin, Rí Dperffne, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Mocta dalta Petgna Eppcop Airid Macha, quieuit. Cumurc cengir a nAirid Mača etir Cinel neogain ocur Ulltoib, dú attorchair rochairde .i. eirir Airid mac Laigne ocur Plaitberpač mac Murchađa, cor rcar Maolbrigde. Riar Maolbrigde iarrin, ocur eniğ Paorairc o cuigedib hErenn, la gabail a naitire, tricha rect ccumal et ceðrap hi cpoairb o Ulltoib, cenmočard cealla ocur manchu. Riaccán mac Ectisern, Rí .h. cCinnriolaiğ, moritur. Decc mac Ermaín, Rí Ulađ, occirur ert la Airid.

¶ Ct. Lachtan mac [Maíl]ciarain, Rí Teabča,

¹ *The Heavens.* Ct̃m, A. B.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 891.

³ *Suibhne.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. reference to Ussher, for whose observations regarding Suibhne, see *Brit. Eccles. Antiq.* Dublin, 1639, p. 732. The name is written Swifneh in the Anglo-Saxon Chron., which has his obit at the year 891.

⁴ *From the Provincials of Erinn.* o cuigedib Erenn. The Four Mast. (889) have "ó coiccearó Erenn .i. ó coiccearó Ulađ," "from the fifth of Erinn, viz., from the fifth (Province) of Uladh," which seems more correct. The same Annals add that a similar reparation was exacted from the Cinel Eoghain.

⁵ *Cumhals.* A "Cumhal" meant

Kal. The Heavens¹ appeared to be on fire at night on the Kalends of January. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D.
[890.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Suibhne,³ son of Maeluma, anchorite of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird, by Gentiles. Maelfabhaill, son of Clerech, King of Aidhne, quievit. The fair of Tailten was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelechlainn. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Ui Amhalgaidh, in which Elair, son of Barid, was slain. [891.]

Kal. Maelbrighde-na-gamhnaidhe, from Gabhar, *i.e.* Cill-Ula, who was of the men of Umhall, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Great wind in the month of March, which prostrated trees, and bore off the oratories from their sites. Tighernan, son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, quievit. [892.]

Kal. Mochta, foster-son of Fethgna Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. The contention of Whitsuntide at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel Eoghain and the Ultonians (*i.e.* between Aideid, son of Laighne, and Flaithbhertach, son of Murchadh), in which many were slain, but Maelbrighde separated *them*. The award of Maelbrighde afterwards, and *the satisfaction* for Patrick's honour from the Provincials of Erin,⁴ besides receiving their hostages, was thirty times seven cumhals,⁵ and four of the Ultonians to be hanged, besides churches and gifts. Riagan, son of Echtighern, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Becc, son of Erman, King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid. [893.]

Kal. Lachtnan, son of [Mael]ciarain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Niall, son of Laeghaire, King of the Desi, [894.]

three cows, or the value of three cows. | 630, although Colgan understands
The number of cows was, therefore, | "210 boves." *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

moritur. Faelan, son of Guaire, King of Ui Cennsealaigh,
moritur.

A.D.

[894.]

[895.]

Kal. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguaire,¹ King of Caisel,
moritur. Maelpedair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-glas,
comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Ceallach, son of Flannagan,
King of Bregh, slain by [Fo]gartach, son of Tolarg.
Muiredhach, son of Eochagan, half-King of Uladh, was
slain by Aiteid, son of Laighne. Maelaichen,² Bishop of
Ard-Macha, quievit.

Kal. Blathmac, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* son of
Taircedach, of the Breghmhaine, quievit. A slaughter³ of
the Foreigners[by] Conaille [and] by Aiteid, son of Laighne,
in which Amhlaibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradna,
son of Gluniarainn, with 800 *others*, fell. Scolaighe,
son of Macan, King of Dealbhna Bethra, was slain by the
community of Cluain-muc-Nois, on account of which
[Maelachaid] was killed. Maelachaid, tanist-Abbot of
Cluain-muc-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinish, (who declared
when dying that he was not guilty of the slaying of
Scolaighe), suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna Bethra,
in revenge for Scolaighe. Saerbrethach, son of Conadh, a
sage, and Bishop, and Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Flann,
son of Lonan, the Virgil⁴ of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* chief poet
of the Gaeidhel, was slain by the Ui Cuirrbuidhe, viz.,
by the Ui Fothaidh, at Loch-Dacaech, in the Deisi of
Mumhan. Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh, King of
Ailech, was slain by the Ui Breasail.

[896.]

Kal.⁵ A battle-breach *gained* by Maelfinnain, son of
Flannagan, at Rath-cro, over the Ultonians and the Dál-
Araidhe, in which many fell, with Muircertach, son of Edech,
King of Dál-Araidhe, and with the son of Maelmocherghé,
son of Indrechtach, *i.e.* Aindiarraidh, King of Leith-
Cathail. Aideidh, son of Laighne, escaped with wounds.

[897.]

⁴ *Virgil*. *Virgil*, A., the transcriber of which has added the characters ".i. u" over the letter *p*, to

intimate that the letters *p* and *u* (*f* and *v*) were of equal signification.

⁵ *Kal.* O.F. prefixes the date 897.

ṛṫoilge a ṛuir [occirur ert]. Inṛaḏ Connact la ṫlann mac Maoileclainn, ocur a geill do ṫobach.

Ḳt. Aideo mac Laiḡne, Rí Ulaḏ, a rocur per dolum [occirur ert]. ṫpor ṫola do ṫiliuḏ a nḲro Cíannachta. Ḳnt ailitir do dol a hḲrinn. Ḳro Maḱa dargain ó galloiḫ Lochu ṫeaḫail, et Cumurccaḱ do ḡabáil dáṫ, et a mac .i. Ḳoḏ mac Cumurḡaicḱ, do marbaḏ. Ruarc mac Tigeṛnáin, Rí Ḑreirne, moritur. Ḳedacan mac Concupair, Rí Teabta, moritur. Coccoḱ eirir ṫlann mac Maoileclainn et a mac .i. Mael-ruanaiḏ, ubi multi ceciderunt.

Ḳt. Ḳṛḡadan Ḳbb Corcaḡe, quieuit. Pluuialir annur. Deṫectio panir. Cṫeḱ la Connactoiḫ a niaṫter Miḏe. Saṛuccaḏ Inṛir Ḳingin, et duini do ḡuin ṫor a lar, ocur ṫerín Ciarain inte, ocur ṫenuḏ ṫṫuiḱ im Cairṫṫe Cṫom, Ḳṫcop Cluana muc Noir. Maṫom ṫor Connachtoiḫ oc Ḳḱ Luain ṫia niaṫter Miḏe ir in lo ceḏna, co ṫṫarḡraḏ dṫem.

Ḳt. Mac Eirig mac Leḱlobair, Rí Ḑáil Ḳṫaiḏe, moritur. Taḏḡ mac Concupair, Rí teoṫa Connacht, extenṫo doloṫe, quieuit. Oṫḡain Cille Ḑara ó ḡentiḫ. Quier Maoilbṫiḡde mic ṫṫoilig, Ḳṫdearṫṫ Muman. Quier Ḑomnaill mic Conṫtantin, Rí Ḳlban. Ḑen móṫ do ṫala a muiṫ a nḲlbain .i. ḏa ṫṫaiḡiḏ ḏeḱc ar naoí ṫṫictib a ṫaḏ; ui. ṫṫaicḱiḏ eirir a ḏa cíḱ; xu. ṫṫaicḱiḏ ṫoḏ a ṫuilṫ; ui. ṫoḏ meóir a laiḡhe; uii. arṫaḏ a ṫṫona. ḡiliter ḡér no uan tuinne ḡaḱ muiṫ ḏi.

Ḳt. Maelruanaiḏ mac ṫlann mic Maoileclainn,

¹ *Aideidh*. Although O'F. thinks 898 the correct year, he refers the death of Aideidh to the year 899.

² *The Pilgrim*; i.e. the Pilgrim whose arrival is recorded above under the year 886, and whose name is given in the Four Mast. (886) as "Ananloen."

³ *Ruarc*. O'F. refers his obit to the year 899.

⁴ *Mac-Edigh*. "Muretigh," Ann. Ult. (899=900).

⁵ *A large woman*. Ḑen móṫ. O'F. adds the word "virago" in the marg. This prodigy is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 890=891, and in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 888=891.

⁶ *Kal*. O'F. understands 901 to be the correct year.

Uathmuran, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, [was slain] by his own people. Devastation of Connacht by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn; and its pledges were taken. A.D.
[897.]

Kal. Aideidh,¹ son of Laighne, King of Uladh, [was slain] in treachery, by his companion. A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Ciannachta. The Pilgrim² departed from Erinn. Ard-Macha was plundered by the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, and Cumusgach was taken prisoner by them, and his son, *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cumusgach, was slain. Ruarc,³ son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur. Aedhacan, son of Conchobhar, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A war between Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and his son, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh, in which many fell. [898.]

Kal. Argadan, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. A rainy year. Failure of bread. A preying expedition by the Connachtmen into West of Midhe. The profanation of Inis Ainghin, and a man was wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors along with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois. A victory was gained at Ath-Luain, on the same day, by the men of West Midhe over the Connachtmen, who lost a number of men. [899.]

Kal. Mac-Edigh,⁴ son of Lethlobhar, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions* of Connacht, after long suffering, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Quies of Maelbrighde, son of Proilech, Archbishop of Mumhan. Quies of Domhnall, son of Constantine, King of Alba. A large woman⁵ was cast ashore by the sea in Alba, viz., her length *was* nine score and twelve feet; six feet between her two paps; the length of her hair *was* 15 feet; the length of the fingers of her hands *was* 6 feet; the length of her nose *was* 7 feet; whiter than a swan, or the foam of the wave, was every part of her. [900.]

Kal.⁶ Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [901.]

o Luignið Connacht occirur ert .i. a lorccað a τταιξ
tineð .i. ó maccoið Cernacáin mic Taidg, et ó mac
Lorcáin mic Caðail, ubi ceteri multi ceciderunt, ex-
ceptur tribur .i. Maelcrón mac Domnaill, Rí Cineoil
Laogaire, ocuð pincep Ror eð .i. Duðcuilinn, et
aliur. Claoðloð Abbad a Cluain muc Noir .i. Ioreð
taipiri Deomur. Claoðloð Ríξ i Cairil .i. Cormac
mac Cuilendáin an ionað Cinngezáin. Maolbreail
mac Maoldoraidh, Rí Cineoil Conaill, do marbað a
ccað sailtini la Murchað mac Maoluiduin, Rí Cineoil
Eoghain.

¶ Ct. Píndguine Rí Cairil a ruir occirur ert.
Inðarbað Gentae a hEirinn .i. [o] longporc Aða Cliað,
oc Cerball mac Muirigén co Luignið, et Maolfinnían
mac Flannagáin go fferoið ðreð, go ffarðrað ðrect
mór do lonccíð.

¶ C. Caoimcompac Episcopur et pincep [Luðmað,
quieuit]. Ceallað mac Saorðura, [tanair] Episcop
Aird Macha, quieuit. Maolfinnían, Rí ðreð, moritur.
Duíðgilla mac Eirirgeóil, Rí .h. Cinnrilaið, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ioreð .i. Loca Con, duib Piacrað an tuarðirt,
Abb Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Saruccað
Cenannra la Flann mac Maoleclain, for Donnchað
.i. a mac faderin, et alii multi decollati sunt circa
opatorium. Dungal mac ðaíne, pincep ogur
Episcop Glinne da locha, quieuit. Rogarðac mac
Maolpuanaidh, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur. Cairbre
Cam, Episcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ar do
tuarðib rpirut Maolreclain mic Maolpuanaidh cenn.

¹ *In a house set on fire.* α τταιξ
tineð; lit. "in a house of fire."

² *With the exception of three.* ex-
ceptur tribur (exceptis tribus),
A. B. The Four Mast. state that the
three persons in question perished also.

³ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 902.

⁴ *Of Lughmhagh.* Added from Four
Mast. (898, rectè 903).

⁵ *Tanist.* tanair, interlined by O'F.

⁶ *North.* The clause within the
parenthesis is added as a gloss over
the name of Joseph, in A. It is mis-
placed in B., being added to the pre-
ceding entry.

⁷ *Maelruanaidh.* "Maeldoraidh,"
Four Mast., which is more correct.

⁸ *Cairbre Cam.* This name is
written "Cairbre Crom" under the
year 898, *supra*, and in all other

was slain by the Luighne of Connacht, *i.e.* he was burnt in a house *set on fire*,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal; in which the rest, *who were* many, perished, with the exception of three,² viz., Maelcron, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, and the Abbot of Ros-ech, namely, Dubhcuilinn, and another. A change of Abbots at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Joseph instead of Dedimus. A change of Kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac, son of Cuilennan, in the place of Cenngegain. Maelbresail, son of Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed in the battle of Sailtin, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain.

A.D.

[901.]

Kal.³ Finnguine, King of Caisel, was slain by his own *people*. Expulsion of the Gentiles from Erinn, *i.e.* [from] the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, with the Lagenians, and by Maelfinnian, son of Flannagan, with the men of Bregh; and they (*the Gentiles*) left a great number of ships.

[902.]

K. Caeincomrac, Bishop and Abbot [of Lughmhagh,⁴ quievit]. Ceallach, son of Saerghus, [tanist-⁵] Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Maelfinnian, King of Bregh, moritur. Duibhgilla, son of Edirsgel, King of Ui Cennselaigh, moritur.

[903.]

Kal. Joseph (*i.e.* of Loch Con, of the Ui Fiachrach of the North),⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Profanation of Cenannus by Flann, son of Maelechlain, against Donnchadh, *i.e.* his own son; and many others were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, son of Baithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, quievit. Fogartach, son of Maelruanaidh,⁷ King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cairbre Cam,⁸ Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. It was to him the spirit of Maelechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, showed itself.⁹ Ead, King of

[904.]

authorities. The words "Cam" and "Crom" are nearly synonymous, the former meaning *crooked*, and the latter, *bent*, or *stooped*.

⁹ *Showed itself.* Tuairgáib cenn; lit. "raised its head." See a curious account of this apparition, in the *Mart. of Donegal*, at 6 March.

Ead Rí Cruithentuaithe do tuitim ppi da .h. imair ocur ppi Catol go. d. ceoið. Aileð dargain do gallaið.

¶ Et. Flann mac Domnall, Rídamna an tuairgirt, moritur. Eignecan mac Dalaið, Rí Cinel Conaill, moritur. Sluaðeð la Flann mac Maoileclainn, et la Cerball mac Muireccéin, co ppu Mumhan, co po inpeadar ó Gabran go Luimneð.

¶ Et. Colman Eppcop Daimliag et Lurgá, quieuit. Peirgil Eppcop Pindabrað quieuit. Sluaðeð per Muman la Cormac mac Cuilennáin, et la Flaitbertach, go Mað Lena, sup tinoilrit leð Cuinn doib annrin, um Flann mac Maoileaclainn, go raoineð por leð Cuinn. Annur mortalitatir. Sluaiccheð oile la Cormac ocur la Flaitbertað, por Ua Néll, ocur por Connachta, co ttugrat gialla Connacht, ocur sup optattur inri Loça Rið appa coblað. Cain la Cele Cleipeð por leð Cuinn.

¶ Et. Sluaðeð la Cinel nEoghain .i. la Domhnall mac Aoða ocur la Níall mac Aoða, sup loirccro tlachta. bellum bealaið Mugnai pe laignið ocur pe leð Cuinn por ppaib Muman, in quo Cormac mac Cuilennain, Rí Cairil, scriba optimus, atque Eppcopus, et ancorita, et sapientissimus Gaoiðiol, occipus ert .i. Riach h. Ugradan o Dennlir irpe po mairb Cormac. Fogertað mac Suibne, Rí Ciarrage Cuirði, ocur Ceallað mac Cearbaill, Rí Orraiðe, occipunt. Ailill mac Eogain, Princeps Trin Corcaige, ocur Maolmorða, Rí Rata linne, et Maolgorm Rí

¹ *Ead, King of Cruithen-tuaithe; i.e. of Pictland.* There is no mention of this Ead in the usual lists of Pictish Kings, unless he is the Aedh, or Hugh, King of Scotland, who succeeded Constantine II. in 881, and who is stated by most authorities to have been killed after a reign of one year. If so, his obit is misplaced here. See Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. i., pp. 375, 381.

² *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 906, implying thereby that the year 905 has been omitted in A. See note ⁵, p. 184.

³ *A Rule.* Cain. This word is represented by "Lex," under the year 826, *supra*. It also means a Tribute. O'Flaherty understands this to be the year 907.

⁴ *Kal.* This is the year 908, according to O'F. See note ², p. 182.

Cruithen-tuaith,¹ fell by the two grandsons of Imhar, and by Catel, along with 500 *men*. Ailech plundered by Foreigners. A.D.
[904.]

Kal.² Flann, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, moritur. Eignechan, son of Dalach, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, and by Cerbhall, son of Muiregen, to the men of Mumhan, when they ravaged from Gabhran to Luimnech. [905.]

Kal. Colman, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Fergil, Bishop of Finnabhair, quievit. A hosting of the men of Mumhan, with Cormac, son of Cuilennan, and with Flaithbhertach, to Magh Lena; and the *army of* Leth Chuinn assembled there against them, under Flann, son of Maelechlainn; but the *army of* Leth Chuinn was defeated. A year of mortality. Another hosting by Cormac and by Flaithbhertach, against the Ui Neill and the men of Connacht; and they brought away the hostages of Connacht, and destroyed the islands of Loch Ribh from their fleet. A Rule³ *established* by Cele-Cleirech over Leth Chuinn. [906.]

Kal.⁴ A hosting by the Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and by Niall, son of Aedh; and they burned Tlachtgha. The battle of Bealach Mughna *gained* by the Lagenians and by the *army of* Leth Chuinn, over the men of Mumhan, in which Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Caisel, a most excellent scribe, and Bishop and anchorite, and the wisest of the Gaeidhel, was slain: viz., Fiach Ua Ugfadan, from Dennlis, it was that slew Cormac. Fogartach, son of Suibhne, King of Ciarraighe-Chuirchi, and Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, were slain. Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian Corcaighe,⁵ and Maelmordha, King of Rath-linne, and Maelgorm, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with a mul- [907.]

⁵ *Trian Corcaighe*; *i.e.* the "third of Corcach (or Cork)." The word "trian," ("third"), like "quarter,"

sometimes loses its relative quantity, and simply means "district," or "division."

Giarraiḡe Luacra, .ui. m. ibi multi ceciderunt. Colman
Princeps Cinn Eitḡ, ocuḡ Rí Corca Duibne, ocuḡ alii
multi nobiles qui non numerati sunt; ut dicitur:—

Cormac Feimin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallaḡ cruaid nuaḡa,
Abataḡ con il milib
Accaḡ Bealaḡ muaid Mughna.

Flann Tempa don Tailten maḡ,
Cearball do Carmain cionaḡ,
1 septuagesim Septembir
Claoirdo caḡ ceduib ilaḡ.

In tEppcop, an tanmcarra,
An ruí ba roḡla forḡarḡ;
Rí Cairil con il mainib,
A De durrán do Cormac. Cormac.

Flann mac Maoileḡlainn, Rí Tempaḡ, Cearball
mac Muirḡen, Rí Laiḡen, Catal mac Concupair, Rí
Connaḡt, uictoreḡ erant. Maolograí mac Congalaicḡ,
Rí Loḡa Gabar, per dolum occuḡur ert o [F]ogartacḡ
mac Tolairḡ.

¶ Ct. Cearball mac Muirḡen, Rí Laiḡen doloḡe
mortuḡur ert, ut dicitur:—

Mor uiaḡ Lipe lonḡgalach
San Cearball craibtec celeḡ;
Fer fiaḡ forḡaid forḡaraḡ,
Dia fogain Temair tairleḡ.

¹ *The poet.* The stanzas which follow are attributed to Dallan, son of Mór, poet to Cerbhall, King of Leinster, one of the victors in the battle of Bealach Mughna. A few of Dallan's compositions are preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

² *Seventeenth of September.* septuagesim (septuagesim), for septimo decimo, or decimo septimo, A. B. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "17 Septembris, i.e. 17 Kal. Sept., Augusti 16, et feria 3, ut in Dungal.

Annal. Anno 908. Litera Domincal. CB." But the Annals of Donegal (or Four Mast.), in which the battle is entered under the year 903—equal, however, to 908—do not mention the day of the week. In a subsequent stanza of the foregoing poem, quoted in the *Fragments of Irish Annals* (Dublin ed. 1860), p. 217, the battle is stated to have been fought on a Tuesday. The 17th of September fell on a Tuesday in the year 905, at which date Caradoc of

titude to the number of 6,000 fell there. Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Eittigh, and the King of Corca-Duibhne, and many other nobles who are not enumerated, *were slain*, as said *the poet*¹ :—

A.D.

[907.]

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallach of the hard fights—
They perished, with many thousands,
In the battle of famous Bealach Mughna.
Flann of Temhair, of the plain of Tailten,
Cearbhall of lordly Carman,
On the Seventeenth of September,²
Gained a battle of which hundreds were joyful.
The Bishop—the soul-friend—
The renowned, illustrious sage—
King of Caisel, of great riches—
O God! Alas for Cormac. Cormac.³

Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen; and Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, were victors. Maelogra, son of Congalach, King of Loch Gabhar, was treacherously slain by [F]ogartach, son of Tolarg.

Kal.⁴ Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, [908.]
dolore mortuus est, ut dicitur⁵ :—

Great grief that Life of fierce valour
Is without the pious, friendly Cerbhall—
A generous, stayed, prolific man,
To whom Temhair⁶ the splendid was obedient.

Lancarvan (*Brut y Tywysogion*) has the death of Cormac (Corvauc). The Irish Annals generally point to the year 908, and it seems likely, therefore, that O'Flaherty is right, and that the text should read "the 17th of the Kalends of September."

² *Cormac*. The first word of the poem is here repeated, according to the usual practice of Irish scribes.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 909.

⁵ *Ut dicitur.* *ut dicitur*, A. *ut dicitur*, B.

⁶ *Temhair*. For *Temhair* or *Tara*, the Four Mast. have *Eriu*, or *Erin*. But Cerbhall was never King of Tara, i.e. of Erin; and Tara ceased to be the residence of the Irish monarchs after the year 534, although the practice of styling them "Kings of Tara" was observed down to a late period.

Mugron mac Sochlain, Rí .h. Máine, moritur. Dec .h. Leclabair, Rí Dáil Aráide, moritur. Caitell mac Ruadraic, Rí Brethan, moritur. Damlas Cluana muc Noir do denam la Flann mac Maoileclainn et la Colman Conaille.

¶ Ct. Caṛraoineḃ re Flann mac Maoileclainn cum suis filiis pro pira breifne, ubi ceciderunt Flann mac Tigernáin, Rí Breifne, ocuṛ a mac, et alii multi intercepti sunt .i. tria millia hominum. Airḃi ingnaḃ do tocuṛ irin bliadain ri .i. na da gréin do riuṛ imaille in uno die in pṛidie nonas Maii. Coblaic la Domnall ua Maoileclainn, ocuṛ la Innpaḃdaic mac Concupair, pro Deris deire, sup paignit pro cablaic Mumhan, ocuṛ sup marbṛat daoine imḃa.

¶ Ct. Dunlong mac Coirpre, ruidamna Laigen, moritur. Domnall mac Aoḃa, Rí Alilic, do gabáil bachla. Finis Cici.

¶ Ct. Saruccaḃ Airḃ Macha o Cernacan mac Duiligen .i. cimiḃ do breic ar in cill ocuṛ a marbaḃ ic loic Cuir pṛia Airḃ Macha anair. Cernachán do baḃaḃ la Niall mac Aoḃa Rí inḃ [F]oclai in eodem lacu i ccinaḃ pṛaigṛe pṛaṛaice.

¶ Ct. Congalach mac Gaibic, Rí Conaille Muirtemne, occuṛuṛ eṛt a pṛaṛe suo. Caṛraoineḃ ría Niall mac Aoḃa pro Connachtaiḃ .i. pro Maelcluiḃe mac Concupair, du atṛoṛcuṛ Maelcluiḃe et daoine iomḃa. Caḃ ría Maelmichiḃ mac Flannucain, ocuṛ re Donnchaḃh .h. Maoileclainn, pro Lorcán mac Dunchaḃa ocuṛ pro Fogarṛaḃ, go laignib leó, ubi ceciderunt multi.

¹ *Sochlan*. "Sochlachan," Ann. Ult., and Four Mast., which is more correct.

² *Caitell*. The death of Cadell, son of Rodhri, or Ruaidhri, is entered under the year 907 in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at the year 909.

³ *Battle*. The original hand has written "caḃ muighe cuma," "battle of Magh Cuma," in the marg., in A. The place has not been identified.

⁴ 3,000 men. τρια μν hominum, A. B.

⁵ *End of the Cycle*. This corresponds to the year 911, which completed the

Mughron, son of Sochlan,¹ King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
 Bec Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. [908.]
 Caittel,² son of Ruaidhri, King of Britain, moritur. The
 stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was built by Flann, son
 of Maelechlainn, and Colman Conaillech.

Kal. A battle³ gained by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [909.]
 with his sons, over the men of Breifne, in which fell
 Flann, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, and his son;
 and many more were slain, viz., 3,000 men.⁴ A wonderful
 sign appeared in this year, viz., two suns *were seen* to run
 together on one day, *namely that* preceding the nones of
 May. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Inn-
 rachdach, son of Conchobhar, on *Loch Dergdheirc*; and
 they defeated the fleet of Mumhan, and killed many men.

Kal. Dunlang, son of Cairbre, Royal heir of Laighen, [910.]
 moritur. Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, assumed
 the *pilgrim's* staff. End of the Cycle.⁵

Kal. The profanation of Ard-Macha by Cernachan, [911.]
 son of Duligen, viz., a captive was taken out of the
 church, and killed at Loch Cirr, to the east⁶ of Ard-
 Macha. Cernachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh,
 King of the [F]ochla, in the same lake, for the offence of
 the profanation of Patrick.

Kal.⁷ Congalach, son of Gairbhith, King of Conaille [912.]
 Muirthemne, was slain by his own brother. A battle
 gained by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Connachtmen, viz.,
 over Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, in which Maelcluiche
 and numerous persons were slain. A battle *gained* by
 Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and by Donnchadh Ua
 Maeilechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and over
 Fogartach, with the Lagenians, in which many fell.

48th Lunar Cycle from the Birth of
 Christ. It would seem, therefore,
 that O'Flaherty was right in supposing
 that a year had been omitted between
 904 and 905, which latter should be
 906. See note ², p. 180.

⁶ *To the east.* The Four Mast.
 (907) have "to the west." The cor-
 rect year is 912.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the
 year 913, which is the correct date.

Íct. Flaitbertač a riže Cairil. Gail do tiachtain a nEinn a bpoit lairge. Sluaḡ and [f]oēlai ocur Ulaid, um Niall mac Aoḡa, i Mide go Spreallach nEillte. Caḡraoineḡ pé Flann mac Maoileclainn, cum ruiḡ riliḡ, porra ainnren, du atporcailḡ dream dnoḡ um Ferḡal mac Congur mic Maoiliduinn, et um Maolmorḡa mac nEiremoin mic Aoḡa dUltaib, ocur um hEruḡan mac Gairbiḡ, flait h. mḡberail, et um Diarmaid mac [Sealbaidḡ], Rí Dailriada, ocur um Maolmuire mac [Flannagail] Rí Fernmaidḡ, et alii, et Domnall [mac] Gairbiḡ, Rí Conaille, et Connican mac Aipectaidḡ.

Íct. Oengur mac Flainn mic Maeileclainn, Ríamna Eipenn in matúra penectute perit, .lx. no .lxx. die poit bellum Sprealligi quo iugulatur ert, unde perit .lx. die. Domnall mac Aoḡa, mic Nell, Rí Ailiḡ, poit penitentiam perit. Maolciarain mac Eḡucain, Princep Cluana eoir, et Muccnama Eppcop Aipḡ Maḡa, ocur dailta Feḡḡa, dormiuit. Sgannlan Eppcop Tamlachta, quieuit. Orgain Corcaige et Lir móir, et Aḡaid bó, ó Gentiḡ.

Íct. Cobflaitḡ ingen Duibduinn, Abbaitirra Cille dapa, quieuit. Maolbarrionn, ragaḡ Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Fogurtač mac Tolairc, Rí deirḡirḡ ḡreḡ, quieuit. Flann mac Maoileclainn, Rí Epeann uile, in .iiii°. Íct. iúin, iii. peria xxxiii°. anno pegni rui, defunctur ert hi Cind eiḡ muintipe Cluana:—

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 914, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

² *70th.* xx., a mistake for lxx., A. B.

³ *Received a mortal wound.* iugulatur ert (jugulatus est). The corresponding expression in the Four Mast. (911=915) is do ḡuin (was mortally wounded). The Ann. Ult. (914 *al.* 915) state that Aengus died

on the 7th of the Ides of February, being the 3rd feria, or Tuesday, which answers to the year 915.

⁴ *Bishop of Ard-Macha.* The name of Maelciarain is not found in any of the ancient lists of Bishops or Abbots of Armagh, and it is likely that the words in the text are transposed, and that the entry should read "Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of

Kal.¹ Flaithbhertach in the sovereignty of Caisel. A.D.
 Foreigners arrived in Erin, at Port-Lairge. The army [913.]
 of the [F]ochla and of Uladh, under Niall, son of Aedh,
marched into Midhe, to Greallach-Eillte. A battle was
 there gained over them by Flann, son of Maelechlainn,
 with his sons, in which a number of them were slain,
 including Ferghal, son of Aengus, son of Maelduin;
 Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the
 Ultonians; Erudhan, son of Gairbhith, chieftain of Ui-
 Breasail; Diarmaid, son [of Sealbhach], King of Dal-
 Riada; and Maelmuire, son [of Flannagan], King of
 Fernmhagh, and others; and Domhnall [son] of Gairbhith,
 King of Conaille, and Connican, son of Airechtach.

Kal. Oengus, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [914.]
 Royal heir of Erin, died in ripe old age, on the 60th or
 70th² day after the battle of Greallach, where he received
 a mortal wound,³ of which he died on the 60th day.
 Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, died
 after penitence. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot
 of Cluain-eois and Muccnamha, Bishop of Ard-Macha,⁴
 and foster-son of Fethghna, dormivit.⁵ Sgannlan, Bishop
 of Tamhlacht, quievit. Plundering of Corcach, and Lis-
 mór, and Achadh-bó, by Gentiles.

Kal. Cobhflaith, daughter of Dubhduin, Abbess of [915.]
 Cill-dara, quievit. Maelbarrionn, Priest of Cluain-muc-
 Nois, quievit. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, King of the
 South of Breg, quievit. Flann, son of Maelechlainn,
 King of all Erin, died on the 8th of the Kalends of June,
 on Saturday,⁶ in the 37th year of his reign, at Cenn-eich
 of the family of Cluain:—

Cluain-eois and Muccnamh, and
 foster-son of Fethghna Bishop of Ard-
 Macha, dormivit."

⁵ *Dormivit.* This word is trans-
 posed in A. and B., in both of which
 it follows after "Cluain-eois."

⁶ *Saturday.* ιη. περνια (7th feria).
 The correct year was, therefore, 916,
 on which the 8th of the Kalends of
 June, or 25th of May, fell on the 7th
 feria, i.e. Saturday. O'Flaherty has
 added a marg. note, now illegible.

Truaḡ rin a Eiri iodnac
Et do daoine doḡrac,
O terta Flann . . . marb
Do Ri roḡorm roḡlac.

Anoroit mac Ruarač, Rí Ġretan, moritur. Níall
Glundup, mac Aoḡa, pegnape incipit. Oenač Tailten
daṡnuazač la Níall.

¶ Et. Sluacced ffer nErenn la Níall mac Aoḡa,
ḡo ḡalloib locha da caeč, ḡur marbta ḡaill ocur
ḡaoidil ann, um Riḡ Cairrḡe Ġračaide, ocur um tairēč
.h. Cernaiḡ .i. Maolrinnén mac Donnaḡáin, ocur um
taoirēč .h. Cremtainne .i. Ferḡur mac Muirḡén, ocur
alii multi occiri punt. Catraoineč Cind fuaṡ for
Laignib re nua imair; re ced, uel ampliuṡ, im an
riḡraib et imon Airṡicč .i. Uḡaire mac Aililla, ocur
im Riḡ Airṡir Lipe .i. Maolmorḡa mac Muirḡén,
ocur um Muḡron mac Cindeoiḡ, Rí na ttri Comann
ocur Laičri, ocur Cinaoč mac Tuatail, Ri .h. Feneclair,
et alii multi, et im an Airṡ eprcop. Orḡain Cille
dara do ḡalloib Cinn fuaṡ. ḡabail Ača cliač do
ḡalloib ar hécin for fepaib Epeann. Níall Glundup
ḡo fforḡla ffer nEpeann, et co fepaib Ġreaḡ, ocur
Miḡe, hi crič Mumhan, co fparccaič drem mór dia
muinṡir ann .i. um Riḡ Teabča .i. Donnécian mac
Flannaḡáin, ocur um Riḡ Cairrḡe Ġračaide. Coirne
mor in hoc anno, ocur rneoda ačbal, co tárd ar for
innib.

¶ Et. Muirenn ingen Suairṡ, abbatiṡra Cille dara,
quieuit. Ceall dara darḡain do ḡentič aridiṡi ó Ač

¹ *Anoroit; i.e.* Anaraut, or Anarawd, whose obit appears in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 913, and in the *Annales Cambriae* under 915.

² *Many others were slain.* a. m. o. r. for alii multi occiri punt (alii multi occisi sunt), A. B.

³ *The Archbishop; i.e.* Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmait, whom the Ann. Four Mast. describe as "Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotie language."

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has added a marg.

Pity, this, O warlike Erinn,
 And thy anguished people;
 For Flann is missing . . . dead,
 Thy noble, most valiant King.

A.D.
 [915.]

Anoroit,¹ son of Ruari, King of Britain, moritur. Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, begins to reign. The fair of Taillten renewed by Niall.

Kal. A hosting of the men of Erinn with Niall, son of Aedh, to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach, where Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain, including the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe, and the chieftain of Ui-Cernaigh, viz., Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, and the chief of Ui-Crimhthainn, viz., Fergus, son of Muirigen; and many others were slain.² The victory of Cenn-fuait was gained over the Lagenians by the grandson of Imhar, *in which* 600, or more, *were killed*, together with the chieftains and the chief-King, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Ailill; and the King of Airther LÍfe, viz., Maelmordha, son of Muirigen; and Mughron, son of Cennedigh, King of the three Comanns, and of Laighis; and Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, King of Ui-Fenechlais, and many others, together with the Archbishop.³ Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Cenn-fuait. Ath-cliath forcibly taken by the Foreigners from the men of Erinn. Niall Glundubh, with the choice part of the men of Erinn, and with the men of Bregh, and of Midhe, went into the territory of Mumhan, where he lost a great number of his people, together with the King of Teabhtha, *i.e.* Donnucuan, son of Flannagan, and the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe. Great frost in this year, and prodigious snow, which inflicted slaughter on cattle.

Kal.⁴ Muirenn, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Cill-dara was again plundered by Gentiles from

note, now mutilated, but apparently implying that the correct date is 918, the chronology of this period being

one year in advance of the true reckoning, owing to the omission noticed in note ², p. 180.

cliað. Eitne ingen Aoda mic Nell, rigan pper mðreg, ocur Mór ingen Cearbaill, mic Dungaile, rigan Laiſen deſgabap, in penitentia quieuerunt. Tigeſnað .h. Clepiſ, Rí Aíðne, moritur erit.

¶ Ct. Dallað Aoda mic Flainn .h. Maoileclainn la Donnchað mac Flainn. Cað Aða cliað for Gaioſelaið ría ngalloið .i. ría nlmair .i. Sitric Gaile, in quo ceciderunt Níall Glúnduð, mac Aoda, Rí Tempach, et Concupar .h. Maoileclainn, Rídamna Eipenn .i. Rí Miðe, ocur Aod mac Eoðuccan, Rí Ulað, et Maolmíthið mac Flannagáin, Rí ðreað, ocur Maolcraoibe .h. Duibſinað, Rí Aipſiáall, et Maolcraoib mac Dóliſen, Rí Torſtan, Ceallach mac Foſarſaið, Rí deirceirſ ðreð, Eipemon mac Cinneðið, flaið Cineoil Maíne, ocur alii multi ducer qui non nominati ſunt cum Níall i cað Aða cliað interſecti ſunt. Cormac mac Moðlai, Rí na nDeiri, moritur. Duðgilla mac Lachtſnaín, Rí Teabða, moritur. Donnchað pſegnac. Loingreð, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cairc for .iiii. ¶ Ct. Maí, ocur min Cairc a rampað.

¶ Ct. Caðraoineð pé Donnchað mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn for ſentið, ſo tuccað ár forra conar pédað aipem ſair, ſur mó, umoppo, do galloib do marbað ann inár do Gaioſeloið do marbað ipin cað poiðe. Muirceſtað mac Tigeſnáin do tuitim a pſſuðſuin ann. Cenannur do innrað do galloib

¹ From *Ath-cliath*. Cað cliað, A. B., for o að cliað.

² Of *Dungal*. Dungaile (of Gungal), B.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 919.

⁴ By *Imhar*; i.e. *Sitric Gaile*. "Ría nlmair .i. Sitric Gaile," A. B. This seems to be a mistake, as Imhar's death is entered under the year 873, *supra*. Probably the text should

read "Ua nlmair .i. Sitric Gaile," "the grandson of Imhar, i.e. Sitric Gaile." The Ann. Four Mast. (917) have "by Imhar and Sitric Gaile." This Sitric Gaile is called "Sitricucc caeð ua nlmair" ("Sitric the blind, grandson of Imhar"), in the *Wars of the Gaoidhel with the Gaill*, ed. Todd, p. 35.

⁵ *Dubhgilla*. Dubgall (Dubhgall), A.

⁶ *Donnchadh*. The orig. hand has

Ath-cliath.¹ Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, Queen of the men of Bregh, and Mór, daughter of Cerbhall, son of Dungal,² Queen of Laighen-Desgabhair, in poenitentia quieverunt. Tighernach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, mortuus est. A.D. [917.]

Kal.³ Blinding of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, by Donnchadh, son of Flann. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Gaeidhel, by Foreigners, viz., by Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile,⁴ in which fell Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, King of Temhair; Conchobhar Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, *i.e.* King of Midhe; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uladh; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaigh, King of Airghiall; Maelcroibhe, son of Dolighen, King of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh; Eiremhon, son of Cennedigh, lord of Cinel-Maine, and many other leaders who have not been named, were slain along with Niall, in the battle of Ath-cliath. Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, moritur. Dubhgilla,⁵ son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Donnchadh⁶ reigns. Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Easter on the 7th of the Kalends of May,⁷ and Little Easter⁸ in summer. [918.]

Kal.⁹ A battle gained by Donnchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the Gentiles, when such slaughter was inflicted on them as could not be estimated, so that the number of Foreigners killed there was greater than the number of Gaeidhel slain in the preceding battle.¹⁰ Muircertach, son of Tighernan, fell there in the heat of battle. Cenannus was afterwards plundered by Foreigners, and [919.]

added the letters "R. E." in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was Rí Erenn, "King of Erinn."

⁷ *The 7th of the Kalends of May; i.e.* the 25th of April. This indicates the year 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on that day. O'F. has added a

note on the subject, but it is now partly mutilated.

⁸ *Little Easter; i.e.* Low Sunday.

⁹ *Kal.* This is the year 920, according to O'Flaherty.

¹⁰ *The preceding battle; i.e.* the battle recorded under the preceding year.

iarpruib̃e, et b̃riuib̃ an Doiml̃ias. Finñcar, Epr̃cop
Doiml̃ias, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn, Rí-
daíhna Tempač .i. Rí Míde, do marbađ la a b̃račair
.i. la Donnchađ, is b̃riuib̃in da coca. Ciarán, Epr̃cop
Tulain, quieuit. Magna per̃tilentia in Hibernia.
Ruman mac Caturaič̃, Epr̃cop Cluana Ipr̃air̃t̃,
[quieuit]. Ğorppaič̃ .h. Imair do ġabáil a nAlč̃
cliač̃. Maolreclainn mac Maoilpuanaib̃, Rídamna
Ereann, inmat̃ura morte per̃uit. Orġain Al̃r̃o Mač̃a
do Ğorppaič̃ ó Alč̃ cliath. Maonač̃ Cele Dó do
tiachtain don fair̃rġi aníar, do denam reač̃da hEreann.

¶ Ct. Tađcc mac Paolain, Rí Laiġen [deġač̃air],
moriur. Maolpoil mac Al̃lilla, epr̃copur et optimur
Leit̃e Cuiño, ocur cenn inđiđnain, quieuit. Cormac,
Epr̃cop Cluana per̃ta b̃renainn, quieuit. Uač̃maran,
mac Dobailen, Rí Luigne Connacht, mor̃tuur er̃t.
Sluac̃ceđ la Donnchađ, Rí Tempač̃, co Connacht̃a, ġur
marbađ d̃rém mór̃ dia muiñtir ann, a ñduib̃tir Al̃ta
Luain, um Cínač̃ mac Concupair, Rí .h. r̃foilġe.
Orġain Cluana muc Noir̃ do ġalloib̃ Luimniġ, ocur
tect doib̃ for̃ loč̃ Ríib̃, ġur or̃tatt̃ar a inñri uile.
Orġain Eniñri do ġalloib̃ la Potur̃tuib̃ t̃ipe, dú ro
marb̃ta da ced̃ deġ do ġaoiđiolaiib̃. Maelmic̃tuac̃,
Rí Al̃đne, iugulatur er̃t o ġalloib̃. Finñduine .h.
Maoilmuaib̃, Rí r̃per̃ ccell, mor̃tuur.

¶ Ct. Maelmor̃đa mac Concup̃air, Rí .h. r̃foilġe,

¹ *Kal.* This is the year 921, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

² *Inmatura.* So in A. and B.; but as Maelsechlainn was the grandson of King Flann, whose obit appears under the year 915, *supra*, the word "inmatura" was certainly meant.

³ *From the west.* aníar. The same word occurs in the Annals of the Four Mast. (919); and Dr. O'Donovan

has translated it "westwards," as if it had been written "anair" (*anair*).

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date "922."

⁵ [*Southern*] *Laighen.* Laiġen, A. B. The name of Tadhg appears in the List of Kings of Ui-Cennsealaigh, or Southern Leinster, preserved in the ancient *Book of Leinster*. He is also called King of "Laighen Desgabhair,"

the stone church broken. Finnchar, Bishop of Daimhliag, quievit.

A.D.

[919.]

[920.]

Kal.¹ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, *i.e.* King of Midhe, was slain by his brother, viz., by Donnchadh, at Bruidhen-da-choga. Ciaran, Bishop of Tulan, quievit. Great pestilence in Hibernia. Ruman, son of Cathusach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [quievit]. Goffraigh, grandson of Imhar, occupies Ath-cliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Erin, immatura² morte periit. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Goffraigh, from Ath-cliath. Maenach, a Céle Dé, came across the sea, from the west,³ to make the laws of Erin.

Kal.⁴ Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of [southern] Laighen,⁵ moritur. Maelpoil, son of Ailill, Bishop, and most excellent of Leth-Chuinn, and head of purity,⁶ quievit. Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, King of Luighne of Connacht, mortuus est. A hosting by Donnchadh, King of Temhair, into Connacht, and a great number of his people were slain there, in Dubhtir-Atha-Luain, along with Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe. The plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois by the Foreigners of Luimnech; and they went upon Loch Ribh, and ravaged all its islands. The plundering of En-inis, in Fotharta-tire, by the Foreigners, where 1,200 of the Gaeidhel were slain. Maelmicduach, King of Aidhne, was slain by Foreigners. Finnguin Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

[921.]

Kal.⁷ Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, King of

[922.]

or "Southern Leinster," in the Annals of the Four Mast. (920).

⁶ *Head of purity.* cen īōīōnāī (cenn indhidnain), A. B. For "cenn indhidnain" the Four Mast. (920) have abb īnōēōnen, "Abbot of Indedhnen," an establishment believed to have been in Meath, which is probably more correct. Colgan, also, calls

Maelpoil "Abbas Indenensis," (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 64); and Dr. O'Connor thinks him the same as the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick. See O'Connor's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., p. 440, note 1.

⁷ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 923.

iugulatur ert. Lígac ingen Flainn mic Máileclainn, ben Ríg ðreğ .i. Máilmítiğ, morptua ert, ut dicit Gille Mocuou :—

Ingen Flainn ír Maoilmuire,
Mait an ben Lígac prí a linn;
A clann, Congalac caom críur,
Ír Aod mac Mítró mímó.

Duibhlitir ragarit Apta Mača do marbað do galloib .i. Cille Slebe. Maoiltuile mac Colmaín, perleiginn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Dedemur .h. Forbten, tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; occur Flann Pobair uero anno uno interruit et oem exprobrauerunt.

¶ Ct. Ceallach mac Cerpail mic Muirigen, Rídamna Laiccen, iugulatur ert o Dunnchað mac Domnaill. Da céo décc do galloib do badohað hic Loch Ruðraige. Donnchað mac Domnaill, tánairi Cluana Irais, rídamna Tempach, iugulatur ert a pratre suo. Spealan mac Congalaiğ, Rí Conaille a ruir [occirur ert]. Gail for loč Ríð .i. Colla mac ðairio, Rí Luimniğ, a quibur Eðdaigern mac Flannchaða, Rí ðreğmaine, occirur ert. Natiuitar ðriain mic Cinnédiğ.

¶ Ct. Lorcán mac Dunnchaða, Rí ðreacč, moritur. Cathal mac Concupair, Rí teora Connačt, moritur. Dubgall mac Aodá, Rídaíhna Ulað, iugulatur ert o Cinel Máilcae. Domnall mac Cathail, Rídamna Connacht, iugulatur ert a pratre suo, ó Tadğ mac

¹ *Of Cill-Sleibhe.* The Four Mast. (921) state that Duibhlitir was of, or from, Cill-Sleibhe (Killeavy, in the county of Armagh), and that he was slain by the Foreigners of Snamh Aighneach, or Carlingford Lough. Ann. Ult. also represent the Foreigners as being from Snamh Aighneach, and add that Duibhlitir was martyred by them at Cill-Sleibhe, on the occasion of their plundering the place. It is

probable that the expression in the text, “.i. Cille Slebe” (i.e. “of Cill-Sleibhe”), should follow after the name “Duibhlitir.”

² *Tanist*; i.e. tanist-Abbot, or vice-Abbot. This is apparently the Dedimus whose deposition in favour of the Abbot Joseph is recorded under the year 901, *supra*.

³ *Exprobraverunt.* The Latin clause stands thus in the MS., “.uº. año uno

Ui-Failghe, jugulatus est. Ligach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, wife of the King of Bregh, *i.e.* Maelmithidh, mortua est, ut dixit Gilla Mochuda :—

A.D.
[922.]

The daughter of Flann and Maelmuire—
A good woman was Ligach in her time ;
Her children were the mild, festive Conghalach,
And Aedh, son of the noble *Mael*mithidh.

Duibhlitir, Priest of Ard-Macha, was slain by the Foreigners, *i.e.* of Cill-Sleibhe.¹ Maeltuile, son of Colman, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Dedimus Ua Foirbthen, tanist² of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; and Flann Fobhair vero anno uno interfuit, et omnes exprobraverunt.³

Kal. Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Twelve hundred⁴ Foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhraighe. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-Iraird, and Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by his brother. Spealan, son of Congalach, King of Conaille, [was slain] by his own people. Foreigners on Loch Ribh, *i.e.* Colla, son of Barid, King of Luimnech, by whom Echtighern, son of Flannchadh, King of Breghmhaine, was slain. Birth of Brian,⁵ son of Cennedigh.

[923.]

Kal.⁶ Lorcan, son of Donnchadh, King of Bregh, moritur. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions*⁷ of Connacht, moritur. Dubhgall, son of Aedh, Royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Maeilche. Domhnall, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own brother, by Tadhg, son of Cathal. Faelan, son of Muiredhach,

[924.]

interf^t. et oēm expbraver^t." The abbrev. "oēm" is probably a mistake for "omnes." But in either case the entry appears unintelligible.

⁴ *Twelve hundred.* Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise has "200;" but the Ann. Ult. have "900, aut amplius."

⁵ *Brian; i.e.* Brian Borumha. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 924.

⁶ *Kal.* This is the year 925, according to O'F.

⁷ *Divisions.* The characters "R. O.," for "R¹5 Connacht," "King of Connacht," are added in the marg. in the orig. hand.

Caṡail. Paolan mac Muireḡhaiḡ, Rí Laicḡen, do gabail do galloib Ḃṡa cliaṡ [con]a maccaib.

¶ Ct. Colman mac Ḃililla (.i. do Conaillib Muirtemne; ir leir do rineḡ Daímliaḡ Cluana muc Noir), p̄incep̄ Cluana muc Noir et Cluana Irairḡ, quieuit. Orḡain Duin Suobairḡe do galloib Loch a Cuan. Orḡain Cille dapa do galloib p̄uirt lairḡe. Ḃ harḡain ariḡiri ó Ḃṡ cliaṡ irin bliadaín cedna. Ḃr na nḡall do cur la hUlltoib, du po marbta oṡt ccéḡ la Muirceṡaṡ mac Neill, um an Rí .i. Ḃlḡdan mac ḡoṡp̄riṡ, ocur Ḃuṡep ocur Roilt.

¶ Ct. Maelbriḡde mac Topnáin, comarba p̄aṡraic ocur Colum Cille, céḡḡ cpaḡbaḡ Epenn, uitam penilem p̄iniuit, (uel quieuit). Siṡriuc .h. Imair, Rí p̄innḡall et Dubḡall, moritur. ḡaill Ḃṡa cliaṡ do ḡol a hEirinn. Oenaṡ Tailten do cumurce do [Muirceṡaṡ] mac Nell, um Donnchaḡ, membrum iniquum inobediēp̄ captiuo (uel captiu) iniquo. Cainḡealban mac Maoilep̄oin, Rí Laoḡaire, moritur. Poḡarṡaṡ mac Lachtnaín, Rí Teabṡa, moritur.

¶ Ct. Muirḡeal, ingen p̄lann mic Maoileṡlann, in penectute diṡip̄ina, quieuit a cCluain muc Noir. Caineṡ ingen Canaḡaín, Ríḡan Ríḡ Tempach. P̄innachta Ḃbb Corcuirḡe, quieuit. Donnchaḡh mac Domnaill, Ríḡanna an Tuairḡeirt, a Normanḡoir inter-

¹ [Together with] his sons. a m̄caib, A. B.; apparently a mistake for cona m̄caib (cona maccaib). The Ann. Four Mast. (923) have "cona mac .i. Lorcan," "with his son, i.e. Lorcan."

² Quieuit; i.e. died. This word is transposed in the text, being placed between the names "Cluain-muc-Nois" and "Cluain-Iraird." O'F. prefixes the date 926.

³ Slaughter. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now partially mutilated, "[28] Decembris, feria 5, ut ha[bent]

Dungall: Annal: [Liter]a Dominic: [A], 926." The Annals of the Four Mast. have the event under the year 924; but they state that the battle took place "on the 28th of December, being Thursday," which would agree with the year 926.

⁴ Maelbrighde. O'F. has added a marg. note, which is now mutilated and illegible.

⁵ Capiti. A. and B. incorrectly read ḡi captiuo, the characters "ḡi" ("vel i") over the word, signifying that it

King of Laighen, was captured by the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, [together with] his sons.¹

A.D.

[924.]

Kal. Colman, son of Ailill, (*i.e.* of the Conaille Muir-themne; it was by him the stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was made), Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois and of Cluain-Iraid, quievit.² Plundering of Dun-Suobhairce by the Foreigners of Loch Cuan. Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was again plundered from Ath-clíath in the same year. A slaughter³ of the Foreigners was committed by the Ultonians, in which 800 were slain by Muircertach, son of Niall, including the King *i.e.* Albdan, son of Gothfrith, and Aufer, and Roilt.

[925.]

Kal. Maelbrighde,⁴ son of Tornan, successor of Patrick and Colum Cille, head of devotion of Erinn, vitam senilem finivit; (vel quievit). Sitric, grandson of Imhar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, moritur. The Foreigners of Ath-clíath left Erinn. The Fair of Taillten was interrupted by [Muircertach], son of Niall, against Donnchadh; membrum iniquum inobediens capiti⁵ iniquo. Caindelbhan, son of Maelcroin, King of Laeghaire, moritur. Fogartach, son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur.

[926.]

Kal.⁶ Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, in senectute ditissima,⁷ quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. Caineach, daughter of Canadian, Queen of the King of Temhair.⁸ Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, was

[927.]

should probably be captivi. This curious testimony appears to have been borne of Muircertach, regarding whom the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 922 = 927, says, "my author sayeth of Mortaugh that he was 'Membrum iniquum inobediens capiti iniquo.'"

⁶ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date "928."

⁷ In *senectute ditissima*. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmac-

noise (923 = 928), Muirgheal is stated to have died "an old and rich woman." The death of her father, Flann, King of Ireland, is entered under the year 915, *supra*.

⁸ *Temhair*. After this word the orig. scribe adds, "α λεγτόρη η γυννα φίλ α háτ;" *i.e.* "Reader, her place is not here;" implying that the entry is out of place. He also adds the word *οερμασ*, "forgetfulness," in the marg. The obit of Caineach is entered under the next year.

pectur ert. Orđain Cille dapa do mac Coťpuit ó
pupť Lairge.

¶ Ct. Tuatál Ó Enecain, Eppcop Daimlias ocur
Lurca, quieuit. Caineč, ingen Canadain, Riđan Riđ
Tempach, in penitentia quieuit; ben Donnchađa mic
Flainn. Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, Rí Orraiđe, mortuur
ert. Cele mac Scannail, comarba Benncuir, ogur
Eppcop, quieuit. Gabail for Loč Oirbren do galloib
Luimniđ, ocur innri an locha dargain doib.

¶ Ct. Obreppio Depce perna ocur a tođail, ubi mille
homines moriuntur. Ar na nđall pobattur for Loč
Oirbren do čur la Connachtoib. đail Luimniđ do
gabail a Mađ Raiđe. Topolb do gabail for Loč
Ečáč. Nuadā Eppcop đlinne da loča, quieuit.

¶ Ct. đail Luimniđ do gabail for Loč Riđ. Típpađe
mac Ainne de aib đriuin, Princep Cluana muc
Noir, quieuit. đacall Ciapain do bađhađ a Loč Tečed,
et da per .x. maille ppa, ocur a pađbail ri po cedoir.
Crunđmaol, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Cernačán
mac Tíđepnaiđ, Rí đpene, moritur.

¶ Ct. Flann mac Maoilrinna, Rí đpē, do marbađ
daib Ečáč. Loingreč .h. Lečlabair, Rí Dail Araiđe,
moritur. Colla .h. đairiđa, Rí Luimniđ, moritur.

¶ Ct. Raoineđ ppa pēđal mac Domnaill, ocur ppa
[điđpuit] mac Uačmaráin, for Muirceptáč mac Nell,
dú attorcar Máolđarb mac đairbič, Rí Deplair
ocur Conmál mac đpuatturáin, et alii. Raoineđ ppa
Daiđ mac Néll, co galloib locha Ečáč, for coced

¹ *Gothfrith*; i.e. Godfrey. Coťpuit (Cofthrith), for Coťpuit, A.; Coťpuit, B.

² *Kal.* This is the year 929, according to O'Flaherty.

³ *Canadan.* "Canannan," Four Mast. (927=929).

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 930, according to O'F.

⁵ *Perished.* m., for moriuntur

(moriuntur), A.; mortui sunt (mortui sunt), B.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 931.

⁷ *Tighernach.* "Tighernan," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast.

⁸ *Maelsinna.* "Maelfinnia," Four Mast. (930). This is the year 932, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

slain by the Norsemen. Plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Gothfrith,¹ from Port Lairge.

A.D.

[927.]

Kal.² Tuathal O'Enecain, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Caineach, daughter of Canadian,³ Queen of the King of Temhair, in pœnitentia quievit: *she was* the wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann. Diarmaid, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, mortuus est. Cele, son of Scannal, comarb of Bennchar, and Bishop, quievit. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled upon Loch Oirbsen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them.

[928.]

Kal.⁴ The siege and demolition of Derc-Ferna, where 1,000 men perished.⁵ A slaughter of the Foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen was committed by the Connachtmen. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled in Magh Raighne. Torolb established himself upon Loch Echach. Nuadha, Bishop of Glenn-da-locha, quievit.

[929.]

Kal.⁶ The Foreigners of Luimnech took up *their station* on Loch Ribh. Tipraide, son of Ainnsen, of the Ui Briuin, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The crozier of Ciaran was drowned in Loch Teched, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Crunn-mael, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Cernachan, son of Tighernach,⁷ King of Breifne, moritur.

[930.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelsinna,⁸ King of Bregh, was slain by the Ui-Echach. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, moritur. Colla, grandson⁹ of Barid, King of Luimnech, moritur.

[931.]

Kal. A victory by Fergal, son of Domhnall, and by [Sigfridh], son of Uathmaran, over Muircertach, son of Niall, in which Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, King of Derlas, and Conmal, son of Bruadaran, and others, were slain. A defeat by Daigh,¹⁰ son of Niall, with the

[932.]

⁹ *Grandson*. Colla is called "son of Barid" at the year 923, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Daigh*. "Conaing," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., which is the correct name. Conaing (Conaing) is fre-

quently written Caing, the reversed C [C] being an abbrev. for Con; and as when written in a loose and careless manner it resembles a O, the mistake may have so arisen.

nepend, tu po marbta da ceo decc uel ampliuir.
 Gaill do gabail for loč hErne cor loitetar il tuača
 asur ealra, co loč gamna. Ardo Mača dargain do
 mac Gortit o loč Cúan. Maoudan mac Aođa co
 cuicceō Erenn, ocur Amlaib mac Goēbriē go ngalloib,
 gur ortattar go sliab beča, conur tarrab Mui-
 ceptach mac Néll, gur fasrao da .xx. dēg ocur
 angabail. Cuilén mac Ograin, Rí Orraighe, moritur.
 Dard bone, pum pile Eirenn, do marbad do 1^b Cormaic
 .h. nečāč.

¶ Ct. Gaill Luimniš dinnraō Connacht go Maš Luirš
 po thúaiō, ocur go Daošna rair. Goēbriē Rí gall ó
 galor po docraō do hēc.

¶ Ct. Cinaoē mac Coirbre, Rí .h. cCinnriaiš, do
 marbaō do galloib loča German.

¶ Ct. Duo hereder Patricí .i. Ioseph, scríba et
 Eircopur, et Maolpatraic mac Maoiltuile, Eircop
 quieuerunt. Cluain muc Noir dargain ó Ač cliač.
 Ceallačan Cairil ocur fir Muňan da rlad aridiri.
 Gaill locha Eirne do tect for loč Riš. Lorccaō Ačā
 cliač o Donnchaō mac Flainn, ó Riš Tempach.

¶ Ct. Gaill locha Riš do dul oAč cliač. Druattar
 mac Duibgille, Rí .h. Cinnriolaiš, moritur. Cleircen
 mac Tigernain, Rí Dreibne, moritur.

¶ Ct. Pargal mac Domnaill, Rí an Tuairgeirt,
 moritur. Maelpatraic Eircop Lugmaiš, quieuit.

¹ *Fifth of Erinn.* O'F. writes Ul⁺, for Uladh, over the word Erenn, to signify that the "fifth," or "Province" of Ulidia was intended. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Uladh," or Ulidia, which was one of the five provinces into which Erinn was anciently divided. It is occasionally referred to in this Chronicle as coiced Erenn (coiced Erenn), "the fifth of Erinn."

² *Twelve score.* da .xx. dēg, A. B.

This is also the expression in the Ann. Ult. (932=933); but Dr. O'Conor erroneously renders it by "1200."

³ *Son of Oghran.* O'F. corrects this to "son of Ceallach." Cuilen is called "son of Ceallach" in the Ann. Ult. and Ann. Four Mast., and also in the ancient List of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. considers 934 to be the correct year.

Foreigners of Loch-Echach, over the Fifth of Erinn,¹ in which 1,200, or more, were slain. The Foreigners established themselves on Loch Erne, so that they destroyed many territories and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered by the son of Gothfrith, from Loch-Cuan. Madudhan, son of Aedh, with the Fifth of Erinn,¹ and Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, with the Foreigners, ravaged as far as Sliabh-Beatha, but Muircertach, son of Niall, overtook them, and they lost twelve score² *men* and their spoils. Cuilen, son of Oghran,³ King of Osraighe, moritur. Bard Bone, chief poet of Erinn, was killed by the Ui-Cormaic of Ui-Echach.

A.D.

[932.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Luimnech ravaged Connacht as far as Magh Luirg northwards, and eastwards to Badhghna. Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, died of a most grievous disease.

[933.]

Kal.⁵ Cinaeth, son of Cairbre, King of Ui Cennsel-aigh, was slain by the Foreigners of Loch Garman.

[934.]

Kal.⁶ Two heirs of Patrick, viz., Joseph, a scribe and Bishop, and Maelpatraic, son of Maeltuile, Bishop, quieverunt. Cluain-muc-Nois was pillaged from Ath-cliath. Ceallachan Caisil⁷ and the men of Mumhain pillaged it again. The Foreigners of Loch-Erne went upon Loch-Ribh. Burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Temhair.

[935.]

Kal. The Foreigners of Loch-Ribh went to Ath-cliath.⁸ Bruadar, son of Dubhgilla, King of Ui-Cennsel-aigh, moritur. Cleircen, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur.

[936.]

Kal.⁹ Fergal, son of Domhnall, King of the North, moritur. Maelpatraic, Bishop of Lughmhagh, quievit.

[937.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 935.

⁶ Kal. The year 936 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

⁷ *Ceallachan Caisil*, or Callaghan of Cashel. The letters R. M., for "Rex

Momoniae," have been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁸ *Ath-cliath*. *Ōc̃*, B. O'F. makes this the year 937.

⁹ Kal. The correct year is 938, according to O'F.

Concupar mac Maoilčen, Rí .h. r̥foilge, et a ða mac, do marbað la Lorcán mac Paoláin. Ceall Cuilinn dargain la hAmlaib mac Coṛṛuē, et deē céo do braid do bpeṭ eirte.

¶ Ct. Ðaṭ fola fopran ngréin o torach laoi go meðón laoi ar na marač. Toḡail Ailiḡ fop Muirceptach mac Néll, ó ḡentiḃ, et a irḡabáil doib, ḡur ruarlaiṣe Ðia uataib. Fir Muman et, t um, Ceallačan co nḡalloib dargain Míde ocur Cluana eiðneč, ocur Cille aičeo [et] go Cluain irair. Finačda mac Ceallaiḡ, comarba Ðaire, [quieuit]. Maíom ría Congalach mac Maoilmuiriḃ fop ḡailenḡaiḃ, dú attorcair trí .xx. diob. Domnall mac Lorcáin, Rí Aírne, quieuit a cClúain muc Nóir. Canoin Padraic do cumdač la Donnchað mac Néll.

¶ Ct. Sluaḡeð la Donnchað .h. Maoileclainn, ocur la Muirceptach mac Nell, co laigriḃ ir co ríra Muman, ḡur ḡabrad angíalla. Aralt mac .h. imair .i. mac Siṛic, Rí ḡall Luimniḡ, do marbað la Connachtoiḃ. Níall mac Ferḡaile, Rídamna Ailiḡ, do marbað la Muirceptač mac Néll. Lann, ingen Donnchaða, Ríḡan Rí Ailiḡ, morṫua eṛt. Coibdenač, Ab Cille ačair, do baðhað a muir Delḡinnri.

¶ Ct. ḡaill i nriur Močta iar lec eḡa, ḡur oirḡriod hí. Muirceptač mac Néll, co reraib an [r]ocla et ðreḡ, do dul atṫir nOrraiḡe. Amlaib mac ḡoṫṫuṫ, Rí Rinḡall ocur Ðupḡall, morṫuur eṛt. Ar na nÐére do cup la Ceallchán et la reraib Mumhan, dú attorcraṫtur da mile. Murcabrač la Muirceptach

¹ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 939.

² *Canoin Padraig*; "Canon of Patrick;" i.e. the ancient MS. now known as the *Book of Armagh*, about to be edited by the Rev. Dr. Reeves.

³ *Covered.* Ðo qmṫač, for do cumṫach, A. Ðo arṫač, B.

⁴ *Son of Niall.* The Four Mast.

(937 = 939) state that the person who had the Canoin-Phadraig covered was "Donnchadh, son of *Flann*, King of Ireland," which is probably correct.

⁵ O'F. supplies the date "940."

⁶ *Lann.* She is called "Flann" in the Ann. Ult. (939), and Four Mast. (938); but "Flann" is more frequently used as a man's name, whereas "Lann" is

Conchobhar, son of Maelchen, King of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were slain by Lorcan, son of Faelan. Cill-Cuilinn was plundered by Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, and 1,000 captives were taken out of it.

A.D.
[937.]

Kal.¹ The sun was of the colour of blood from the beginning of one day to the middle of the day following. The demolition of Ailech against Muircertach, son of Niall, by the Gentiles, and he was captured by them, but God released him from them. The men of Mumhain, and (or, along with) Ceallachan, with the Foreigners, plundered Midhe, and Cluain-eidhnech, and Cill-aichedh, [and] as far as Cluain-Iraird. Finnachda, son of Ceallach, comarb of Daire, [quievit]. A victory gained by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga, in which three score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, King of Aidhne, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. The Canoin Padraig² was covered³ by Donnchadh, son of Niall.⁴

[938.]

Kal.⁵ A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Muircertach, son of Niall, to the Lagenians and to the men of Mumhain, and they received their pledges. Aralt, son of the grandson of Imhar, *i.e.* son of Sitric, King of the Foreigners of Luimnech, was killed by the Connacht-men. Niall, son of Fergal, Royal heir of Ailech, was killed by Muircertach, son of Niall. Lann,⁶ daughter of Donnchadh, the King of Ailech's Queen, mortua est. Coibhdenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delg-inis.

[939.]

Kal.⁷ Foreigners *went* into Inis-Mochta, over the ice, so that they plundered it. Muircertach, son of Niall, with the men of the [F]ochla, and of Bregb, went into the territory of Osraighe. Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, mortuus est. A slaughter of the Deise was committed by Ceallachan and the men of Mumhain, when 2,000 were slain. A fleet *was*

[940.]

always found in the Annals as the name of a woman.

⁷ Kal. O'F. considers this the year 941.

mac Néll go tтуг opɣain a hinrib Alban. Ar ɣáll do ċur la .h. pfoilge .i. la hAmirgin mac Cínasda, ocur la Cínel Riachad, ocur da ced décc do marbad and a Maig Ceiri. Orlait ingen Cinnéidib mic Lorcain do bar la Donnchad mac Flainn, Rí Eirenn, iar na liud for Congur, for a mac. Muirceptad mac Néill do dul go Cairiol, do tairio račairir for Ceallačan Rí Cairil, go tтуг Ceallačan leir go tápud a laim Donncha[da] mic Flainn, Rí Eirenn é.

¶ Et. Dunchad Episcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Paolan mac Muirceadhaig, Rí Laignen, décc derɣor. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchada do marbad la Congalach mac Maoilmithib. Cluain muc Noir darɣain do Galloib Acha cliač ocur do Blacaire mac Gortrit. Dunplait ingen Maoilmithib, moritur. Opɣain Dúin leč glairi la mac Ragnail, et mac Ragnail do marbad la Maodan, la Rič Ulad, pe cenn rectmuine, fri enec pádráicc.

¶ Et. Muirceptach mac Nell, Rídamna hEirenn, do marbad ac Ač Firbia do Galloib Ača cliač; ocur opɣain Aipud Mača o Gentib. Cačraoineb pe .h. Canannain, la Ruairi, for Cínel nEogain co ngalloib Loča Feabail, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Maelpuanad mac Flainn, Ričdomna an tuairɣert. Dublena ingen Tigernain Rič Breirne, ben Rič Tempach .i. Donnchada mic Flainn, moritur.

¹ *Orlaith*. Latinised "Aurelia" by O'F. in the marg. This entry is rather obscure, owing to an apparent corruption of the text. The word "bar" seems intended for "barugad," "putting to death," the sign of abbrev. being omitted. Orlaith was the wife of Donnchadh.

² *Pledges*; i.e. for his submission to the Monarch of Ireland, against whose supremacy Ceallachan had offended by the devastation of Midhe, or Meath, two years before.

³ *Kal*. O'Flaherty has prefixed the date "942."

⁴ *A fall*. The Ann. Four Mast. (940) add that the accident happened to Faelan at "Aenach-Colmain," or "Colman's Fair," which was anciently celebrated on the Curragh of Kildare.

⁵ *Blacaire*. Cairne (Caire), B.

⁶ *The son of Ragnall*. B. adds "agur a mac" ("and his son"). The words "et mac" ("and son") are also repeated in A., but a line is

fitted out by Muircertach, son of Niall, and he brought plunder from the islands of Alba. A slaughter of the Foreigners was committed by the Ui-Failghe, *i.e.* by Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, and by the Cinel Fiachach, and 1,200 were slain therein, in Magh Ceisi. Orlaith,¹ daughter of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, was put to death by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Erin, after having intrigued with Aengus, his son. Muircertach, son of Niall, went to Caisel, to exact pledges² from Ceallachan, King of Caisel, and he brought Ceallachan with him, and delivered him into the hands of Donncha[dh], son of Flann, King of Erin.

A.D.
[940.]

Kal.³ Dunchadh, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Faelan, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen, died of a fall.⁴ Two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were killed by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Blacaire,⁵ son of Gothfrith. Dunflaith, daughter of Maelmithidh, moritur. Plundering of Dun-leth-glaise by the son of Ragnall; and the son of Ragnall⁶ was killed by Madudhan, King of Uladh, before the end of a week, in revenge of Patrick.⁷

[941.]

Kal. Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Erin, was killed⁸ at Ath-Firdhia by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and the plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles. A battle gained by Ua Canannain, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, over the Cinel Eoghain, together with the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, in which many fell, including Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of the North. Dubhlana, daughter of Tighernan, King of Breifne, wife of the King of Temhair, *i.e.* of Donnchadh, son of Flann, moritur.

[942.]

drawn under them, to signify that they are to be omitted.

⁷ *In revenge of Patrick.* ῥῥῖ enec Ὡσ῏῏῏῏῏῏ (fri enech Padraicc); lit. "towards the honour of Patrick."

⁸ *Killed.* O'F. prefixes the date

943, and adds the marg. note (in A.) "26 Feb., War. Ant., p. 132," to signify that Ware (*Antiq.* ed. 1658, p. 132) refers the killing of Muircertach, or Murtough, to the year and day indicated.

¶ Ct. Catraoineð pe Ceallačan Cairil for Cinneðið mac Lorcain i Muig duine, ubi multi ceciderunt. Flaitbertač mac Imanain, Rí Cairil, quieuit. Suairpe mac Mailacain, ragaru Cluanu [muc Noir], quieuit. Orðain Aca cliač do Congalač mac Maoilmithið co rferuib ðreð, et ðraén mac Mailmorða go Laignib, dú attorcraattar cetra ceo do galloib ađ gabáil an dúine, gur loirceirit é, ocur co rugrat ar a reoða ocur a maíne ocur a brata. Conn mac Donnchaða, Ríðamna Tempach, do marbað ðferuib fepnmaíðe .i. a ec̃ dia guin. Donnchað mac Flainn mic Maoileclainn, Rí Epenn port annor .xxv. in regno, moritur. Congalač mac Maoilmithið regnat.

¶ Ct. Gail Loch a Ec̃ač do marbað imon Ríð, immbreiri, la Domnall mac Muirceptaið Uí Néll. Oengur mac Donnchaða mic Flainn, Rí Míðe, moritur. Dia colamain tentiðe ðraigrin rectmain pía Samain, gur foillriðrit an bič uile. Gél Connacht la Congalach mac Maoilmithið.

¶ Ct. Aimerðin mac Cinaeda, Rí .h. ffoilge, moritur. Domnall mac Maoilmuaib, Rí Luigne Connacht, [occipit erit] o mac Uačmarain mic Dobailén, ocur o Corco [f]irtri.

¶ Ct. Catraoineð pe Donnchaðh mac Ceallaið, Rí Orraiðe, for Laignib, dú attorcari ðraon mac Maoilmorða, Rí Laignen, cum multis, et Ceallach mac Cinaoða, Rí .h. cCinnrealaigh. Annus mirabilium,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 944, according to O'F.

² *With the men.* co rfer̃, for co rferuib, A. co rferar, B.

³ *He died.* ac̃, A. B., for a ec̃.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 945.

⁵ *Ua Neill.* This is the first men-

tion of Ua Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname, in the Irish Annals.

⁶ *Was slain.* There being a slight omission in the text, and the entry manifestly implying the death of Domhnall, by violence, the words "occisus est" have been supplied. The Annals of the Four Masters (944)

Kal.¹ A battle was gained by Ceallachan Caisil over Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duine, where many fell. Flaithbhertach, son of Imhanan, King of Caisel, quievit. Guaire, son of Maelacain, Priest of Cluain[-muc-Nois], quievit. Plundering of Ath-cliath by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, with the men² of Bregh, and Braen, son of Maelmordha, with the Lagenians; when 400 Foreigners were slain at the taking of the fort, which they (*the assailants*) burned, and they took therefrom its precious things, and its goods and spoils. Conn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh, *i.e.* he died³ of his wounds. Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Erinn, after *having been* 25 years in the sovereignty, moritur. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, reigns.

A.D.
[943.]

Kal.⁴ The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were slain, along with their King, in a battle, by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Neill.⁵ Oengus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Midhe, moritur. Two fiery columns were seen a week before Allhallowtide, which illuminated the whole world. The pledges of Connacht *were taken* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh.

[944.]

Kal. Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Failghe, moritur. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuidh, King of Luighne of Connacht, [was slain⁶] by the son of Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, and by the Corco-[Fi]rtri.

[945.]

Kal. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, over the Lagenians, in which were slain Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Laighen, and Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, with many *more*. A year of prodigies, *i.e.* in which the Leaf⁷

[946.]

state that he died a natural death. O'F. prefixes the date "946."

⁷ *The Leaf*. *Óuillenn*. In the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* this Leaf is stated to have descended on the

altar of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary. But Dr. O'Connor translates the word "*Óuillenn*," "pluvia." See his ed. of the *Ann. Inisfal.*, ad an. 931, *rectè* 947.

io erc attapla an duillenn do nuñ et attudcail an
Cele Dé don fairrge ander do pprocept do Gaoidelail.

¶ Ct. blacaire .h. imair, Rí Normanorum, do
marbað tre celg, go daoinib imdhalib .i. mile, la
Congalach mac Maoilmithib. Cinmire .h. Catlan
dli mic Uair Mide, princep Cluana muc Noir,
quieuit. Gormflaith ingen Flainn mic Maoileclainn,
in penitentia extensa obiit. Creac lair na galloib
dar Oruim raite, gur loirgrið an derceð, ocuð decneðar
ar reacht .xx. anu.

¶ Ct. Flaitbertac mac Muirceptail mic Nell,
Riðamna Tempach, iugulatur erc o Cinel Conaill.
Domnall mac Finn Riðamna Laigen, moritur. Fogar-
tach mac Donnagán, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Oenagan
mac Egeptail, Airceinnech Eaglir bige, qui fuit ger-
manus atavi Cuinn na mboct, Eppcop Cluana muc
Noir, [quieuit].

¶ Ct. Donnchað mac Domnail .h. Maoileclainn,
Riðamna Tempac, iugulatur erc ó Pargal Got mac
Congura. Cloigteð Slaine do loirgac do Gentib, cona
lán do daoinib ann .i. im Conecan perleginn Slaine.
Maðudan mac Aoða, Rí Ulað, a fuir occipur erc.
Cað Muine bpoacan eioir Galloib et Gaoidelib, dú
attorpcair Ruairi ó Canannan appuigun an caða,
et dú attorpcair ile do Galloib. Gotpuit fugit.
Congalach mac Maoilmithib uictor fuit. Donnchað
mac Domnail, let pí Mide, moritur. Creð la Con-
galach mac Maoilmithib rin Mumain, gur airg lair-
Mumhan ocuð gur mapp da mac Cinnedið .i. Eetigern

¹ *To instruct.* do ppropcet, for
do pprocept, or do pproect, A. B.
O'F. adds the date 947.

² *Gormflaith.* O'Flaherty has added
the words "Regina Hiberniæ" in the
marg. in A. She was thrice widowed,
having been first married to Cormac
Mac Cuilennain, King of Munster, who
was killed in 907; and, secondly, to

Cerbhall, King of Leinster, slain in
909; her third husband being her
cousin, King Niall Glundubh, killed
in 919. "After all which royall mar-
riadges," observes the translator of the
Annals of Clonmacnois (905, recte 913),
"shee begged from doore to doore,
forsaken of all her freinds and allies,
and glad to bee relieyed by her in-

came from Heaven, and the Cele-Dé was wont to come across the sea, from the south, to instruct¹ the Gaeidhel.

A.D.

[946.]

Kal. Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain, together with many men, viz., 1,000, by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Ainmire Ua Cathalain, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Gormflaith,² daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, died in great penitence. A preying expedition by the Foreigners through Druimraithe, so that they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons in it.

[947.]

Kal.³ Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Cinel Conaill. Domhnall, son of Finn, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, King of Airghiall, moritur. Oenagan, son of Egertach, Airchinnech of Eglais-beg, who was "germanus atavi" of Conn-na-mbocht, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit].

[948.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair,⁴ was slain by Fergal Got, son of Aengus. The belfry of Slane was burned by Gentiles, with its full of people in it, including Conecan, Lector of Slane. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, was slain by his own *people*. The battle of Muine-Brocan between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in which Ruaidhri O Canannain was slain in the heat of the battle, and in which many Foreigners perished. Gothfrith fled. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was the victor. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, half-King of Midhe, moritur. An expedition by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, into Mumhain, and he plundered Iar-Mumhain, and killed two sons of Cennedigh, viz.,

[949.]

feriours." O'F. makes this the year 948.

³ Kal. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 949.

⁴ *Royal heir of Temhair*. "R[ex] Midie;" marg. note by O'F. The

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Temhair, or Tara (*i.e.* of Ireland), when of the southern branch of the Ui Neill, or Hy Neill, seems to have been regarded as *ex officio* King of Meath.

ocur Donnacan. Ruarcc .h. Laegačan, Rí rſep Cul Teabta, moritur.

¶ Ct. Aoð mac Maoilruanaið, rigdamna Tempach, iugulatur ert ó Domnall mac Donnchaðha. Becc mac Duinncuainn, Rí Teabta, moritur. Cinneoið mac Lorcain, Rí Dáil cCair, moritur. Soðpuið mac Siuſuucca do gabáil Aða cliað, ocur dargain Cenannra agur Domnaið paðpau, ocur Airð breacain, ocur Tuilén, ocur Duiſp Ciarain, ocur Cille Scipe, ſeo Deur uindicauit; mortuur ert in breui tempore; ubi capta ſunt tria millia hominum cum maxima auri et argenti. Saoipe Cluana ipaiſo ó Congalach mac Maoilmithið.

¶ Ct. Flann .h. Beccan, Airchinech Opoma cliað, moritur. Concupar mac Domnall .h. Maoileclainn [do m̃arbað la a cenel ſeiprin]. ſerdomnach .h. Maonaið, Abb Cluana muc Noiſ, quieuit .i. i nſlinn da loca mortuur .i. do Corca Moga. Domnall Donn mac Donnchaðha, Rigdamna Tempach, moritur; aðair Maoileclainn Moiſ.

¶ Ct. Cluain muc Noiſ dargain oſepoið Muman ſo nſalloið Luimnigh. Eitne, ben Congalaið mic Maoilmithið .i. ingen ſepſaile, Airðpau Epeann, moritur. Maolcoluim mac Domnall, Rí Alban, a ſuiſ occiſur ert.

¶ Ct. Ceallačan, Rí Cairil, moritur. Aoð mac ſairbið, Rí Cairbre moipe ocur Dartpauſe, a ſuiſ [occiſur ert]. Celecair mac Robartauſ do 1b mic Uair Miðe, comorba ſinnain ocur Ciarain, quieuit. Robartach comarba Coluim Cille, quieuit. Níall .h.

¹ *Donnacan*. "Donnchuan," *Four Mast*. "Donchwan," *Ann. Clonmacnois*, (*Mageoghegan's transl.*).

² *Kal*. The correct year is 951, according to O'F.

³ *Tribe*. The nature of Conchobh-

ar's death being omitted in A. and B., the liberty has been taken of supplying, in the text, the clause in brackets from the *Ann. Four Mast*. (950=952).

⁴ *Corca-Mogha*. The portion of this entry from "i.e." to the end is

Echtighern and Donnacan.¹ Ruarc Ua Laeghachan, King of Feara-Cul-Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[949.]

Kal.² Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Becc, son of Donnchuan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Dal-Cais, moritur. Gothfrith, son of Sitric, took possession of Ath-cliath, and plundered Cenannus, and Domhnach-Padraig, and Ard-Brecain, and Tulen, and Disert-Ciarain, and Cill-Scire, (but God took vengeance, *for* he died shortly after), on which occasion 3,000 men were taken *prisoners*, together with an enormous *quantity* of gold and silver. The freedom of Cluain-Iraird *was granted* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. [950.]

Kal. Flann Ua Beccan, Airchinech of Druim-cliabh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelechlainn, [was killed by his own tribe³]. Ferdornach Ua Maen-aigh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; *i.e.* in Glenn-dalocha he died; viz., he was of the Corca-Mogha.⁴ Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, father of Maelsechlainn Mór, moritur. [951.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, with the Foreigners of Luimnech. Eithne, *i.e.* daughter of Fergal,⁵ wife of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, chief King of Erinn, moritur. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of Alba, a suis occisus est. [952.]

Kal.⁶ Ceallachan, King of Caisel,⁷ moritur. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, King of Cairbre-mór and Dartraighe, a suis [occisus est]. Celechair, son of Robhartach, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, comarb of Finnan and Ciaran, quievit. Robhartach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. [953.]

added as a gloss in A., over the name of Ferdornach. It is transposed in B., in which it is placed after the entry immediately preceding. O'F. prefixes the date 952.

⁵ *Daughter of Fergal.* These words are slightly misplaced in the text.

O'Flaherty considers this the year 953.

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 954 as the correct date.

⁷ *King of Caisel.* "Rex Momoniæ," marg. note, O'F.

Τολαιρε, πλαιτ̃ Cuirpene, μοριτυρ, α quo Capn .h. τ̃Τολαιρεc φορ bpu Loch Riḃ.

Κε. Sluaigeḃ la Domnall mac Muircepr̃taig, go longaiḃ, φορ Loch Eirne. Dunaḃaḃ mac Egepr̃taig Epr̃cop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Κε. Congaluḃ mac Maoilmithiḃ, Ri Eirenn, do marbaḃ cona p̃iograiḃ do galloib̃ Aḃa eliaḃ, ocur la Laignib̃, ocur Aod [mac] Aictiḃe, Ri Teabḃa, ocur Maḃuḃan mac Aoda mic Maoilmithiḃ, ocur Cormac mac Caḃalain Ri p̃p̃er nAḃra. Maonac comarba Pinnén, quieuit. Tado mac Catail, Ri Connacht, μοριτυρ.

Κε. Caḃurach mac Doiligen, comarba Paḃp̃ais, Saoi Epr̃cop Gaioḃeal, quieuit. Maolpoḃarḃtaig, Ri Cairil, μοριτυρ. Maelcoluim .h. Canannain, Ri Cinél Conaill, μοριτυρ. Flann mac Aodaḃain, comarba Glinne ḃa loca, quieuit. Muirḃdach .h. Lachtḃain, Ri Tebḃa, μοριτυρ.

Κε. Tanairri mac hUidiḃ, comarba Comḃaill, do marbaḃ do galloib̃. Túathal mac Uḃaḃe, Ri Laign, μοριτυρ.

Κε. Cluain muc Noir ḃapḃain ḃp̃ep̃aiḃ Mumhan. Dubḃuín comarba Colaim Cille, quieuit. Dupḃaḃairpenn mac Domnaill, Ri Cairil, α p̃uir occip̃ur ep̃t. Sluaicḃeḃ la Domnall mac Muircepr̃taig go Dal nAḃraiḃe, go τ̃tuḃ ḡialla ap̃. Caḃmoḃ p̃rincep̃r Lir moir et Epr̃cop Corcaige, [quieuit].

Κε. Plaiḡ mor φορ innib̃ la p̃neachḃa ocur

¹ Kal. The correct year is 955, according to O'F.

² Comarḃ of Patrick; i.e. successor of Patrick, and consequently Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh. O'F. prefixes the date "957."

³ King of Caisel. The letters "p. m." are written in the marg. in the

orig. hand, to signify that Maelfo-thartaigh was "rí Mumhan," i.e. "King of Mumhain," or Munster, the Kings of Caisel, or Cashel, being always so accounted.

⁴ Son of Odhar. "Mac Uidhir." This is the first appearance in the Annals of the name of Mac Uidhir, now written MacGuire, or Maguire.

Niall Ua Tolairg, Chief of Cuircne, (a quo Carn-Ui-Tolairg on the brink of Loch Ribh), moritur. A.D.
[953.]

Kal.¹ An expedition by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, with ships, on Loch Erne. Dunadhach, son of Egertach, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [954.]

Kal. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, King of Erin, was slain, together with his chieftains, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and by the Lagenians; and Aedh, [son] of Aichtidhe, King of Teabhtha, and Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, and Cormac, son of Cathalan, King of Feara-Arda, *were slain*. Maenach, comarb of Finnen, quievit. Tadhg, son of Cathal, King of Connacht, moritur. [955.]

Kal. Cathusach, son of Doilgen, comarb of Patrick,² sage-Bishop of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel,³ moritur. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Flann, son of Aedhagan, comarb of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Muiredhach Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. [956.]

Kal. Tanaise, son of Odhar,⁴ comarb of Comgall, was slain by Foreigners. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Laighen, moritur.⁵ [957.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain. Dubhduin, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Dubhdabhairn, son of Domhnall, King of Caisel,⁶ a suis occisus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, to Dal-Araidhe, from which he carried off hostages. Cathmogh, Superior of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, [quievit]. [958.]

Kal. A great mortality *brought* upon cattle, by snow [959.]

The Christian name of this ecclesiastic is written "Tanaidhe" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., and "Taney" in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'F. adds the date "958" in the margin.

⁵ *Moritur*. Omitted in B.

⁶ *King of Caisel*. O'F. has written "R. M." for Rex Momoniae, in the marg., and added the year "959" as the correct date.

galpa. Pērpaið mac Clepið, Rí Cairil, a ruir occipur ert.

¶ Ct. Cpeð la Flaiðberpað mac Concupair, la Ríð nAlilg, a nDál nAlpaiðe, sup inoir Condepe, so taprað Ulað forpa, sup marpað ann, ocur a da derbbraatair .i. Taðg ocur Conn. Illulð, Rí Alban, moritur. Oéngur .h. Maoilðopaið, Rí Cinel Conaill, iugulatur. Mugron .h. Maoilmuað, Rí pPer cCeall, moritur.

¶ Ct. Gotpuit mac Almlaib, moritur. Caoinecompacc mac mac Curain, pincep Tigeirnaigh Cluana hEoir, rui Eppcop, quieuit. Longa la Domnall mac Muirceptaið de Daball tap sliab fuait co loð nAlinnin, quod non factum ert ante. Eigneð mac Dalaið, Rí Airgiall, ocur a mac, do marpað da brathair, do Murchadh, ocur a marpað pen po cédoið ó Ua Canannáin. Guin Donnchada mic Ceallachain, Rí Cairil. Pērgal .h. Ruairc a riðe Connacht, ocur maiðm na Caitince leir ap Muimnechið, ocur Dál cCair dargain dó.

¶ Ct. Ceall dapa dargain do galloib Aða cliað, ocur dAlmlaib mac Siupucca. Muirpenn ingen mic Colmáin, Abbatirra Cille dapa, quieuit. Arcait mor ocur uacht ocur tepca eða. Muirceptað mac (t .h.) Canannain, Rí Cinel Conaill, a ruir iugulatur. Dubrguile mac Cinaoða, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Muirceptach mac Congalaið mic Maoilmithið, occipur ert a ppatre suo .i. la Domnall, infelicitē. Maoilpuanað .h. Eigneðain, Rí Cinel

¹ *Occisus est.* O'F. intimates, in a note, that this event occurred in the year 961, though he prefixes the date 960 to the preceding record.

² *Illulbh;* i.e. Idulf, or Indulph, son of Constantine.

³ *Son of Mac-Curain.* "Son of Curan," Ann. Four Mast. (961).

⁴ *Successor.* pincep (Princeps),

A.B.; but the word comarba, "heir or successor," would have been more correct. O'F. prefixes the date 962.

⁵ *King of Caisel.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," for "Rex Momoniæ," in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was King of Munster, to which the title "King of Caisel," or Cashel, was equivalent. But Dr. Todd has proved that Donnchadh

and distempers. Fergraidh, son of Clerech, King of Caisel, a suis occisus est.¹

A.D.

[959.]

Kal. A preying expedition by Flaithbhertach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ailech, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was slain there, together with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn. Illulbh,² King of Alba, moritur. Oengus Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, jugulatus. Mughron Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur.

[960.]

Kal. Gothfrith, son of Amhlaibh, moritur. Caeincomhrac, son of Mac-Curain,³ successor⁴ of Tighernach of Cluain-eois, a sage-Bishop, quievit. Vessels *were transported* by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, from the Dabhall, across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainnin, which was not done before. Eigneche, son of Dalach, King of Airghiall, and his son, were slain by his brother Murchadh, and Murchadh was himself immediately after killed by Ua Canannain. *Mortal* wounding of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caisel.⁵ Fergal Ua Ruairc in the sovereignty of Connacht, and the victory of the Catinche *was gained* by him over the men of Mumhain, and Dal-Cais was plundered by him.

[961.]

Kal. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Amhlaibh, son of Sitric. Muirenn, daughter of Mac-Colmain, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Great famine, and cold, and scarcity of corn. Muircertach, Mac (or O⁶) Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, a suis jugulatus. Dubhsgaile, son of Cinaedh, comarb of Colum Cille,⁷ quievit. Muircertach, son of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was slain by his brother, *i.e.* Domhnall, unluckily. Maelruanaidh Ua Egnechain, King of

[962.]

was never King of Munster. *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 239.

⁶ Or O. The characters "Ū. h.," for no ua ("or O"), are added to the preceding word. The Four Mast. (963) have hUa Canannain, *i.e.*

O'Canannain, or descendant of Canannan.

⁷ Cille. C., abbrev. for Cille, A. CŪua, for CŪuana (of Cluain), B., which is incorrect. O'Flaherty considers the real year to be 963.

Conaill, a ruir [occipit erit]. Domnall mac Becce, Rí Teabta, interpretatur erit.

¶ Ct. Aoð mac Maoilmithið in peregrinatione moritur .i. hi Cinn rimonaidh. Sluicceð la Domnall mac Muirceptaið, Rí Tempach, go tuis gialla .h. Rúairð .i. Perðail, Rí Connacht. Claochlóð Abbad a nArd Macha .i. Dubdaleðe aninad Muirceptaið.

¶ Ct. Muiredach mac Perðura, comarba Padraic .iii. annir in principatu, quieuit. Maíom for .h. Ruairð a mðairinn Corcumpuaidh re Comaltan .h. Cleiríð, ocur re Maelreclainn mac Arda, dú atporcrattur da .xx. ceo, um Taitleð .h. nðaðra .i. Ríð Luigne. Caturach mac Murchadain, Eppcop Aird Macha, quieuit. Fingín, Eppcop muintire lae, quieuit. Donnchad mac Tuathail, ríðamna Laigne, moritur. Ceallach mac Paeláin, Rí Laigne, moritur. Cormac .h. Cillín do Uib rriacrað Aíðne, comarba Ciaraín ocur Comáin, ocur comarba Tuama gíene, et ar aige do ronað tempul mor Tuama gíene et a claittec, sapiens et rex, et Eppcopur, quieuit in Chripto. Perðal .h. Ruaircc, Nabcodón na nðaoiðiol .i. Rí Connacht, port innumerabilia mala, do tuitim la Domnall mac [Congalaidh] Ríð Cnoðba.

¶ Ct. Cað eirir Cinel nEogain ocur Cinel Conaill, du atporcair ile um Maeilira .h. Canannáin, et um Muirceptad mac Concupair, et um mac Ríð Connacht.

¹ *Cinn-rimonaidh*. This name, which is also written Cill-righmonaidh, was the ancient name of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 385, n. 1. O'F. has prefixed the date 964.

² *Of Muiredach*. Muirpe, A. Muirpe, B., in which the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

³ 4,000. Da .xx. c., for da .xx. ceo, "two score hundred," A. B.

⁴ *Its Cloigtech*; i.e. its "Bell-house," or Round Tower. This is the earliest

record extant of the erection of a Round Tower. See Petrie's *Essay*, *Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xx., p. 377. The following orig. note, referring to Cormac Ua Cillin, is written in the marg. in A., but omitted in B., viz.: ".i. Liath na ttri lemenn, da bliadan .x. ocur ceire ceo o éð Ciaraín go Liath na ttri lemenn;" "i.e. Liath-na-ttri-lemenn: twelve years and four hundred from the death of Ciaran to Liath-na-ttri-lemenn." But the death of St.

Cinel Conaill, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Becc, King of Teabhtha, interfectus est. A.D.
[962.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, dies in pilgrimage, viz., at Cinn-rimonaith.¹ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and he carried off the pledges of Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Fergal, King of Connacht. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in place of Muiredhach.² [963.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick, *who was* seven years in the government, quievit. A victory was gained over Ua Ruairc, in Boirinn of Corcomruaidh, by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, and by Maelsechlainn, son of Arcda, in which 4,000³ were slain, including Taithlech Ua Gadhra, *i.e.* King of Luighne. Cathusach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Finghin, Bishop of the family of Hi, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, moritur. Cormac Ua Cillín, of the Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, and comarb of Tuaim-greine, by whom the great church of Tuaim-greine, and its Cloigtech,⁴ were constructed, sapiens et senex, et Episcopus, quievit in Christo. Fergal Ua Ruairc, the Nabcodon⁵ of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* King of Connacht, after innumerable evils, fell by Domhnall, son [of Congalach⁶], King of Cnoghbha. [964.]

Kal. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which many were slain, together with Maelisa Ua Canannain and Muircertach, son of Conchobhar, the son of the King⁷ of Connacht. Cerbhall, son of Lorcan, [965.]

Ciaran is recorded under the year 544, *supra*. "*Liath na ttri lemn*" means "the gray man of the three leaps."

⁵ *Nabcodon*; *i.e.* Nabuchodonosor, as some annotator has noted over the name in A.

⁶ *Of Congalch*. Interlined by O'Flaherty in A.

⁷ *Son of the King*. The text reads

"ocur um mac Ríġ Connacht," "and along with the son of the King of Connacht;" the person referred to being Muircertach, son of Conchobhar. It is not unusual to find in Irish MSS. such an expression as "and Muircertach, the King," written "and Muircertach, and the King." O'F. considers the correct date to be 966.

Cerball mac Lorcáin, Rídamna Laigen, do marbað do Domnall mac Congalaid, Rí Brege.

¶ Ct. Sloicced la Domnall .h. Nell go Laighnib, sup indir o Berba rair co fairrige, go ttuc boruma mor leir, ocur go ttarð forbair for gullu Aða cliað, ocur for Laighnib, fria pé dá mír.

¶ Ct. Eogan mac Cleirid, Eprcop Connacht, quieuit. Maelpinnian mac Auchtain, Eprcop Cenannra, ocur comorba Ultain, quieuit. Deollán mac Ciarmaic, Rí Loðu Gabar, moritur. Carrac calma .i. Donncharð, .h. Maeileclainn, rigdamna Míde, per dolum occipur ert o Art mac Carrthaigh.

¶ Ct. Cenannur dargain dAmlaid Capain go ngalloib ocur go Laighnib, go rug boruma mór ler, ocur co ffarccaid rocharðe dia muintir, um Dperal mac nAilellen, ocur sup bair maidm for Oib Nell og Ard-maolcon. Cað Cille mona re Domnall mac Congalaid, go ngalloib Aða cliað, for Domnall mac Muirceptaid, for rig Tempach, dú atporcair ile, um Ardgar mac Maoudain, Rí Ulað, um Donnagán mac Mailmupe, Rí Airgíall, ocur im fergur fial, Rí Cuailgne, ocur um .h. Cuilennain, Rí Conaille, et alii nobiles. Ppoinnteð Lanne Leire do lorccað la Domnall mac Muirceptaid, Rí Tempach, ocur cetra ced do dul martra ann, eidir fira ocur mna. Lugbað ocur Druim inarglainn dargain [la Glu]n hilaip .i. Murcharð.

¶ Ct. Cuilen mac Iluib, Rí Alban, do marbað do Dpetnaid ataid teneð. Domnall mac Muirceptaid do innarbað a rig Míde do maccoib Aða. Tuadal

¹ *Borumha*; i.e. a prey of cows. O'F. adds the date 967.

² *Kal.* This is the year 968, according to O'F.

³ *Lost.* go ffarccaid, lit. "he left."

⁴ *Battle of Cill-mona.* O'F. adds the note "970, rectius," in the margin; thus implying that another year has been here omitted, or that the events of two years have been mixed up in the one entry. See note ², p. 180.

Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregh.

A.D.

[965.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill to the Lagenians, so that he ravaged from Berbha eastwards to the sea, and he brought with him a great borumha,¹ and besieged the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, for the space of two months.

[966.]

Kal.² Eoghan, son of Clerech, Bishop of Connacht, quievit. Maelfinnian, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Cenannus, and comarb of Ultan, quievit. Beollán, son of Ciarmhac, King of Loch Gabhar, moritur. Carrach-calma, *i.e.* Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain through treachery by Art, son of Carthach.

[967.]

Kal. Cenannus was plundered by Amhlaibh Cuaran, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and he carried off a great prey of cows, and lost³ a great number of his people, including Bresal, son of Ailillen; but he gained a victory over the Ui Neill, at Ard-maelcon. The battle of Cillmona⁴ *gained* by Domhnall, son of Congalach, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, over Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, in which a great many were slain, including Ardgar, son of Madudhan, King of Uladh, and Donnagan, son of Maelmuire, King of Airghiall, and Fergus Fial, King of Cuailgne, and Ua Cuilennain, King of Conaille, and other nobles. The refectory of Lann-leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and 400 persons suffered martyrdom there, between men and women. Lughbhadh and Druiminasglainn were plundered [by Glu]n hIlair,⁵ *i.e.* Murchadh.

[968.]

Kal. Cuilen, son of Ilulb, King of Alba, was killed by Britons, in a house on fire. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was expelled from the sovereignty of Midhe,

[969.]

⁵ *Glu-hIlair*. The letters enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Ann. Four Mast., a blank space being left for them in A. They are

also omitted in B.; in which the concluding words, "hIlair. i. Murchadh," are incorrectly placed after the word "Cúban" in the next line.

comarba Ciaraín, ocur Eppcop, rubita morte port
ieiunium tpeduanum obiit. Maolraína, comorba
Cainniġ, quieuit. Domnall mac Muirceptaiġ iterum
i Míde, sup loit eidiu cealla ocur daine, do neoċ
rúair ar a cénn. Maonaċ mac Maeilmicil, Eppcop
Cluana muc Noir [quieuit]. Níall mac Aoḁa, Rí
Ulaḁ, moritur.

¶ Et. Caċ eidiu Ultaib ocur Dál nAraíde, du
atporcair Aoḁ mac Loingriġ, Rí an coiceḁ, et alii.
Eochaid uictor fuit. Cluain Ipaíḁ, ocur Pobair, ocur
Lann elā, ocur Dírirt Tola do lorccaḁ ocur dargain la
Domnall mac Muirceptaiġ. Murchaḁ mac Finn,
arḁrí Laigne, do marbaḁ la Domnall Claén, tre
tangnach.

¶ Et. Concupair mac Tairġ, arḁ riġ Connacht,
moritur. Caċ Ceiri Coraínn eidiu Glun hilaí et
Connactuib, dú atporcair ile, um Caċal mac Tairġ, Rí
Connacht, ocur Tairġ mac Muirceptaiġ, Rí .h. nDiar-
maḁa, ocur [M]urchaḁ mac Flaínn mic Gleḁneċain,
taoirrech Clainne Murchaḁa, ocur um Gebennaċ mac
Aoḁa, Rí .h. Maíne, ocur um Serruḁ .h. fFlaitberptaiġ
i ffrúġuin, et alii. Inpaḁ Connacht la Glun hilaí
.i. Murchaḁh, iarrii. Deccan comorba Finnén, Eppcop,
quieuit. Ailil mac an Laigniġ, comarba Caoimġin,
quieuit.

¶ Et. Maíom por Domnall mac Congalaíġ re
nDonnchaḁ Pionn mac Aoḁa, du atporchar Congalach
mac Laiḁgnén, ocur Cathal mac Flanaġain, ocur alii.
Muirceptaċ .i. Rí Míde, .i. mac Aoḁa mic Flaínn .h.
Maíleclainn, do marbaḁ la Domnall mac Congalaíġ.

¹ *Sons of Aedh.* The Four Mast. (969) and the Ann. Ult. (970=971) have "Clann Colmain," i.e. the O'Melaghlin's of Westmeath. By "Maccoib Aoḁa," "sons of Aedh," are meant the descendants of Aedh Slaine, who were situated in East

Meath, or the present county of Meath. O'Flaherty thinks 971 the correct year.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 972.

³ *The Province;* i.e. the Province of Uladh, or Ultonia. Some hand has

by the sons of Aedh.¹ Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran, and a Bishop, died a sudden death after a three days' fast. Maelsamhna, comarb of Cainnech, quievit. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, again in Midhe; and he destroyed whatever he found in his march, both churches and people. Maenach, son of Maelmichil, Bishop of Cluainmuc-Nois, [quievit]. Niall, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, moritur.

A.D.

[969.]

Kal.² A battle between the Ultonians and Dál-Araidhe, in which Aedh, son of Loingsech, King of the Province,³ and others, were slain. Eochaidh was the victor. Cluain-Iraird and Fobhar, and Lann-ela, and Disert-Tola were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Murchadh, son of Finn, chief-King of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall Claen, through malice.

[970.]

Kal.⁴ Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, chief-King of Connacht, moritur. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Glun-hilair and the Connachtmen, in which a great number were slain, including Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht; and Tadhg, son of Muircertach, King of Ui-Diarmada; and [M]urchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethnechan, chieftain of Clann-Murchadha; and Gebhennach, son of Aedh, King of Ui Maine; and Serridh Ua Flaithbhertaigh, *who fell* in the heat of battle, and others. The plundering of Connacht afterwards by Glun-hilair, *i.e.* Murchadh. Beccan, comarb of Finnen, a Bishop, quievit. Ailill Mac-an-Laighnigh,⁵ comarb of Caemhghen, quievit.

[971.]

Kal. A victory *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Congalach, by Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, in which were slain Congalach, son of Ladhgnen, and Cathal, son of Flannagan, and others. Muircertach, *i.e.* King of Midhe, son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, was

[972.]

added the year "979" in the marg., that being the date under which this battle is recorded in the Ann. Four Mast.

⁴ Kal. This is the year 973, according to O'F.

⁵ Mac-an-Laighnigh; *i.e.* "son of the Laighnech (or Leinsterman)."

Donnchað Finn mac Aoda, mic Fláinn, do marbað la Aed for faorum Bernain Ciarain tre meabal. Murchaoh Glun illair, apð pí Ailið, do marbað la Cinel Conaill. Mairm for .h. cCinnriolaið pia nOrraið, dú attorchar ile um Donnchað mac Ceallaið, Rí .h. cCinnriolaið, et alii nobiles.

[Ct. Eogar Rí Saxan, peligiour rex, moritur. Arðgal mac Corraðan, comarba Comgail ocuð Finnen, quieuit. Cinaoð .h. Artaccán pprimhégiur Leðe Cuinn, moritur. Domnall mac Eogain, Rí bpetan, in clep-
catu quieuit. Ceona reacht Maoilrechlainn mic Domnail o Að eliað dar bpið coir an gail.

[Ct. Donnchaoh mac Ceallaið, Rí Orraiðe, moritur. Maðgañain mac Cinnedið, Rí Mumhan, do marbað do Mael[muaio] mac bpaín, do Rið .h. neðað, iar na tiðnacail do Dondubáin mac Cathail, do Rið .h. ppiðgente appil. Scpín Colum Cille darðain do mac Domnail mic Muircepaíð. Dunchað mac bpaín, do síl Muirceðhaið .i. Tribuð Fluc, comarba Ciaráin Cluana muc Noir, do dol a nailtre dArð Macha, go paið ppiá pé trí mbliaðna deð a gpaðbað ann.

¹ *Aedh.* The Ann. Ult. (973) say that Donnchadh Finn was killed "by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn;" and the Four Mast. (972) have "Aghda, son of Dubhcenn, son of Tadhgan, Lord of Teathbha;" but neither of these authorities contains any reference to the *Bernan Ciarain*.

² *Bernan Ciarain*; i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." In the Irish Life of St. Ciaran or Kieran, of Saigher (MS. 23, M. 50, R. I. Acad., p. 63), this bell, which is there called "*Barcan Ciarain*," is stated to have been given to St. Ciaran by St. Patrick, and to have been used as a swearing relic in the district surrounding Seirkieran, in the King's County. In Colgan's Latin version of the Irish Life, the bell is called "*Bardan Ciar-*

ain;" and the translator adds: "*forte Bodhran; i.e. mutum, potius legendum videtur; cum hic legatur illud cymbalum nullum sonum edidisse, donec venerit ad locum à Deo Monasterio Sagirensi extruendo destinatum.*" AA. SS., p. 458. It is also referred to under the year 1041=1043, *infra*. The bell is not now known to be in existence.

³ *Donnchadh.* The Ann. Ult., the Four Mast., and the Ancient List of Kings of Ui-Cennsealaigh in the Book of Leinster, have "Domhnall." O'F. also substitutes "Domhnall," and prefixes the date 974 to the entries under this year.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the year 975, which is the correct date.

killed by Domhnall, son of Congalach. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, son of Flann, was slain by Aedh,¹ against the protection of the Bernan Ciarain,² through treachery. Murchadh Glun-ilair, chief-King of Ailech, was killed by the Cinel Conaill. A victory *was gained* over the Ui-Cennsealaigh by the Osraighe, in which a great many were slain, along with Donnchadh,³ son of Ceallach, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and other nobles.

A.D.

[972.]

Kal.⁴ Edgar, King of the Saxons, religiosus Rex, moritur. Ardgall, son of Cosrachan, comarb of Comgall and Finnen, quievit. Cinaedh Ua Artagan, chief poet⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, moritur. Domhnall, son of Eoghan, King of Britain,⁶ in clericatu⁷ quievit. First expedition of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from⁸ Ath-cliath, on which occasion he broke the Foreigner's leg.

[973.]

Kal.⁹ Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, moritur. Mathghamhain, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, was slain by Mael[mhuaidh], son of Bran, King of Ui-Echach, after having been treacherously surrendered to *him* by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-¹⁰Fidhghente. Scrin of Colum Cille was plundered by the son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Dunnchadh, son of Bran, of the Síl Muiredhaigh, *i.e.* "Tribhus Fliuch,"¹¹ comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, went in pilgrimage to Ard-Macha, and he was there during the space of thirteen years, in devotion.

[974.]

⁵ *Chief Poet.* Ṗṛumhíur, for Ṗṛumhégíur (prim hégíus), A. Ṗṛumtíur, B.

⁶ *King of Britain.* R₁ Ṗṛ., for R₁ Ṗṛetan, A. B. Probably King of the Britons of Strath Clyde. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, under the year 974, records the departure to Rome of Dunwallon, King of Strath Clyde. "Ac ydaeth Dunwallaun brenhin Ystrat Clut y Rufein."

⁷ *In clericatu.* The corresponding expression in Tighernach and the Ann.

Ult. is "α παύσητε," "in pilgrimage."

⁸ *From.* o, MSS. A. and B. It should probably be to or co, "to."

⁹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date "976."

¹⁰ *Ui.* Omitted in B.

¹¹ *Tribhus Fliuch; i.e.* "Wet trouse," or trowsers. In the Ann. Four Mast. (974) this sobriquet is applied to Domhnall, son of Congalach, whose death is recorded in the next entry.

Domnall mac Congalaid, Rídamhna hÉirenn, moritur.

¶ Ct. Inis Cathaigh do rapuccaib do brian mac Cinnedigh for galloib Luimnigh .i. Imar et a da mac .i. Almlaib ocur Dubcenn. Almlaib mac Illuilb, Rí Alban, do marbaib la Cinaib mac Maoileolum. Maoilpuanaib 7ot .h. Maoileclainn, Rídamhna Tempach, per dolum occipit.

¶ Ct. Scéin Adamnain dargain do Domnall .h. Néll. Caib eirir brian et Maoilmuaib, 7o ttopchar Maoilmuaib ann, Rí .h. nEchaib. Caib bitlaine for laighnib re galloib Alia cliaib, dú attopchar Rí laighen .i. Ugaire mac Tuathail, ocur Muireadhach mac Riain, Rí .h. Cenrelaid, ocur Congalaib mac Flainn Rí Lege ocur Rechet, et alii. Catraoineib rí nAipgialla for Cinel Conaill, dú attopchar ile um Níall .h. Canannain, ocur um .h. Congalaid, ocur mac Murchaib Glun ilair, et alii. Comaltan .h. Cleuib, Rí .h. ríacrach Alíone, moritur.

¶ Ct. Flann mac Maoilmuicil, perleginn Cluana muc Noir, ocur Éppcop, ocur Aipcinneib Cluana Deochra, quieuit. Muirenn, ingen Congalaid, comarba brian, quieuit. Concupar mac Finn, Rí .h. ríoilge, moritur. Domnall Claen, Rí laighen dergabail do galloib Alia cliaib. Letlopar .h. Finn, Rí Dail Aipride, ocur Tigernan, Rí Cinel Conaill, occipit punt.

¶ Ct. Domnall .h. Néll, Rí Tempach, post penitentiam obiit. Maoileclainn pegnaire incipit for Éirinn. Caib Tempach rí Maoileclainn mac Domnall, la

¹ Domhnall. See n. 11, p. 223.

² Kal. O'F. prefixes the date 977. A blank space of four lines precedes the first entry, "Inis Cathaigh," &c., in A.

³ Profaned. The meaning is, that the right of sanctuary of Inis Cathaigh, or Scatterry Island, was violated, or profaned.

⁴ A battle. O'F. notes that this battle was fought in 977, but he prefixes 978 as the date of the other entries under this year.

⁵ Cluain-Deochra. "Cluain-Deora," B. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*) places Cluain-Deochra in Westmeath; but in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th

Domhnall,¹ son of Congalach, Royal heir of Erinn, moritur. A.D.
[974.]

Kal.² Inis Cathaigh was profaned³ by Brian, son of Cennedigh, against the Foreigners of Luimnech, *i.e.* Imhar and his two sons, viz., Amhlaibh and Dubhcenn. Amhlaibh, son of Illulbh, King of Alba, was slain by Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim. Maelruanaidh Got Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, per dolum occisus. [975.]

Kal. Scrin of Adamnan was plundered by Domhnall Ua Neill. A battle⁴ between Brian and Maelmhuaidh, in which Maelmhuaidh, King of Ui-Echach, was slain. The battle of Bithlann *was gained* over the Lagenians by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in which were slain the King of Laighen, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Tuathal, and Muiredhach, son of Rian, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and Congalach, son of Flann, King of Leghe and Rechet, and others. A victory was gained by the Airghialla over the Cinel Conaill, in which a great many were slain, along with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Glun-ilair, and others. Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, moritur. [976.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelmichil, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Bishop, and Airchinnech of Cluain-Deochra,⁵ quievit. Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigid, quievit. Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Lethlobhar Ua Finn, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Tighernan, King of Cinel Conaill, occisi sunt. [977.]

Kal. Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, died after penitence. Maelsechlainn begins to reign over Erinn. The battle of Temhair *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Erinn, over the Foreigners of [978.]

Jany., it is stated to be in the county Longford. It is probably the place now called Clondara, in the parish of

Killashee, barony and co. of Longford. This is the year 979, according to O'F.

Riġ hEppenn, pop Ġalloiġ Aċċa eliaċ, ocur pop maccoib
 Amlaoib an tainriuġ, dū attopchair ile um Raġnall
 mac Amlaoiġ, Riġdamna Ġáll, ocur um Conamail mac
 Ġille Airre (tAirri), ocur Arlabraio Aċċa eliaċ ocur
 rocaioe. Dpaon mac Murch[ao]a, Riġdamna Laiġen,
 ocur Congalaċ mac Flainn, Ri [Ġailenġ], ocur a mac
 .1. Maolan, ocur Riaca ocur Cuoiuigh, [da mac]
 Dublaiċ, da Riġ fer Tulaiċ, ocur Lachtan Ri Muġ-
 doru Maiġen, do tuitim arfritġuin an caċa. Inor-
 pluaiġeġ la Maeleclainn mac Domnall, la Riġ
 Tempach, ocur la Eochaiġ mac Ardgail, Ri Ulaġ, ġo
 Ġalloiġ Aċċa eliaċ, ġo tuġrat popbair tpi la ocur tpi
 noioce poppa, ġo tuġrat ġialla hEppenn app, um
 Domnall Claon, Ri Laiġen, et um aipe .h. Néll
 arcena, a noġreir o Ġalloiġ, piċe ceo [bo] co reioiġ et
 maioiġ arcena, ġo raoipe .h. Néll o Sinainn ġo
 muir, ġan cain ġan cabaċ. Ar annin tra popuagair
 Maolreclainn, ġaċ aon do Ġaoidelaiġ fail accpiċ Ġall
 andaoipe, ocur a noocraioe, ted app dā tpi pen ar
 cenn piċe ocur rubaċuir. Da ri bpaio Daibilóin na
 hEppenn an pluaiġeġ rin. Murchaġ mac Riatai, Ab
 Ruir Comain, et tanairi Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.
 Muġron Ab lae, reuiba et epiŋcopur, quieuit. Amlaiġ
 mac Siŋrucca, apo pi Ġall Aċċa eliaċ [do dul] ġo hi
 andeopaiġaċt iar ŋanct, iar naiċriġe, moŋtuur ep.

¹ (*Or Airri*). The word Airre is written in an abbreviated form in A., the characters "ċ i" ("or i") being written over the last letter (e), to signify that the word should probably be written "Airri." The transcriber of B. incorrectly reads "oeg," the abbreviation being a rather unusual form.

² *The Orator*. Arlabraio, A. B. Saerlabraio, *Four Mast*. Irla-braio, *Tighernach*. It has not been ascertained who "the Orator" was. Instead of arlabraio, the *Wars of*

the Gaedhil with the Gaill (Todd's ed., p. 46), has "maċi ġall," "the nobles of the Foreigners," which is probably more correct.

³ 2,000 [*cows*]. piċe .c. (twenty hundred), A. piċe ceo, B. The *Four Mast*. (979) state that this was the number of the Irish hostages released from the Foreigners; but *Tighernach* (980) makes it the number of cows which the latter were obliged to deliver, along with other considerations, to the victors.

Ath-cliath, and over the sons of Amhlaibh, particularly, in which a great many were slain, together with Raghnaill, son of Amhlaibh, Royal heir of the Foreigners, and with Conamhail, son of Gille-Airre (or Airri¹), and the Orator² of Ath-cliath, and a multitude *besides*. Braen, son of Murcha[dh], Royal heir of Laighen; and Congalach, son of Flann, King [of Gaileng], and his son, *i.e.* Maelan; and Fiachra and Cuduiligh [two sons] of Dubhlaith, two Kings of Fera-tulach, and Lachtnan, King of Mughdhorn-Maighen, fell in the heat of battle. A great hosting by Maelechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, whom they besieged for three days and three nights; and they carried off thence the hostages of Erinn, together with Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, and the pledges of the Ui-Neill likewise. *They obtained* their demand from the Foreigners, viz., 2,000 [cows³], with jewels and goods besides, and the freedom of the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn to the sea, without tribute or exaction. It was then, moreover, Maelechlainn proclaimed "let every⁴ one of the Gaeidhel who is in the territory of the Foreigners, in servitude and bondage, depart thence to his own country, to enjoy peace and happiness." That hosting was the Babylonian captivity⁵ of Erinn. Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ros-Comain, and vice-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mughron, Abbot of Hi, a scribe and Bishop, quievit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, chief King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [went] to Hi, on a pilgrimage, and died after holiness⁶ and penance. Aghda,⁷ son of

A.D.

[978.]

¹ Every. ḡ, for ḡac, A. ḡo, B.

² Babylonian Captivity. ὁρᾶν Βαβυλῶν, A. B. So in *Tighernach*. But the entry is probably incomplete; as the effect of the expedition was to deliver the Irish, who were under the subjection of the Foreigners, *from* such subjection.

³ After holiness. ἱερὰ ῥαντῆ, for ἱερὰ ῥαντῆται, "post sanctitatem," A. B. O'F., in a marg. note, refers the death of Amhlaibh to the year 981.

⁴ Aghda. Ἀγδα, A. Ἀγδα (Agad), B.

Αἰῶτα mac Duibcinn, Rí Teabhta, iar naitriḡi, moritur
ert.

¶ Et. Eoghán .h. Caḡán, comarba ḡrenainn Cluana
perṡa, moritur. Anmchaḡ, eppcop Cille dara, quieuit.
Domnall .h. Aiteio, Rí .h. nEchaḡ, ocur Loingriḡ,
taoiriḡ .h. Niallain, do comtuirim dibliniḡ. Clercén,
mac Donnḡaill, comarba Feḡin, quieuit.

¶ Et. ḡruatur, mac Ectigern, Rí .h. Cinnriolaiḡ,
moritur. Orḡain Cille dara ó imar puiṡt lairḡe.
Arḡu mac Nell, Riḡdamna Ulaḡ, a ruiṡ per dolum
occipitur ert. Dal cCair darḡain do Maolreclainn
mac Domnall, ocur bile Maḡe adair do tercaḡ.
Muireḡach mac Ruadraḡ, comarba Feḡin, quieuit.

¶ Et. Caḡraoineḡ re Maolreclainn mac Domnall,
ocur re ḡlín iarainn mac Amḡaiḡ, for Domnall
Clain, ocur for imar puiṡt lairḡe, dú atporchair ile
etir baḡuḡ ocur marbaḡ, um ḡilla paḡraiḡ, mac
imair, et alii. ḡlenn da locha darḡain do ḡalloiḡ
Aḡa cliaḡ. Inraḡ laigen, ocur a orḡain la Maol-
reclainn ḡo muiṡ.

¶ Et. Domnall Clain, Rí laigen, do marbaḡ la Aoḡ
mac Ectigern, ḡliiḡ Cenriolaiḡ. Aoḡ .h. Duḡda, Rí
tuairḡert Connacht, moritur. Tri meic Cearbaill,
mic lorḡain, darḡcain termainn Caoimḡen, ocur a
marbaḡ atpuiṡ re naitce. Domnall mac lorḡain, Rí
laigen, occipitur ert ó 1ḡ Cenriolaiḡ.

¶ Et. Maolreclainn mac Domnall, ḡinnraḡ Con-
nacht, ocur do toḡhail a hinnriḡ, ocur do marbaḡ a

¹ *Mortuus est.* So in A. *deḡ*
("died"), B.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed
the date "981."

³ *The tree of Magh-Adhair.* This
was a celebrated tree which stood in
the plain of Magh-Adhair (now Moyre,
near Tullagh, in the county of Clare),
under which the O'Briens were in-

augurated as Chieftains of Dal-Cais,
or Thomond. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of *Tighernach* (982), incorrectly trans-
lates *Magh-Adhair* "campus Adora-
tionis." O'F. has prefixed the date
"982" to these entries. See under
the year 1049, *infra*.

⁴ *Fechin.* Fe, A., the sign of abbrevi-
ation being omitted.

Dubhcenn, King of Teabhtha, after penance, mortuus est.¹ A.D.
[978.]

Kal.² Eoghan Ua Cathain, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, moritur. Anmchadh, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Domhnall Ua Aiteidh, King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech, chieftain of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Clerchen, son of Donngall, comarb of Fechin, quievit. [979.]

Kal. Bruadar, son of Echtighern, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Plundering of Cill-dara, by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Archu, son of Niall, Royal heir of Uladh, a suis per dolum occisus est. Dal-Cais was plundered by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the tree of Magh-Adhair³ was cut down. Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Fechin,⁴ quievit. [980.]

Kal.⁵ A victory was gained by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, over Domhnall Claen, and over Imhar of Port-Lairge, in which a great number perished, between drowning and killing, together with Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and others. Glenn-da-locha was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Laighen was wasted and plundered by Maelsechlainn, as far as the sea. [981.]

Kal.⁶ Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was slain by Aedh, son of Echtighern, of the Ui-Cennsealaigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connacht, moritur. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the termon of Caemhghen, and the three were killed before night. Domhnall,⁷ son of Lorcan, King of Laighen, was slain by the Ui-Cennsealaigh. [982.]

Kal. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, ravaged Connacht, and demolished its islands,⁸ and killed its chief- [983.]

⁵ *Kal.* The correct date, 983, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date is 984, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁷ *Domhnall.* This is a repetition of the first entry under this year.

⁸ *Its islands;* i.e. its island fortifications, or residences. The correct year is 985.

ταοιρεχίβ. Διάρμαδο mac Uačmurain, Rí Luigne, moritur.

¶ Ct. Mor ingen Donnchada mic Ceallaiġ, banrigan hEreenn, moritur. Maolciaráin .h. Maigne, comarba Colum Cille, do dul derġ martpa lar na Danarob a nAč clíač. Fuadač Sepine pāpāis la Maolreclainn o Ač pīpādo ġo Ač Siġe tria cogāđ mic Cairpelláin. Sič do denam doib iar[um], ocur pīar pāpāis ó Maolreclainn .i. cuairt pēr Mīde etir cill, ocur túaič; epġnam ġāč duine ó Maolreclainn pērīn, la taob reacht ccumal, et ogriara arčena. Muirġiur mac Domnaill, Rí .h. Maine, iugulatur ep. Cluain muc Noir do lorccađ aīdece aoine pīa Cairc móir.

¶ Ct. Treasdo pīčnairi o Demnaič a nairčir Ereenn, ġur la ár daoinīč, ġombīdīr ar pīilīč daoinīč i poilri. Sancta uirġo Cellach in Chriġto quieuit. Torāč an bó ár .i. an Mailġairb, an cetnai na tūdchađ pīam.

¶ Ct. Ar Muman et ġall pīirt Lairġe la Connachtaič, dú attopchair Dunlang mac Duibdabairenn, Riġdamna Muman, et alii. Muirġiur mac Concupair, Riġdamna Connacht, do tuitim appričġuin. Dunrtan, arđ Eppcop Saxon uile, quieuit. Dunchađ .h. ġrain, comarba Ciārain mic an traoir, dhēc a nailīre a nArđ Mačā. Sepin Colum Cille do rapuccāđ do Maoilrechlainn.

¶ Ct. ġlun iarāinn, mac Amlaič, Riġ ġall, do marbađ da moġādhaiġ pērīn .i. Colbāin. ġočpīit mac Aralt, Rí Inni ġall, do tuitim la Dāl Riada.

¹ *Red martyrdom.* Derġ martpa. "Red martyrdom" involved the shedding of blood. O.F. has prefixed 986 as the correct date.

² *Rebellion.* Coġ., for cogāđ, lit. "war," A. B.

³ *Of Patrick; i.e.* of the successor of Patrick.

⁴ *Seven cumhals.* The "cumhal"

meant three cows, or their value in money or other property.

⁵ *They; i.e.* the Demons. The correct year is 987.

⁶ *The same.* Ač cetnai, A. B. Ač aīcentā, "unusual," *Tighernach* and *Four Mast.*

⁷ *Dunstan.* "Dunstanus Cantuar:" marg. note, O.F. This entry is

tains. Diarmaid, son of Uathmuran, King of Luighne, moritur.

A.D.

[983.]

Kal. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, comarb of Colum Cille, suffered red martyrdom¹ from the Danes at Ath-cliath. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelsechlainn, from Ath-Firdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion² of the sons of Cairellan. They made peace after[wards], and the award of Patrick³ *was submitted to* by Maelsechlainn, viz., the visitation of the Feara-Midhe, both church and state, a banquet for every fort from Maelsechlainn himself, together with seven cumhals,⁴ and complete obedience besides. Muirghius, son of Domhnall, King of Ui Maine, jugulatus est. Cluain-muc-Nois was burned on the night of Friday before great Easter.

[984.]

Kal. A magical colic *was brought on* by Demons in the east of Erinn, which caused a great mortality of people; and they⁵ were plainly before men's eyes. The holy virgin Cellach in Christo quievit. Commencement of the cow mortality, *i.e.* the Maelgarbh, the same⁶ which had not come before.

[985.]

Kal. A slaughter of *the men of* Mumhain, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, by Connachtmen, in which fell Dunlang, son of Dubhdabhairenn, Royal heir of Mumhain, and others. Muirghius, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Connacht, fell in the heat of the battle. Dunstan,⁷ chief Bishop of all the Saxons, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Brain, comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille was profaned by Maelsechlainn.

[986.]

Kal.⁸ Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own slave, *i.e.* Colbain. Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of Insi-Gall, fell by the

[987.]

slightly misplaced in A., and omitted in B.

⁸ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 989.

Cađ Alā cliađ for Galloib pe Maolreclainn mac Domnall, ubi multi occiri punt, ocur forbaír an dúine forra iarrin ppi picit aídce, conar ibriot urce ppien ađt ral, go taradrat a ođmar pen dó cén ba Rí, ocur uinge óir gađa garđa gađ aídce Notlac moir tri biđ rior. Concupar mac Domnall, Rí Luigne, moritur. Muiredađ .h. Clepiđ, Rí Aídne, moritur.

[Ct. Eparđ mac Coiri, pphmhéger Gaoidel in penitentia as Cluain muc Noir [m]oritur. Aođ .h. Maoldoraid, Rí Cinel Conall, moritur. Maíom, no cađ, Cairn forpoma, ubi multi occiri punt, dú atpocair Domnall mac Lorcan, Rí Murepáide tíre, ocur .h. Forga, et ar mor arcena, la Maolreclainn mac Domnall.

[Ct. Donchađ .h. Congalaid, Rídamna Tempađ, per dolum occirur ert la Concubar mac Cerpall. An Sionnađ .h. Leocan, Rí Gaileng, moritur.

[Ct. Sluacđeđ la Maolreclainn a gConnachtib, go ttug borumu mor leir arr. Ar iarrin tainig brian go pperaid Muman et Connachta im Míde conuige Lođ Ainninde, ocur nír gab bai na daoine condecad hi coir neloda. Donđ [mac] Donngalaid, mic Duinn-cuan, Rí Tebta, per dolum a pui pteellitibur occirur ert. Maolpetair comarba brenainn Cluana perta, quieuit. Maolpinnia, do ib becon, mac Spelain, comarba Ciapain mic an traóir, quieuit. Mór ingen Taidg, mic Cathail, mic Concubar, Ríghan Epenn, moritur. Gilla Colmain, mac Néll, Rí .h. nDiarmada, ocur Cucenann mac Taidg, comtuirim doib inna tir.

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 990 as the correct date.

² *At Cluain.* Alā cluain, A. Al glun, B.

³ *Of Lorcan.* Clorcan, "of Clorcan," B.

⁴ *The Sionnach; i.e.* "the Fox." The correct year is 991, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Satellitibus.* Saitilibur, A. B.

⁶ *Of the Ui-Becon.* Added as a gloss over the name of Maelfinnia, in A., and omitted in B. This is cor-

Dal-Riada. The battle of Ath-cliath was *gained* over Foreigners by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, where a great many were slain; and the siege of the fort *was maintained* against them afterwards during twenty nights, so that they drank no water during that time but salt-water; and they gave him his own demand while he might be King, and an ounce of gold for every garden, *to be paid* each Christmas night, for ever. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, King of Luighne, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, moritur. A.D. [987.]

Kal.¹ Erard Mac Coisi, chief poet of the Gaeidhel, dies in penance at Cluain²-muc-Nois. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. The victory, or battle, of Carn-fordroma, where many were slain, in which fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan,³ King of Muscraidhe-tire and Ui-Forga, and a great multitude besides, *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall. [988.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Temhair, was treacherously slain by Conchobhar, son of Cerbhall. The Sionnach⁴ Ua Leochain, King of Gaileng, moritur. [989.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn into Connacht; and he brought with him from thence a great prey of cows. It was after this that Brian, with the men of Mumhain and Connacht, came into Midhe, as far as Loch Aininne; and he took neither cows nor men, but went off stealthily. Donn [son] of Donngalach, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, per dolum a suis satellitibus⁵ occisus est. Maelpetair, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, of the Ui-Becon,⁶ comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, quievit. Mor, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Gillacolmain, son of Niall, King of Ui-Diarmada, and Cucennan, son of Tadhg, fell by each other.⁷ [990.]

rectly the year 992, as O'F. has remarked in the margin.

⁷ By each other. ινα τιη ("in

their land"), A. B.; probably in mistake for manetιη, or ιmanetαρ, "invicem."

†Ct. Magna mortalitas i Cluain muc Noir. Maol-rúanaird .h. Ciarrda, Rí Cairbre, do marbad la feraird Teabta. Ruaird mac Corcraig, Rí dergeir Connacht, do marbad la Concubair mac Maoileclainn, ocur la mac Comaltain [.h. Cleirig].

†Ct. Maolcarrda, Rí .h. mbruiin, moritur. Maolmuire mac Scannlain, Eppcop Airid Macha, quieuit. Maolreclainn do lorccad Conaig Tete, ocur dinnrad Muman, et maidm for Brian ocur for feruib Muman.

†Ct. Cinarad mac Maolcoluim a ruir occirur ert. Domnach Padraic dargain do Galloib Acta cliait, ocur do Muirceprad .h. Congalair, red Deur uindicauit in fine mentir eiridem. Pail Tomair ocur claidib Carlura do breit do Maolreclainn mac Domnail ar hécin ó Galloib Acta cliait.

†Ct. Airgialla dargain Airid Mača, go rugrat ríche ced bó erte. Airid Mača do lorccad, tairgib, templair, ocur a éloigtec. Gilla Padraic mac Donnchađa, Rí Orrairge, do marbad do Donnubair mac Imair. Donnubair mac Imair occirur ert ó Laignib. Gilla Padraic .h. Planagan, Rí Tebta, occirur ert ó Ríad[ra] mac Raduib .i. tairreč Muintire Maoilrinnair. Domnall mac Paoláin, Rí na nDeir, moritur. Teč nairdheđ Druma raithe do lorccad dferuib Mumhan, ocur tri ced do daoinib ann.

†Ct. Cač eirir Albanchuib, gur marbad Constantín, Rí Alban .i. mac Cuilen ann, ocur alu. Maolcoluim mac Domnail, Rí Breatan tuairgeir, moritur.

¹ *Kal.* This is properly the year 993, according to O'F.

² *Ard-Macha.* Airid.M., A. Airidair, B. The correct year is 994.

³ *Domhnach.* Domn., A. Domnall, B. The year 995 is the correct date.

⁴ *Out of it.* 2e., for erte, A. Oae, B. The date 996 has been prefixed by O'F.

⁵ *Gilla-Padraig.* The death of this person is also entered under the year 996 (*recte* 998), *infra*.

Kal.¹ A great mortality at Cluain-muc-Nois. Mael-ruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, King of the South of Connacht, was killed by Conchobhar, son of Maelechlainn, and by the son of Comaltan [Ua Clerigh]. A.D. [991.]

Kal. Maelcairerda, King of Ui-Briuin, moritur. Maelmuire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha,² quievit. Maelsechlainn burned Aenach-Tete, and plundered Mumhain, and *gained* a victory over Brian and the men of Mumhain. [992.]

Kal. Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim, a suis occisus est. Domhnach-³Padraig was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muircertach Ua Conghalaigh; sed Deus vindicavit in fine mensis ejusdem. The ring of Tomar, and the sword of Carlus, were forcibly taken by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [993.]

Kal. The Airghialla plundered Ard-Macha, and took 2,000 cows out of it.⁴ Ard-Macha was burned—houses, churches, and its belfry. Gilla-Padraig,⁵ son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by Donnabhan, son of Imhar. Donnabhan, son of Imhar, was slain by the Lagenians. Gilla-Padraig Ua Flanagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by Fiach[ra], son of Radubh, *i.e.* chieftain of Muintir-Maeilsinna.⁶ Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi, moritur. The guests' house of Druim-raithe was burned by the men of Mumhain, and 300 men⁷ therein. [994.]

Kal. A battle among the men of Alba, and Constantin, King of Alba, *i.e.* son of Cuilen, and others, were slain in it. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of North Britain,⁸ [995.]

⁶ *Maeilsinna.* Μαοιλϋννα, "Maoilfinna," Four Mast.

⁷ *Men.* Ὅο ὡαοιμῖδ; lit. "of men," A. Ὅαοιμῖδ, B.

⁸ *North Britain.* "Britonum Bor(ealium) Rex." Marg. note, by O'F. The correct year is 997.

Ruaidrí mac Néill .h. Canannain, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur.

¶ Ct. Sluaicceð la Maolreclainn et la ðrían, go ttugrat gialla Gall. ðrían go ppeoib Mumhan, ocur Maolreclainn go ppeoib Míðe, go Connachtaib, go ttugrat a ngialla. Dubðalete, comarba Padraig ocur Colum Cille, quieuit. Conaing .h. Corgraið, Sui Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Diarmaid mac Domnaill, Rí .h. cCenrilaigh, moritur. Gilla Padraic mac Donnchatha, Rí Orraiðe, moritur. Gilla Enain mac Aghda, Rí Teabta, occirur ert o Sil Ronain.

¶ Ct. Donnchað mac Domnaill, Rí Laigen, do gabail do Sitriuð mac Amlaib. Lia Ailbe do tuitim. Cell dapa dargain do Galloib Aða cliað. Sluaicceð mor la Maolrechlainn mac Domnaill, ocur la ðrían mac Cinneðið, go Glen mama, go ttancuttar Gail Aða cliað da pprobairt, gur raoineð for Galloib ocur gur lað anár, im Aralt mac Amlaib, ocur um Culen mac Etigen, ocur um maiðið Aða cliað, et go ndechað Maolreclainn ocur ðrían iarrin a nAð cliað, go rapattur reachtman ann, go tugrat a or ocur a airged ocur a brait, ocur gur innarbrat an Ríð .i. Sitriuð mac Amlaib. Niall mac Aghda, rugdamna Teabta, do marbað do Calpraigib a cCluain muc Noir um pel Ciapain. Diarmaid mac Donnchaid, Rí Sil nCnmchaða, do marbað do mac Comaltáin .i. Rí

¹ Cille. Ct., for Cille, A. Cluana, B. O'F. has prefixed the date 998 to the entries for this year.

² Gilla-Padraig. See under the year 994 (*rectè* 996), where Gilla-Padraig is said to have been slain. The present entry seems to be a mistake. The record in *Tighernach* (996) represents Gillapadraig as having been slain "by Donnabhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi."

³ Moritur. See last note.

⁴ Aghda. Aghda (Agad), B.

⁵ Kal. This is correctly the year 999, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ Lia-Ailbhe; i.e. "the stone of Ailbhe," or "of the plain of Ailbhe." The name of Magh-Ailbhe, is probably still preserved in that of Moy-nalvy, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Lower Deece, and co. of Meath. The Four Mast. (998) state that Magh-Ailbhe was

moritur. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur.

A.D.

[995.]

[996.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, and they carried off the hostages of the Foreigners. Brian, with the men of Mumhain, and Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe, *went* to the Connachtmen, and brought off their hostages. Dubhdhalethe, comarb of Patrick and Colum Cille,¹ quievit. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, learned Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Gilla-Padraig,² son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, moritur.³ Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the Síl-Ronain.

Kal.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. The Lia-Ailbhe⁶ fell. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. A great hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Brian, son of Cennedigh, to Glen-mama; and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them; but the Foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaibh, and Culen, son of Etigen, and the nobles of Ath-cliath; and Maelsechlainn and Brian went afterwards to Ath-cliath, and remained a week there, and they carried off its gold, its silver, and its booty, and expelled⁷ the King, viz., Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Niall, son of Aghda, Royal heir of Teabhtha, was killed by the Calraighe at Cluain-muc-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Diarmaid,⁸ son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comaltan, *i.e.* the King of Aidhne. A battle between

[997.]

"the chief fort of all Bregh," or Bregia.

⁷ *Expelled.* m̄brat., for "marbrat," or probably "innarbrat," A. Marbrat ("they killed"), B. "lonnorb," Tighernach (999). "lonnarbrat," *Four Mast.*

⁸ *Diarmaid.* The transcriber of A. writes "Diarmaid" or "Diarmarid," as if in doubt as to the correct form. The latter is the form in which it occurs in other authorities.

Αἰῶνε. Κατ' εἰδιρ Αἰργιᾶλλαιῶ οἰοῦρ Cinel Conaill, δού
αττορκαρ Ὕλλα Cuirr, Rí Conaill, et alii. Maol-
reclainn .h. Maolruanaidh [Rí] Cremtainn, occirur
ert da 1^o Ceallaiḡ .i. Cucaille.

¶ Ct. Cucaille .h. Domnaill, Rí Duplur, do marbað
tre meabail do .h. Nell .i. do Aod. Imar puipt
laipge moritur. Na ḡaill a nAḡ cliaḡ .c. iterum,
ocur angell do ḡrian. Flaitbertaḡ .h. Canannan, rí
Cinel Conaill, occirur ert a ruir. Ceallaḡ .h. Maol-
corḡur p^{ri}m héger Connacht, moritur. Céð impuð
ḡrian et Connacht ar Maolreclainn. Sluaḡeð la
ḡrian mac Cinnediḡ ḡo p^{lo}ḡaiḡ derḡeipt Connacht, et
ḡo nOrraiḡiḡ, ocur laipḡiḡ, ocur ḡaill Aḡa cliaḡ, do
torrachtain Tempaiḡ, acht do cottar na ḡaill creḡ
marcaḡ pempa a Maḡ m^oreḡ, conur tarrpað Maol-
reclainn ocur co ttuḡ anár. Do deachaḡ ḡrian
iarrin ḡo p^{er}ta Nime im Maḡ ḡreḡ ḡan caḡ ḡan
innrað.

¶ Ct. p^{er}ḡal mac Conaing, Rí Ailiḡ, moritur.
Maolpoil, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, et comarba
p^{er}cin, quieuit. Toḡor Aḡa Luain do denum la Maol-
reclainn mac Domnaill, et le Caḡal mac Concupair.
Diarmaid .h. Lachtan, Rí Teabta, occirur ert a
ruir. Toḡor Aḡa cliaḡ do denum la Maolreclainn
ḡo puiḡe leḡ na habann. ḡrian p^{er}gnape incipit.

¶ Ct. Flano mac Eogain, ap^o b^{re}iḡeḡ Leḡe Cuinn,
[moritur]. Sluaicḡeð la ḡrian ḡo hAḡ Lúain, ḡo puḡ

¹ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry is omitted in B.

² *Kal*. The correct date is 1000, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

³ *Ath-cliaith*. After this word the letter .c. follows in A. and B. The word which it represents (if any) is not evident, and its presence there seems a mistake.

⁴ *Kal*. O'F. has prefixed the year 1001 as the correct date.

⁵ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. successor of Fechin, or Abbot of Fobhar (Fore, in Westmeath), or of Cong.

⁶ *Ath-cliaith*. The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois (994, *recte* 1001), states that Maelsechlainn "made a *bridge* at Ath-Lyag to the one-halfe of the river." The Four Mast. (1000) also specify Ath-liag (now Lanesborough, in the county Longford), as the place where the causeway, or artificial ford, was made

the Airghialla and the Cinel Conaill, in which Gilla-Christ, King of the Conaille, and others, were slain. A.D.
[997.]
Maelsechlainn¹ Ua Maeilruanaidh, [King] of Crimhthann, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh, *i.e.* by Cucaille.

Kal.² Cucaille Ua Domhnaill, King of Durlus, was treacherously slain by Ua Neill, *i.e.* Aedh. Imhar of Port-Lairge moritur. The Foreigners again at Ath-cliath,³ and their hostages *were given* to Brian. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, occisus est a suis. Ceallach Ua Maeilcorghus, chief poet of Connacht, moritur. The first turning of Brian, and of Connacht, against Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the armies of the south of Connacht, and with the Osraighe, and the Lagenians, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Temhair; but the Foreigners went before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh-Bregh, until Maelsechlainn encountered them, and effected their slaughter. Brian afterwards went to Ferta-Nimhe in Magh-Bregh, without battle or plundering. [998.]

Kal.⁴ Fergal, son of Conaing, King of Ailech, moritur. [999.]
Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Fechin,⁵ quievit. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, occisus est a suis. The causeway of Ath-cliath⁶ was made by Maelsechlainn, as far as the middle of the river. Brian begins to reign.

Kal. Flann, son of Eoghan, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn, [moritur]. A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁷ so [1000.]

by Maelsechlainn. These authorities are probably correct, as Ath-cliath, or Dublin, was at this period subject to Brian, and neither that Monarch nor his Danish subjects of Dublin would tolerate such an assumption of authority on the part of

Maelsechlainn, who had recently been forced to resign the supremacy in favour of his more powerful rival.

⁷ *Ath-Luain*; *i.e.* Athlone. The F. M. and Tighernach have "Ath-cliath," or Dublin, which is certainly wrong. The correct date is 1002.

gialla Míde ocur Connacht. Meplescán mac Cuinn, Rí ġaileng, do marbað la Maolreclainn. Maolmuad mac Duibgille, Rí Dealbna Bethra, moritur. Cumrugað .h. Begulain i cCluain muc Noir. Sluaccheð la ġrían et la Maolreclainn, ġo pperuib Epenn umpu, eitir Connachtaib ocur Muimnechaib, ocur Laiġneču, ocur ġullu, ġo riġe Dún Dealġa i ġConailleb. Acoð mac Domnall .h. Néll, aiprí Ailigh, et Eochairh mac Aiprġail, Rí Ulað co nUlltaib, ocur Cinél Eogain et Conall, ocur Aiprġialla, conar leigret peča ren, ġur rġarrattur po orað, ġan ġiall ġan aipre.

Ĥt. Flannchað .h. Ruadain, do Corca Moġa, comorba Ciapáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Dunchað .h. Mančain, comarba Caoimġin, quieuit. Ceallach mac Diarmada, Rí Orraiġe, do marbad do mac bráčar a atar .i. Donnchað mac ġilla Paopraic. Acoð .h. Conrġacla .i. Rí Teabča, do marbad do Uib Cončille.

Ĥt. ġrían mac Maoilruanair, Rí iartar Connacht, do marbað da muintir tre celġ. Eochairh .h. Flauducain, Aipchinnech Ĥir aiged Aipr Mača, ocur rui rencura ġaoidel, quieuit. Cač Craoibe telcu eitir Ulltoib ocur Cinél nEogain, ġur maið por Ulltoib, ġo ttorcuir ann Eochairh mac Aiprġail, Rí Ulað, et Duġtuinne a bráčair, ocur da mac Eochaða .i. Cuuiliġ ocur Domnall, et ġairbič, Rí .h. nEčach, et ġilla Paopraic mac Tomaltaiġ, et Cumurccač mac Flaitir, et Duġrlanġa mac Acoða, et Cačalan mac Eipoc, et Conene mac Muirceptaiġ, ocur porġla Ulað

¹ *Bethra*. Eτρα, A., in which the characters "ε b" ("or b") are written over the first letter, to signify that the word may be written Ethra, or Bethra, as at p. 138, *supra*. It is more frequently written "Eathra." The territory of *Dealbhna-Eathra* comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's county, except the parish of Lusmagh, which,

although situated at the eastern side of the Shannon, belonged to the Sil-Anmchadha, or O'Maddens, who were seated at the western side of that river.

² *Kal*. The correct year, 1003, has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *King of Teabhtha*. Rí Teabτρα. These words, which occur as a gloss over the name of Aedh, in A., are

that he carried off the hostages of Midhe and Connacht. Merlechan, son of Conn, King of Gaileng, was killed by Maelsechlainn. Maelmhuaidh, son of Dubhgilla, King of Dealbhna Bethra,¹ moritur. The deposing of Ua Begulain at Cluain-muc-Nois. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn, accompanied by the men of Erinn, both Connachtmen, and Momonians, and Lagenians, and Foreigners, as far as Dun-Dealga in Conaille. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, and Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, with the Ulidians, and the Cinel Eoghain, and *Cinel* Conaill, and Airghialla, *came to meet them*, so that they did not let them proceed further; and they separated in peace, without pledge or hostage.

A.D.
[1000.]

Kal.² Flannchadh Ua Ruadhain, of the Corca-Mogha, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Manchain, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, King of Osraighe, was killed by the son of his father's brother, *i.e.* by Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Padraic. Aedh Ua Confiacra, *i.e.* King of Teabhtha,³ was slain by the Ui-Conchille.

[1001.]

Kal. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, King of the West of Connacht, was killed by his own people, through deceit. Eochaidh Ua Flannacain, Airchinnech of the Lis-aiged⁴ of Ard-Macha, and a distinguished professor of history of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The battle of Craebh-telcha between the Ulidians and the Cinel Eoghain, and the Ulidians were defeated, and there were slain there Eochaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, and his brother Dubhtuinne; and Eochaidh's two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domhnall; and Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach; and Gilla-Padraic, son of Tomaltach; and Cumusgach, son of Flaithri; and Dubhslanga, son of Aedh; and Cathalan, son of Etroch; and Conene, son of Muircertach, and the most of the Uli-

[1002.]

misplaced in B., in which they appear before the name "Donnchadh" in the preceding entry.

⁴ *Lis-aiged*; *i.e.* "Fort of the guests." This is properly the year 1004.

archena; ocur ra ríac̃t aniomguin go 'Dún Ecač, et go 'Druim bó. Acođ mac 'Domnail .h. Nell, Rí Ailíř, et Rířdamna Erenn, do tuitim appriřguin an cača. 'Donnchađ .h. Loingriř, Rí 'Dail Araiđe, ocur riřdamna Ulađ, do marbađ ar na marach do Cinel Eogain. Naoman mac Maoileiarpain, p̃rim cept̃ Erenn, moritur.

¶ Ct. Rařnall, mac Ğotppit, mic Arait, Rí na Inori, moritur. Ğiolla Comgail mac Arořail, et a da mac, et da ceo umpu, do marbađ do Maolpuanaid mac Arořail, oř cornam riře Ulađ tre meabail. Sluaicčed la Ğrian go p̃p̃eruib Erenn, co Cinel nEogain, ocur go hulltoib, do cuinnřid Ğiall, ar puđ Miđe Ğombattar aĩce a tTailtin; arriđe go Aroř Mača, Ğombattar rečtmain ann, go p̃parřaib Ğrian .xx. ungā dór p̃or alđoir Aroř Mača. Lottar arriđe go 'Dail Araiđe, go tuřrat aĩre 'Dail Araiđe, et aĩre Ulađ. Ač cliač do lorccađ do deirřert Ğreř i meple. Cinaođ mac 'Duib mic Maoilcolum, Rí Ailban, do marbađ la Maolcolum mac Cinaođa. Acođ, Eppuř Treoĩde, quieuit. 'Domnall, Eppcop Mainiřtreč, quieuit. Muiriccan Boct, comarba Paopaic .iii. anniř, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Impođ riđ, ocur p̃oininne, ocur biđ iřin Ğempuđ ra Ğur řar an duille et an ep̃im ann. Maolpuanaid mac Acođa .h. 'Dupda, Rí .h. p̃řiacpač Muiriřř ocur amac [.i. Maolrečlainn, ocur a b̃rathair .i. Ğebennach, morui řunt]. Morřluaiřed p̃p̃er nErenn la Ğrian mac Cinnedriř, la Riř Muman, go Cinel Conail ocur

¹ Kal. The correct date (1005) has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

² King of the Islands; i.e. of the western Islands of Scotland.

³ Muirigan Bocht; i.e. Muirigan "the poor."

⁴ Patrick. ^α P., A. Paπα, B.

⁵ Kal. This is properly the year 1006, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁶ Food. The Anglo-Saxon Chron. states that a great famine prevailed in England during the year 1005; and Florence of Worcester adds that Svein, King of the Danes, returned to Denmark on account of it. It may

dians in like manner; and the battle extended to Dún-Echach and to Druim-bó. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and Royal heir of Erin, fell in the heat of the battle. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Royal heir of Uladh, was slain on the morrow by the Cinel Eoghain. Naemhan, son of Maelciarain, chief artificer of Erin, moritur.

A.D.
[1002.]

Kal.¹ Ragnall, son of Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of the Islands,² moritur. Gillacomgaill, son of Ardgall, and his two sons, and 200 along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgall, contending for the sovereignty of Uladh, through treachery. A hosting by Brian, with the men of Erin, to the Cinel Eoghain and to the Ulidians, to demand hostages. *They went* through Midhe, so that they were a night at Taillten; from thence to Ard-Macha, where they remained a week, and Brian left twenty ounces of gold on the altar of Ard-Macha. They proceeded from thence to Dal-Araidhe, and they carried off the hostages of Dal-Araidhe, and the hostages of Uladh. Ath-cliath was burned by *the men of* the south of Bregh, by stealth. Cinaedh, son of Dubh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh. Aedh, Bishop of Treoid, quievit. Domhnall, Bishop of Mainister-Buite, quievit. Muirigan Bocht,³ comarb of Patrick⁴ during three years, quievit.

[1003.]

Kal.⁵ Return of peace and fair weather, and of food,⁶ in this winter, in which the foliage and wild garlic grew. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son [*i.e.* Maelsechlainn,⁷ and his brother, *i.e.* Gebhennach, mortui sunt]. A great hosting of the men of Erin by Brian, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, to the Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain,

[1004.]

be inferred from the above entry that the famine prevailed in Ireland also.

⁷ *Maelsechlainn*. This entry being incomplete in A. and B., the liberty

has been taken of supplying the clause within brackets from the Annals of Ulster.

Εογαν, το cuinngeð giall, tre lap Connacht, for
 Errúaid, dar lap Conaill, tri Cinél Eogain co belac
 duin, ocur po giallrat, imorro, Ulað don reacht rin,
 et ní tugrat gialla ó Conall no o Eogan. Maol na
 mbo, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ, a ruir occirur ert. Air-
 medac, Epreop Airð Maça, quieuit.

¶ Et. Maolruanair mac Airðgail, Rí Ulað, occirur
 ert o Maoduan mac Domnaill. Maoduan mac Dom-
 naill, dñā, do marbad don Torc for lap Duine
 lethglairi dar erteð naom Epenn. Cuconnacht mac
 Dunadaiḡ, taoireð síl Anmcaðā, do marbad tre celḡ
 la Murchadh mac ðriain. Atnuadāð aonaiḡ Tailtin
 la Maolreclainn. Eneclap altoire moire Cluana muc
 Noir do cennac la Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, ocur
 pece ceð lir a Miðe da cinn. Soirḡela mor Colum
 Cille do dubḡait irin aice ar in derdum an daim-
 lías móir Cenannra. An Soirḡela mor Colaim Cille
 draḡail accin raithe, iar nḡait a óir de, ocur a arḡait,
 ocur foit tairir. In Torc, Rí Uluð, occirur ert tre
 nept De ocur pāpāic. Domnull mac Duibtuinne,
 Rí Ulað, do marbad do Muireadac mac Maoduan,

¹ *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here substituted the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

² *Eoghan*. By this name is signified the Cinel Eoghain, who were descended from Eoghan, another son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. The account of this expedition given by the Four Masters, at A.D. 1005, purports to be an extract from the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" and the "Book of the Island." The entry is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the original of which is not forthcoming; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the

volume which he professed to translate, he would not have omitted it, as the authority of his version is in many places affected by his extreme partiality for his hero, Brian. It is most likely that the "Book of Cluain-muc-Nois" referred to was the ancient original of the present chronicle. See Introduction.

³ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar," an epithet of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, or Ulidia. See note ², next page. The correct date is 1007.

⁴ *In the middle of Dun-leth-glaise*. *Ulaḡ duí*, A. B., which is corrupt. The text has been corrected from the *Four Mast*.

to demand hostages. *They marched* through the middle of Connacht, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Cinel Conaill, through Cinel Eoghain, to Belach-duin; and the Ulidians, moreover, gave hostages on that occasion, but they brought no hostages from Conall,¹ nor from Eoghan.² Mael-na-mbo, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by his own *people*. Airmedhach, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit.

A.D.
[1004.]

Kal. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgall, King of Uladh, was slain by Madudhan, son of Domhnall. Madudhan, son of Domhnall, was slain, however, by the Torc,³ in the middle of Dun-leth-glaise,⁴ against the protection of the saints of Erinn. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhach, chieftain of Síl-Anmchadha, was treacherously killed by Murchadh, son of Brian. Renewal of the fair of Tailten, by Maelsechlainn. The Eneclar⁵ of the great altar of Cluain-muc-Nois was purchased by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and a hide *was given* from each fort in Midhe on account thereof. The great Gospel⁶ of Colum Cille was wickedly stolen,⁷ in the night, out of the Erdamh⁸ of the great Stone-church of Cenannus. The great Gospel of Colum Cille was found before the end of a quarter, after its gold and silver had been stolen off it, and sods over it. The Torc,⁹ King of Uladh, was slain through the power of God and Patrick.¹⁰ Domhnall, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, was killed by Muiredhach, son of Madudhan, and by Uargaeth¹¹ of

[1005.]

⁵ *Eneclar*. The exact nature of this article has not been discovered. The last syllable of the name, *clar*, means a board. It is called the "Carrachan of Solomon's Temple," at the year 1125, *infra*.

⁶ *Gospel*. Σοιργετᾱ. This splendid manuscript of the Gospels, known as the "Book of Kells," is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

⁷ *Was wickedly stolen*. Ὅο ρυβ-
γατ, lit. "was black-stolen."

⁸ *Erdamh*. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ *The Torc*; i.e. "the Boar." See note 8, last page.

¹⁰ ρ., A. ραπα, B.

¹¹ *Uargaeth*. This, if the name of a person, is not elsewhere mentioned in this chronicle. It signifies lit. "the cold wind," and possibly may not be a proper name at all.

et do Uargaeð sleðe fuait. Tuatal .h. Mailmaða, comarba Pádraic im Mumhain [quieuit].

¶ Ct. Perdomnach, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Sicc mor, ocur rneððā o .iiii. 10. Enair go Cairc. Muireðað rui Eppcop, mac bratar Ainmire Boicht, do múchað a nuaim a nǵailengaið Copainn ó .h. Ruairǵ.

¶ Ct. Dubcablaig, ingen Riǵ Connacht, ben Þriain mic Cinnetiǵ, moritur. Maoudan, Rí ríl Annchaða, occipit ert a ppatre suo. Cloðna mac Congura, ppim ríle Eipenn, moritur. Tadoǵ Dubruileð, mac Riǵ Connacht, occipit ert ó Conmaenab.

¶ Ct. Caðal mac Concupair, Rí Connacht, do éǵ a nailitre. Marcan mac Cinnetiǵ, cenn Muman illeith o clericið, quieuit. Conaing mac Aodacain, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, do Mugdopnaið Maigen, quieuit. Sluaiǵeð la Þriain go Claonloða sleðe fuaid, go ruǵ aidiðe Cinel Eogain et Ulað. Derbail ingen Tadoǵ mic Catail, moritur. Cpuinnmaol, Eppcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Flaitbertað .h. Cetnen, comarba Tigeppnaiǵ, et Eppcop, do ǵuin ǵpepoib Þpeðne, ocur a éǵ iarttain. Sluaiǵeð la Þriain go Maǵ Copainn, go ruǵ ler Riǵ Cineoil Conaill .i. Maolpuanaib .h. Maoldopaið ppia pér go Cenn Copað. Plann .h. Donnchaða, comorba Oena, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Tedm mor .i. cnoc ocur treaǵait, a nApo Macha, o Sañuin go Bealtaine, ǵur mapp rpuith

¹ *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. "Successor of Patrick." O.F. adds "Archiepiscopus Momoniæ" in the margin. The name of Patrick is represented by α ϩ. in A. B. reads "Papa."

² *Ainmire Bocht*; i.e. Ainmire "the poor." The correct year is 1008, as O.F. has noted in the margin.

³ *Kal.* O.F. has prefixed the date "1009."

⁴ *Dubhsuilech*; i.e. "the black-eyed." O.F. has added a marginal note, now illegible.

⁵ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1010 as the correct date.

⁶ *Derbhail.* A marginal note, now mutilated, has been added by O.F., intimating that Derbhail was the mother of Aedh Ua Neill, Lord of Ailech, for the particulars of whose death he refers to the Annals of the

Sliabh Fuaid. Tuathal Ua Maeilmacha, comarb of Patrick¹ in Mumhain, [quievit]. A.D. [1005.]

Kal. Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Great frost and snow from the eighth of the Ides of January to Easter. Muiredhach, a sage Bishop, brother's son of Ainmire Bocht,² was suffocated in a cave, in Gailenga of Corann, by Ua Ruairc. [1006.]

Kal.³ Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connacht, wife of Brian, son of Cennedigh, moritur. Madudhan, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain by his own brother. Clothna, son of Aengus, chief poet of Erin, moritur. Tadhg Dubhsuilech,⁴ son of the King of Connacht, was slain by the Conmaicne. [1007.]

Kal.⁵ Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, died on a pilgrimage. Marcan, son of Cennedigh, head of Mumhain, as regards its clerics, quievit. Conaing, son of Aedhacan, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, (of the Mughdhorna-Maighen), quievit. A hosting by Brian to Claenlocha of Sliabh Fuaid; and he carried off the hostages of Cinel Eoghain, and of Uladh. Derbhail,⁶ daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, moritur. Crunnmael, a Bishop, quievit. [1008.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Cethnen, comarb of Tighernach,⁷ and Bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifne, and died afterwards. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, and he took with him the King of Cinel Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh. Flann Ua Donnchadha, comarb of Oena,⁸ quievit. [1009.]

Kal.⁹ A great malady, viz., boils and colic, in Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that it killed a [1010.]

Four Masters, at the year A.D. 1033, where Aedh, "Lord of Ailech, and heir to the sovereignty of Erin," is stated to have died "on the night of St. Andrew's festival, after laudable penance and mortification."

⁷ *Comarb of Tighernach; i.e.* successor of Tighernach, and consequently

Abbot of Cluain-eois, or Clones, in the co. of Monaghan. The correct date is 1011.

⁸ *Comarb of Oena; i.e.* successor of Endeus of Aran.

⁹ *Kal.* The date 1012 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

ocur meic leiġinn imda, ocur a Eppcop .i. Cenḡaolaḡ an tabaill.

¶ Ct. Derbail ingen Congalaiġ mic Maolmitchiḡ, ingen Riġ Epenn, dhéc. Cpeḡ mop la hUalarġ .h. Ciapḡa, la Riġ Coirbpe, et la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, et la pcpuiḡ Teabḡa hi nġailengaiḡ, co tarrpaḡ lucht tiġe Maoleclainn iar nol iprin uair rin, ġo tarrpaḡ caḡ doib tpe diumur, ġo ttorpcair ann Donnchaḡ mac Maoleclainn, ocur Dubtaiḡliġ .h. Maolcalláin, tairioḡ Delbna bice, et Donnchaḡ mac Donnḡaḡa Finn, Riġdamna Tempach, ocur Cernaḡ mac Flainn, Rí Luigne, ocur Senan .h. Leo[ḡ]ain, Rí ġaileng, et alii. Maolpeclainn do ttorpachtain ġo parġta acca na ġabála, et ġo ttorpcair ler Ualarġ .h. Ciapḡa. Coġaḡ móp eirip ġalloiḡ ocur ġaioḡealiḡ. Cpeḡ mop la Murchaḡ mac ḡriain hi Laiġniḡ, ġur airġ an tip ġo ġlénn da locha, ocur ġo Cill Maighnenn, ġur loirġ an tip ocur ġur cpeḡ. Longar mop do tect o na ġalloiḡ ipin Mumain, ġur loirġrit Corpach, pḡo Deur uinḡicauit pḡatim, appo marbaḡ Amlaiḡ mac Siḡri-ucca .i. mac riġ ġall, ocur Maḡġamain mac Dupġaill mic Amlaiḡ, o Caḡal mac Domnaill mic Duibḡa- bairpenn, dolope. Cpeḡ mop la Maolpeclainn accpich ġall, ġur loircc an tip co Etar, ġo tarrpaḡ Siḡriucc et Maolmopḡa cpeḡ da cpechaiḡ, ġur marbpaḡ da ced vi im Flann mac Maoleclainn, ocur Lopcan mac

¹ *The Sabhall.* Ḳn tabaill, for an ḡḡabaill, A. B. The Sabhall, lit. "the Barn," was a small church, or oratory, which formerly existed at Armagh, for an account of which see the Rev. Dr. Reeves's Essay on the "*Ancient Churches of Armagh*," p. 15.

² *Derbhail.* O'F., who prefixes the date "1013," adds the marginal note "Mater Congalii filii Conquovari, Offaliæ Domini: Cod. Lec.," intimating that in the *Book of Lecan*

(*Tract on Celebrated Women*, ff. 184 to 189), Derbhail is described as the mother of Congalach, son of Conchobhar, Lord of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

³ *Ualarg.* "Ualgharg," *Four Mast.* "Ualgarc," *Ann. Ult.* The name "Ualgharg" signifies lit. "fierce shout."

⁴ *Leo[ch]ain.* Leocain, A. B. Corrected from the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Ann. Ult.* The name Ua Leo-

great number of seniors and students, and their Bishop, *i.e.* Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall.¹

A.D.

[1010.]

[1011.]

Kal. Derbhail,² daughter of Congalach, son of Mael-mithidh, *i.e.* daughter of the King of Erinn, died. A great depredation *was committed* by Ualarg³ Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, and by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and by the men of Teabhtha, in Gaileng; and the household of Maelechlainn met them, and *being* then after drinking, they gave them battle, through pride, and Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, and Dubhtaichligh Ua Maeilcallain, chief of Delbhna-bec, and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, Royal heir of Temhair, and Cernach, son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leo[ch]ain,⁴ King of Gaileng, and others, were slain there. Maelsechlainn pursued *them*, so that the spoils were left with him; and Ualarg⁵ Ua Ciardha was slain by him. Great war between the Foreigners and the Gaeidhel. A great depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Laighen, and he plundered the country to Glenn-da-locha, and to Cill-Maighnenn, so that he burned and pillaged the territory. A great fleet from the Foreigners arrived in Mumhain, and they burned Corcach; but God avenged *the deed* immediately, for Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, were treacherously slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairenn. A great depredation by Maelsechlainn in the territory of the Foreigners,⁶ and he burned the country as far as Etar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew 200 thereof, together with Flann, son of Maelechlainn,

chain, or O'Leochain, is now anglicised "Loughan," and incorrectly translated "Duck."

⁵ *Ualarg*. See note ³, last page.

⁶ *The territory of the Foreigners; i.e.* the district occupied by the Foreigners to the north of Dublin, the

exact limits of which have not yet been ascertained. The name "Fine-Gall" ("territory of the Foreigners"), anglicised Fingal, is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about 15 miles to the north of the city.

Ectigern, Rí Cineóil Mečair, et ceteror. Domnall mac Cathail, Rídamna Connacht, do marbað la .h. Maoldoraið, et Mağ nCce uile do lorccað et dargain.

¶ Et. Fel Srigoir ríá ninio ipin bliadain rí, et min Cairce a rampað, quod non auditum est. Sluaiged la brian mac Cinneidg, mic Lorcaín, la Ríğ Epenn, et la Maolreclainn, la ríğ Tempach, go hCt cliað. Gaill an domain do neoç baoí dioð o Lochlain ríar, po tionoilrit an aigaið brian ocur Maoleclainn; .x. ced luireð leó. Cuirter cað croða amnur eturra, do na rrið réo na ramail ip na haimpioraib reo, go ttorchar an brian mac Cinneidg, aipó rí Epenn et Gall, et bpetan .lxxx°.iiii°. anno aetatir ruae, et Murchað mac brian, Rídamna hEpenn .lxi. anno aetatir ruae, et Toirpðelbach mac Murchaða, mic brian, et Conaing mac Duinnecuan, mac bratar brian, ogur Moçla mac Domnall, mic Paeláin, Rí na nDeiri Muman, ocur Eoçu mac Dunaðaiğ, et Níall .h. Cuinn, ocur Cuðuiliğ mac Cinneidg, trí caoimti brian, et Taðg .h. Ceallaiğ, Rí .h. Maine, et Maolpuanaib .h. Eðin, Rí Aíðne, et Gebennaç mac Dubucan, Rí řep Maiğe, et Mac betað mic Muir-eðhaiğ Claoín, Rí Ciarpaiğe Luacra, ocur Domnall

¹ *Domhnall*. "Hoc infra post Cluain Tarbh praelium." Marg. note, O'F. The killing of Domhnall, which, as O'F. has remarked, is also entered under the next year, is likewise twice recorded in the Ann. Ult., and the Ann. Four Mast., viz., under the years 1012 and 1013, equal to 1013 and 1014, respectively.

² *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday. O'Flaherty has added the criteria for the year in the margin, viz.:—"Lit. Dom. C. Aureus Numerus, 8. Octava Paschæ, 2º Maii, sed 50^{ma} (Quinqu-

gesima) 7º Martii." The Ann. Four Mast., which have the battle of Clontarf under the year 1013, state that it was fought on Good Friday; and in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, that day is said to have been the 9th of the Kalends of May, i.e. the 23rd of April. The correct year, therefore, was 1014. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435.

³ *Battle*. The orig. hand has added the words "cath Cluana tarb," "battle of Cluain Tairbh (Clontarf)," in the marg.

and Lorcan, son of Echtighern, King of Cinel-Mechair, and others. Domhnall,¹ son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Ua Maeildoraidh, and all Magh-nAei was burned and plundered. A.D.
[1011.]

Kal. The feast of Gregory before Shrovetide in this year, and Little Easter² in summer, which was not heard before. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Erin, and by Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. The Foreigners of the World—such as were of them from Lochlann westwards—assembled against Brian and Maelechlainn. *The Foreigners had* with them 1,000 coats of mail. A spirited, fierce battle³ was fought between them, for which no equal, or likeness, has been found in these times, and Brian, son of Cennedigh, chief King of Erin, and of the Foreigners, and of Britain, was slain there, in the 88th⁴ year of his age; and Murchadh, son of Brian, Royal heir of Erin, in the 63rd year of his age; and Toirdhealbhadh, son of Murchadh, son of Brian; and Conaing, son of Donnucuan, the son of Brian's brother;⁵ and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochu, son of Dunadhach, and Niall Ua Cuinn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cennedigh—the three companions⁶ of Brian; and Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua Edhin, King of Aidhne; and Gebhenach, son of Dubhagan, King of Feara-Maighe; and the son of Betadh, son of Muiredhach Claen, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, King [1012.]

⁴ *The 88th.* The birth of Brian is entered under the year 922 (*rectè* 923), *supra*. He was, therefore, in the 91st year of his age. But the *Ann. Ult.* have the "Nativity of Brian" at the year 941=942, according to which he was only 72 years old at the time of his death. This, however, is inconsistent with the

statement that his son, Murchadh, was 63 years old when he was slain.

⁵ *The son of Brian's brother; i.e.* Conaing was the son of Donnucuan, who was Brian's brother.

⁶ *Companions.* Caoimhí, A. B. Comerí, "guards." *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 166.

mac Diarmada, Rí Corca báireinn, ocuṛ Scanlan mac
[Cathail] Rí Eoganačda Loču lén, et Domnall mac
Eminí, mic Caimniš, et alii 1. o
Tulcaio go Acč cliač, sup paoineč for Galloič ocuṛ
for Laišnič, tria nepc cathaigte, et imbualta, et
crodaachta, go ttorchair ann Maolmórdā mac Mur-
chačda, mic Finn, Rí Laišen, et Tuatāal .h. [u]gaire,
rišdamna Laišen, et mac Drogaibáin, mic Concupair
rišdamna .h. pfaile, et multi, oṣur go ttorchair
ann Dupgall mac Almlaič, et Šilla ciaráin mac Šluin
iaraínn, čā rišdamna Šall, ocuṛ Sičpuit mac Ločair,
Iarla Inni Opc, et Druadar tairioč na n'Danar,
ocuṛ ar e po marb Drián, ocuṛ lučt na n'oeč ceo luirec
uile, nar luža de do pocpattor tria ceo do Galloič
ann. Cač eiōir Uib Ecač mareč, eiōir Cian mac Maol-
muaič et Domnall mac Duibđabairenn, go ttorchair
ann Cian et Cathal, ocuṛ Rogallach, tri meic
Maolmhúaič, ocuṛ ár impu. Šluaiččeč la Donnchač
mac Drián a n'oeṣepc n'epenn, sup marp Cathal mac
Domnail, et go tpuš šiall o Domnall. Imairēš
eiōir da mac Drián .1. Donnchač et Tadoš. Maiotheč
for Donnchač. Do tuit ann Ruairi .h. Donnagāin,
Rí Arāo, et alii. Dunlaing mac Tuathail, Rí Laišen,
mopitup. Šluaiščeč la .h. Maoldopaič, et la .h.
Ruairēc a Maš naoi. sup mapprat Domnall mac
Cathail, ocuṛ puccrat šialla Connacht. Plaičberptač
mac Domnail .1. di Clainn Colmáin do, comarba

¹ *Of Cathal.* Supplied from the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast., a blank being left for the name in A., as if the transcriber found it illegible in his original. It is also omitted in B.

² *Domhnall.* In the Ann. Ult., and Ann. Four Mast., he is called "Mop mæp Mair i nClbain," "great steward of Mar, in Alba" (Scotland). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. 81.

³ *Grandson.* h. for hua, or ua, A. B. The Four Masters state that Tuathal was the son of Ugaire, on which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "this is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Inisfallen, 'Mac Tuathail,' i.e. son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire, or Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." *Ann. F. M.* ad an. 777, n. 7. But the death of this

of Corca-Bhaiscinn; and Scanlan, son [of Cathal],¹ King of Eoghanacht-locha-Léin; and Domhnall,² son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, and others. *The battle raged*, viz., from the Tulcadh to Ath-cliath, and the victory was gained over the Foreigners and the Lagenians, through dint of battling, striking, and bravery; and there fell Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Laighen; and Tuathal, grandson³ of [U]gaire, Royal heir of Laighen; and the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ui-Failghe; and many *others*. And there were slain there Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glun-iarainn, two Royal heirs of the Foreigners; and Sichfrith, son of Lodar, Earl of Innsi-Orc;⁴ and Bruadar, chief of the Danars—and it was he that killed Brian;—and the entire band of 1,000 men in armour; so that not less than 3,000 Foreigners fell there. A battle between the Ui-Echach themselves, *i.e.* between Cian, son of Maelmhuidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdhabhairn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach, three sons of Maelmhuidh, were slain, and a multitude⁵ about them. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Erinn; and he killed Cathal, son of Domhnall, and received hostages from Domhnall. A conflict between the two sons of Brian, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, and others, fell there. Dunlaing,⁶ son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Ua Maeildoraidh and by Ua Ruairc, to Magh-nAei; and they killed Domhnall,⁷ son of Cathal, and carried off the hostages of Connacht. Flaithbhertach, son of Domhnall (*i.e.* he was of the

A.D.
[1012.]

Dunlaing appears a little further on under this year, where he is said to have been "King of Laighen," not "Royal heir."

⁴ *Innsi-Orc*. Orc, B. By "Innsi-Orc" are meant the Orcades, or Orkney Islands.

⁵ *A multitude*. úr, lit. "a slaughter."

⁶ *Dunlaing*. See note ³, last page.

⁷ *Domhnall*. This entry, slightly varied, is also found under the year 1011. See note ¹, p. 250.

Ciaráin, ocur Finnian, quieuit in Chriſto. Conn .h. Duſgraid, comarbað Caoimſin, quieuit. Domnall ú hAirt, Rí Teabhta, moritur.

¶ Ct. Sluaigeð la Domnall mac Duibðabairénn ſo Luimnech. Da mac ðriain .i. Donnchað et Taðs ſo ſluaſað Tuad Mumhan [ar a cind]. ſniter cað etorpa. Maoidheð ſop derceirt nErenn, ocur do tuit ann Domnall. Sluaigeð [la Maelrechlainn ocur la .h.] Nell, ocur la .h. Maoldoraidh [ſo Ait eliað, ſup] loirſriot in dun [ocur ſað araiðe ó dun amað do taiſið], et condeaðadap [iaſom in Uib Cinnriolaið] ſup loirſrit an tír [uile ocur tucrat il] mile do braid ocur innilið, co [tappuret] cpeð da cpechaid ann, ſup marbað ðrem ðib im mac riſ Connacht, et alii, et ſup ſabað ann Congalað mac Concubair, Rí .h. ſſoilge, et ſilla Colum .h. Aſda, Rí Teabhta. Sluaigeð la Maelrechlainn, et la .h. Nell, et la .h. Maoidoraidh allaiſnið, ſo ttugrat ſialla laigen, et ſo ttugrat riſe laigen do Dunneúan mac Dúnlainſ, ſup innirrit Orraiſe. Mac Raſnall, mic Imair, Rí ſuirt lairſe, do marbað ó Uib Liaðain. Aðð .h. Ruairc, Rí ðreſne, ocur Riſdamna Connacht, do marbað la Taðs mac Cathail, mic Concupair, la Riſ Connacht, dolore. Cpeð mor la hulltoib, ſup airſrit Aðð Maðca o pað imað, ſo ruſrat ſabala imða erpe.

¹ *Clann-Colmain.* The words in parenthesis are added by way of gloss over the name of Flaithbhertach, in A. They are misplaced in B., where they precede the name. The Clann-Colmain were a branch of the O'Melaghlin of Meath, descended from Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded under the year 565, *supra*.

² *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnian;* i.e. successor of St. Ciaran and St. Finnian, and consequently Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Cluain-Iraid.

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1015, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

⁴ *To meet them.* Aðð a cind. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

⁵ *A hosting.* This entry stands thus in A., viz. :—

Slū	nell, ocur la .h.
Maoldoraið	loirſriot
in dun	et ðdeað
adap	ſup loirſrit an
tír	mile do braid ocur in
ilið co	cpeð da cpechaid ann ſup
	mðað

Clann-Colmain¹), comarb of Ciaran and Finnian,² quievit in Christo. Conn Ua Diugraidh, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Domhnall Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A.D.
[1012.]

Kal.³ A hosting by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairenn, to Luimnech. Brian's two sons, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg, with the army of Tuadh-Mumhain [*were there to meet them*⁴]. A battle was fought between them. The *men of the South of Erin* were defeated, and Domhnall fell there. A hosting⁵ [by Maelsechlainn, and Ua] Neill, and Ua Maeildoraidh [to Ath-cliath, so that] they burned the fortress [and all the houses that were from the fortress outwards]; and they went [afterwards unto Ui Cennsealaigh], and burned the country [entirely, and carried off many] thousands of captives and cattle; but one of their plundering parties [was overtaken] there, and a number of them were killed, along with the son of the King of Connacht, and others; and Congalach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, and Gillacolum Ua Aghda,⁶ King of Teabhtha, were there taken prisoners. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and by Ua Neill and Ua Maeildoraidh, into Laighen; and they took the hostages of Laighen, and gave the kingdom of Laighen to Donn-cuan, son of Dunlaing, and ravaged Osraighe. The son of Ragnall, son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and Royal heir of Connacht, was treacherously killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht. A great depredation *was committed*, by the Ultonians, so that they plundered Ard-Macha from the [1013.]

It would therefore appear that the transcriber had copied from a damaged MS.; and the omission to fill up the blanks, which he might easily have done from other authorities, may be taken as an indication of Mac Firbis's desire to reproduce his original with

fidelity. The liberty has now been taken of completing the entry, which is also imperfect in B., by supplying from the Ann. Four Mast. the clauses enclosed within brackets.

⁶ *Aghda*. Ἀγὰδ (Agad), B.

ḡaoṫ moṛ iṛin foḡmaṛ do na fṛuṫ réo na ſamaíl iṛin
aimṛiṛ iṛ, dú attoṛcair daíṛ moṛ Reḡlepa ſingín hí
cCluain muc Noíṛ. Coṛ ḡaloṛ íc ḡalloib, ocuṛ plaḡ
loṫao íc ḡalloib ocuṛ íḡ laíḡniṛ.

Íct. Sluaíḡeḫ la Maolreclainn i nUlltoib ḡo tuḡ
ḡialla Ulaḫ. ḡiolla Colaim .h. Aḡoa, Rí Teabṫa, do
maṛbaḫ o mac Duinn mic Donnḡaili i nOṛuim ſaíte.
Donnḡan mac Dunlaing, ſiḡ laíḡen, do maṛbaḫ, ocuṛ
ṫaoḡ .h. Ríaaín, Rí .h. nOṛona, la Donnchaḫ mac
ḡille ſaṫpaic, foṛ laṛ leíṫḡlinne. Cluain muc Noíṛ
dan, Cluain ſeṛṫa ḡṛenaínn, et Cenannuṛ do loṛccaḫ.
Mac liaḡ .i. Muirceṛṫaḫ, aṛo ollaiḡ Eṛenn, optimur
homo, moṛiṫuṛ i nInuṛ ḡaíll duíḫ foṛ Sinaínn. Ceo
ṛann mic liaḡ:—

Muirceṛṫac beḡ mac Maílceṛṫaíḡ,
ḫíṛ aḡ inḡaíṛe na mbo,
Aṛe an tinnṛaíṫ naḫ aimṛi loíṫ;
ṫabaíṛ ṛḡeanaḫ ſinnṛaíṫ do.

Connacḫa daṛḡain Cille Daíua. Cat eiṫiṛ Daí Aṛaíḫe
et Ulltoib. Maíṫheḫ aṛ Daí Aṛaíḫe, ocuṛ do tuíṫ
ann Domnaíl .h. loingṛiḡ, Rí Daí Aṛaíḫe, et Níall
mac Duíḫtuínnne, mic Aṛḫḡail, aṛo Rí Ulaḫ, ocuṛ
Concuṛaṛ .h. Domnaíl, Rí .h. ṫṫuṛṫṛe, et alí. Fíṛ
Muman daṛḡain Inṛi Cloṫṫan, et Inṛi bo ſinne.

¹ *Out of it.* 2e, for eṛṫe, A. In this curious form of abbreviation the character “2,” the contraction for the Latin *est*, by the addition of the letter e is made to represent the Irish word “eṛṫe,” “from it,” or “out of it.” B. reads “ḫae,” the transcriber having understood the character 2 as simply representing the figure 2, which in Irish is written “da.”

² *And a plague of putrefaction.* Ocuṛ plaḡ loṫao (ocus plaḡ lochad). Omitted in B. loṫao is probably the same as loḡaḫ, “rotting, putre-

fyíng,” the letters é and ḡ being frequently used, the one for the other, in the text of this Chronicle, as well as in all Irish MSS. See O’Donovan’s Irish Grammar, p. 2. The expression plaḡ loṫao is rendered “a plague of rats (or mice),” as if the word loṫao were intended for luch, in Sir W. R. Wilde’s valuable *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c. *Census of Ireland for 1851*, part v., vol. i., p. 65); but it would seem from the context that the plague was one affecting a people, not a district of country. Moreover,

Rath outwards, and took numerous spoils out of it.¹ A.D.
Great wind in the autumn, the like or equal of which [1013.]
has not been witnessed in these times, by which the great
oak of Regles-Finghin at Cluain-muc-Nois was prostrated.
A disease of the legs among the Foreigners, and a plague
of putrefaction² among the Foreigners and Lagenians.

Kal.³ A hosting by Maelsechlainn to the Ultonians, [1014.]
and he brought off the hostages of Uladh. Gillacolum
Ua Aghda,⁴ King of Teabhtha, was slain by the son of
Donn, son of Donngal, in Druim-raithe. Donnagan, son
of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain,
King of Ui-Drona, were slain by Donnchadh, son of
Gillapadraig, in the middle of Lethghlinn. Cluain-muc-
Nois, also Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Cenannus were
burned. Mac-Liag, *i.e.* Muircertach, chief poet of Erin,
a most excellent man,⁵ died in Inis-Gaill-duibh⁶ on the
Sinainn. Mac-Liag's first quatrain *was* :—

Little Muircertach, son of Maelcertach,⁷
Who is wont to be herding the cows—
He is the innocent who attempts not to wound ;
Give him a handful of finnraip.⁸

The Connachtmen pillaged Cill-Dalua. A battle between
the Dal-Araidhe and the Ultonians. The Dal-Araidhe
were defeated, and Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, King of
Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubhtuinne, son of Ardgall,
chief King of Uladh, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnaill,
King of Ui-Tuirtre, and others, fell there. The men of
Mumhain plundered Inis-Clothran, and Inis-bo-finne.

the Foreigners, or Danes, were widely
scattered throughout Ireland in the
year 1015, so that a "plague of mice"
could hardly reach their several bands
without infesting the whole island.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date
"1016," which is the correct year.

⁴ *Aghda.* Ἀγὰδ (Agad), B.

⁵ *Man.* ἥο, A. homo, B.

⁶ *Inis-Gaill-duibh.* More correctly
"Inis-an-Gaill-duibh," *i.e.* "the Is-
land of the black Foreigner," now pro-
bably the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁷ *Of Maelcertach.* Μαλκερταχ,
A. B.; Μυρκερταγ is the correct
gen. form of the name.

⁸ *Finnraip.* This is probably the
name of some precious metal.

¶ Ct. Διαρμαϊο .h. Maoilteicha, Eppcop, quieuit. Oengur mac Cairptaiḡ Calma, riḡdamna Tempa, ocur tuir opḡdaiη Eḡenn, moritur. Ferḡur mac Domnaill, mic Concubair, riḡdamna Ailiḡ, do marbaḡ ó Cinel Eogain faḡen. Donnchaḡ mac Donnchaḡa .h. Congalaiḡ, Riḡdamna hEḡenn, do marbaḡ o Feruibḡ ḡpeḡ per dolum.

¶ Ct. Gormḡal inḡ Aḡro ailean, pḡim anchapaḡ Eḡenn, in Cḡrto quieuit. ḡroen mac Maoilmopḡa, mic Mupchaḡa, Rí Laiḡen, do dailaḡ i nAḡt cliaḡ la Siḡruice mac Amlaoibḡ tpe meabail. Congaluḡ mac Concubair, mic Fínn, Rí .h. pḡoilḡe, moritur.

¶ Ct. Opḡain Cenanna do Siḡruig mac Amlaibḡ, co nḡalloibḡ Aḡta cliaḡ, [ḡo puepat bḡait diaḡmí] et ḡur marbaḡ daoine ar a lár. Mac Caḡarnaibḡ mic Aḡḡa, do 1ḡ Cairḡin, do teaḡmail do cum Donnchaḡ mac ḡríain, ḡo tḡarḡ béim da cliaḡiom na cenn, et daḡ a laim nḡeir, ḡur ben de. Terna iapum mac ḡríain, ocur po marbaḡ mac Caḡarnaibḡ.

¶ Ct. Maoimuao .h. Maoilmúaibḡ, Rí pḡer cCeall, do tabairt ar hécin a dailiaḡ Duirmuigḡe, la Muirceḡaḡ .h. Cáḡraibḡ, ocur a marbaḡ im Maiḡ Lena. Sluaigḡeḡ la Maoilrechlainn, et la .h. Néll, et la Donnchaḡ mac mḡríain, ocur la hAḡit .h. Ruairc, ḡo Sinainn, ḡo tḡugrat ḡialla Connacht do Maoilrechlainn. Culuaḡra mac Concubair, Rí Ciarraibḡe luaḡra,

¹ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1017, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

² *Kal.* The correct date is 1018, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

³ *Anchorite.* Aḡchí., for Aḡnchaḡraḡ, A. B. Aḡnmchaḡra (i.e. "soul-friend"), Four Mast. The Ann. Ult. (1018) have "aḡnchaḡra," which Dr. O'Connor renders by "Anachoreta." But his translation of the

word seems to have been owing to his conception of the meaning of "Ard-ailean," which he did not consider the name of a place, but simply signifying "alta rupes." Ard-ailean, or High Island, is a steep island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway, containing the ruins of a primitive building erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century. It was a more suit-

Kal.¹ Diarmaid Ua Maeitelcha, Bishop, quievit. A.D.
Oengus, son of Carthach Calma, Royal heir of Temhair, [1015.]
and pillar of dignity of Erinn, moritur. Fergus, son of
Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ailech, was
slain by the Cinel Eoghain themselves. Donnchadh, son
of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Erinn, was
slain by the men of Breg, through treachery.

Kal.² Gormgal of the High-Island, chief anchorite³ of [1016.]
Erinn, in Christo quievit. Braen, son of Maelmordha, son
of Murchadh, King of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-cliath,
by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, through treachery. Conga-
lach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe,
moritur.

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cenannus by Sitric, son of [1017.]
Amhlaibh, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [so that they
carried off innumerable spoils⁵], and men were slain in the
middle of it. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh, of the
Ui-Caissin, approached Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave
him a stroke of his sword on his head and across his right
hand, so that he cut off *the hand*. The son of Brian
escaped afterwards, and the son of Catharnach was slain.

Kal.⁶ Maelmhuidh Ua Maeilmhuidh, King of Feara- [1018.]
Ceall, was forcibly taken out of the Stone-church of
Duirmagh, by Muircertach Ua Carraigh, and slain in
Magh-Lena. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and Ua Neill,
and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art⁷ Ua Ruairc, to the
Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connacht to
Maelsechlainn. Culuachra, son⁸ of Conchobhar, King of

able residence for an anchorite than for
a "soul-friend," or confessor. See
Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar*
Connaught, pp. 114, 115.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date
1019.

⁵ Spoils. The clause enclosed within
brackets is supplied from Tighernach,
as the words ("et sup—and so

that") which follow imply the omis-
sion of such a clause.

⁶ Kal. The correct date (1020),
has been prefixed by O'F.

⁷ Art. hαιρτ, A. bαιρτ, B.

⁸ Son. mac, A. B. "Uα," "grand-
son," or "descendant," in all the other
Annals.

moritur. Lorccad Cluana muc Noir. Arto Macha do lorccad gur an Raič, genmoča an teac rcreabtra, ocur po loirceceđ an damliag mor, et an claištec, et an carbad, ocur imad óir ocur aršaid. Maolmuire, comarba patrúic, cenn clepeč Epenn, quieuit.

¶ Et. Prar cruicneoda dpertain i nOrraišib. Branacan .h. Maoluidir, arto pečtaire Míde, do bađad la bealltaine illoč Anninne. Aođ mac Flainn, mic Maolreclainn, rišdamna Epenn, do marbađ da Uib Maišteacain dperuib bile. Longarg .h. Maoluidin, recnab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ua Seueannač, Rišdamna .h. Maine, occirur ert.

¶ Et. Ab incarnatione Domini .m°. ac .xxi°.; anno Decennouenalir Circuli .xvi. Sitruic mac Imair puirp Lairge do marbađ le Riš Orraiše. Mac Lešinn mac Cairill, Rí Airšiall, penitenr quieuit. Maolreclainn mac Domnall, mic Donnchađa, arto Rí Epenn uile, tuile ordain iartair domain, do héc i šCro Inir Loča Anninne, in .xlvi°. anno regni sui, in .iiii^a. nonar Septembri, die uidelicet Dominico, luna .ii^a.; millerimo, uero, ac .xxi°. post incarnationem Dominicam anno, praesentibus ac ribi artantibus uenerabilium Sanctorum, Patricii, scilicet, et Columbae ac Ciarrini heredibus penitenr in pace paupauit.

Trí cet porc iš an Riš,
Ima tobair brot ir bíđ;
Altrom o Riš na nduile
Ac međon šac dúine díob.

¹ *Teach-screabtra*; i.e. the library; lit. "house of writings."

² *The Carbad*; i.e. "the chariot." "carpat na nAbbađ," "the chariot of the Abbots." Four Mast.

³ *Comarb of Patrick*. O'F. adds the marg. note "Ardm. 3°. Junii ♀," to intimate that Maelmuire was Abbot, or Bishop of Armagh, and died on the third of June, being Friday.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct date is 1021.

⁵ *The 43rd*; i.e. counting the 12 years which intervened between the period of his deposition by Brian, in 1002, and the death of Brian in 1014, after which Maelsechlainn resumed the sovereignty. O'Flaherty has added a marginal note recapitulating the criteria, and indicating 1022 as the correct year, but it is now mutilated.

Ciarraighe-Luachra, moritur. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Ard-Macha was burned, together with the Rath, except the Teach-screabtra;¹ and the great Stone-church was burned, and the belfry, and the Carbad,² and a great deal of gold and silver. Maelmuire, comarb of Patrick,³ head of the clergy of Erin, quievit. A.D.
[1018.]

Kal.⁴ A shower of wheat fell in Osraighe. Branagan Ua Maeiluidhir, chief law-giver of Midhe, was drowned on May-day, in Loch Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Erin, was slain by the Ui-Maightheadain, of the Feara-Bile. Longarg Ua Maeili-
duin, vice-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Ua Gebheannach, Royal heir of Ui Maine, occisus est. [1019.]

Kal. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 1022; the 16th year of the cycle of 19. Sitric, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was slain by the King of Osraighe. Macleghinn, son of Cairell, King of Airghiall, pœnitens quievit. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, chief King of all Erin, flood of dignity of the west of the world, died in Cro-Inis of Loch Ainninn, in the 43rd⁵ year of his reign, the 4th of the nones of September, viz., on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon's age, and in the thousand and twenty-second year after the Lord's Incarnation; the successors of the venerable saints, that is to say, of Patrick,⁶ Columba, and Ciaran, being present and standing beside him, pœnitens in pace pausavit. [1020.]

Three hundred⁷ forts has the King,
From which he gives clothes and food;
There are guests from the King of the elements
In the middle of each fort of them.

⁶ Patrick. p̃r̃ic̃n, A. p̃r̃ic̃n, B.

⁷ Three hundred. O'Flaherty has rendered the first quatrain of this eulogy on Maelsechlainn, which he calls an "epitaph," into Latin, in the margin, but it is now mutilated. The paraphrase seems to have been literally

the same as that which he gives in *Ogygia*, p. 436, viz.:—

"Præbuit è castris vestes, victumque trecentis:

Quarum quæque inopum sedes penetralibus altrix."

Ṫabač ƿɪr na Tulca tíar,
Mángeba Rí Míde mían
Ṫia Ṫomnaiǵ, íbur tǵ òí
Ṫia luain i maídean Míde.

Muirceptač mac Carrthaiǵ Calma do marbač on ǵut, ƿer dolum. Ṫomnall .h. Murchačda ǵlun ilair, Rí an tuairǵert, do marbač o Ciannacht ǵlinne ǵeimín.

ǵct. Ercra ǵreine immečon laoi, ocur ercra erǵa ƿin mír cedna. Ṫomnall mac Ačda biǵ .h. Maoil-rechlainn, leič ƿi Míde, do marbač o mac Seanáin .h. Leočain, ocur ó Luǵnič. Táčǵ mac Ḃríain do marbač Ḃeilib íƿill, iar na epáil do Ṫonnchač mac Ḃríain. Concupar mac Aongusa, mic Carrthaiǵ Calma, do marbač lar na ǵotaič tre celǵ. Máel-muire .h. Caimnén Eppcop Suirč, quieuit. Leobelin ƿiǵ Ḃretan, moritur. Sluaǵeč la .h. Concupair, la ƿiǵ Connacht in Uíč Ḃríúin, ǵur marbač ann Ṫomnall .h. Eǵra, Rí Luǵne Connacht. Oenpuc Rí an domain in pace quieuit. Cuau ƿa ǵab Ḃar a éiri ƿiǵe.

ǵct. Uǵaire mac Ṫunlainǵ, Rí Laiǵen, et Maoil-morčda mac Lorcaín, Rí .h. Cenriolaiǵ, et a mac, tec do ǵabail ƿopra oǵ Ṫubloč, do Ṫuinneleče, ǵur marbač ann. Ioreč mac Ṫuncač, anmeapa Cluana muc Noir, quieuit: ačair Cuinn na mḂočt. Sluaǵeč la mac neochačda ǵo ǵalloič, ǵur loirǵ íad, ocur ǵo

¹ *Man of the Tulach.* ƿɪr na tulca. An allusion is probably here contained to the ƿeara-tulach, a district in the county of Westmeath, comprising the present barony of Fartullagh, in that county. The sense of this quatrain is very obscure.

² *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1023, which is the correct year, and added a chronol. note in the margin, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *Desire.* Epaíl, A. B., for upaíl, or ƿupaíl. In O'Conor's edition of

Tighernach the corresponding word is "umail" (umail), i.e. "submitting," which makes the passage to signify that "Tadhg was murdered by the Eile, after submitting to his brother Donnchadh;" but in the Bodleian copy of Tighernach (*Rawlinson*, 488), the word is written "upaíl," in an abbreviated form.

⁴ *The Gots;* i.e. the Stammerers, a nickname of a family of the O'Melagh-lins of Meath.

⁵ *Leobhelin;* i.e. Llewelyn, son of

The vat of the man of the Tulach¹ in the west—
 If the King of Midhe feels any desire
 On Sunday, he quaffs a drink of it
 On Monday morning in Midhe.

A.D.
 [1020.]

Muircertach, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Got, through treachery. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glun-ilair, King of the North, was slain by the Ciannacht of Glenn-Geimhin.

Kal.² An eclipse of the sun at mid-day, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beg Ua Maeilseachlainn, half-King of Midhe, was killed by the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, and the Luighne. Tadhg, son of Brian, was treacherously slain by the Eile, at the desire³ of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Conchobhar, son of Aengus, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Gots,⁴ through treachery. Maelmuire Ua Cainnén, Bishop of Sord, quievit. Leobhelin,⁵ King of Britain, moritur. A hosting by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of Luighne of Connacht, was slain. Oenric,⁶ King of the world, in pace quievit. Cuana⁷ *it was* who assumed the sovereignty after him. [1021.]

Kal.⁸ Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and his son, *had* a house taken against them at Dubhloch, by Donnsleibhe; and they were slain there. Joseph, son of Donnchadh, anmchara⁹ of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit: *he was* the father of Conn-na-mbocht. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to the Foreigners, so that he burned them,¹⁰ [1022.]

Seisil, whose death is entered in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under 1023.

⁶ *Oenric*. "Henricus II., Imperator, obiit 1024; Conradus II. successit." Marg. note, O.F.

⁷ *Cuana*; i.e. Conrad. See last note.

⁸ *Kal.* O.F. has prefixed the date 1024.

⁹ *Anmchara*. Confessor, or spiritual director; lit. "soul-friend."

¹⁰ *Burned them*; i.e. their territory.

ττυς γιλλα γαιοθεαλ υαιτιβ. Cuan .h. Ločcain, pprim
hécuy Epenn, ocur paoi Senčura, do marbað i tTeabča,
ocur brenait a naon uair an lucht pa mapp, ocur ar
piorc pileð rin. Domnall .h. Egra, Rí an Corainn,
moritur.

¶ Ct. Niall .h. Concupair, Riğdamna Connačt, et
Maolreclainn γot Rí Míde do héc. Saorbreatac
Ab imleč lobair, opdan hEpenn, quieuit. Muireðhač
mac Muğróin do muintir imliğ pordeopaiğ, comarba
Ciarpain, quieuit. Comaltan, Rí .h. pPiacpac Abōne,
occipit erc.

¶ Ct. Sluaiğeð la mac bPrian go ττυς γιλλα Míde,
et bpeğ, ocur γall, ocur laigen, ocur Oppaiğe.
Sluaiğeð la Plaičbertac .h. Néill, ocur la mac
Maolreclainn mic Maoilpuanaið im Míde go ττυςγac
γιλλα, ocur gondecatur por lic aigrð, γup inniprit
inir Mochta. Maolpúanaið .h. Maoldopuið, Ri
Cinel Conaill, do dul tar muir da ailitpe. Conall
.h. Cillin, comarba Cronáin Tuama gpeine, quieuit.
An cločan o γarða an bainb co ilaid čilaid na τtri
ccpor do denam la bPeral Conaillē. Tpi cača pua
Roén .i. Raon .i. cač por pipu Míde et cač por pipu
bpeğ, et cač por γalloib Abča eliač.

¶ Ct. Sluaiğeð la mac bPrian i nOppaiğib, γup
paoineð por opem oía muintir, γup marbað ann
γarða mac Dunaðaiğ, et Domnall mac Sencáin mic

¹ *And professor.* ocur paoi, A.
Omitted in B.

² *In one hour.* α naonmap,
tanaonap, "together," A. B.

³ *A poet's miracle.* This event is
thus given in the Annals of Loch-
Cé, at the year 1024:—"Cuan .h.
Ločcain .i. pprim eigepP Epenn, do
marbað la Tēpa. Do pigne
Dia pirt pileð co pollyr ar an
lucht po marb, ar po bárraigeð

α nōpoc oigheð iad, ocur ni po
hachnuiceð α cuip, γup poğuił
peoił ocur poluamain iad," i.e.
"Cuan Ua Lochain, chief poet of
Erinn, was killed in Tethfa. God
performed a 'poet's miracle,' mani-
festly, on the party who killed him;
for they died an evil death, and their
bodies were not buried, but beasts and
birds devoured them."

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1025,
according to O'F.

and carried away the hostages of the Gaeidhel from them. Cuan Ua Lothchain, chief poet of Erinn, and professor¹ of history, was killed in Teabhtha; and the party that killed him became foul in one hour;² and that is a "poet's miracle."³ Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of the Corann, moritur.

A.D.
[1022.]

Kal.⁴ Niall Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, and Maelsechlainn Got, King of Midhe, died. Saerbreathach, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, the dignity of Erinn, quievit. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, of the family of Imlech-fordeoraigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, occisus est.

[1023.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian,⁵ who carried off the hostages of Midhe and Bregh, and of the Foreigners, and Lagenians, and Osraighe. A hosting by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, and by the son of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Midhe, and they took hostages, and went on the ice, so that they plundered Inis-Mochta. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, went across the sea on his pilgrimage. Conall Ua Cillin, comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, quievit. The paved way from Gardha-an-bhainbh to Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros was constructed by Bresal Conaillach.⁶ Three battles *were gained* by Roen, *i.e.* Raen, viz., a battle over the men of Midhe, and a battle over the men of Bregh, and a battle over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

[1024.]

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe; but a division of his people was defeated, and Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, son of

[1025.]

⁵ *The son of Brian; i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha. O'F. has prefixed the date "1026."

⁶ *Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros; i.e.* the monument, or mound, of "Cilaïd of the three crosses." The Four Mast. (1026), write this name "Ἰλαῖδὸς τῶν τριῶν σταυρῶν," "the monument (or

heap) of the three crosses." The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois also, at the year 1026, calls the place "the heap of stones of the Three Crosses." The word "Ἰλαῖδὸς" in the text is therefore probably a repetition of "co Ἰλαῖδὸς."

ῥλατβεῖται, ῥιγδαμνα Muman, ocur Maolrechlann .h. Concupair, Rí Corcumpúair, et da mac Cuilin mic Concuphair, Rí ocur Ríγδαμνα .h. Conaill, et dá mac Egeῖται, Rí ocur ῥιγδαμνα ταιῖς Eoganaēda, ocur Ogan .h. Cuirc, mic Anluain, mic Cennedi, et alii. Bačall Iosa do bῖriod. Maolῖanaid .h. Maoldoraid dhéc i nailtre. Ricard Rí ῥrainge, moritur. Sluaigeō la Sitric mac Amlaib, ocur la Donnchaō, Rí ḃreag im Miōe go Lec mblaōa ocur go Munai milain, go gcomrangattur ῥiú ῥir Miōe, go ttorchair Raon Rí iartair Miōe, ocur Donnchaō Rí ḃreag, ocur Rí .h. mḃruin Cualann et alii.

¶ Ct. Tuāal .h. Dubanaic, Eppcop Cluana ipair, quieuit. Ant Eppcop .h. Suairlis quieuit. Sitric mac Amlaib do dul do Roim, ocur ῥlánnugan .h. Ceallag Rí ḃreag. [Sitric] mac Amlaib [do tīactain] o Roim. ḃrian mac Cačail .h. Concupair, ῥιγδαμνα Connacht, do marbaō la Maolrechlann .h. Maolῖanaid.

¶ Ct. Amlaib mac Sitric do gabail do Mačgamain .h. Riagan, Rí derceir ḃreag, go ῥῥaragib da ced décc bó, ocur ῥe .xx. eč ḃretnač, et tri .xx. unga dór, ocur claiōiom Carlura, ocur marc ino ip ῥodnergaib. Morclaid mor i nliur nallanne hí gCairbre móir du in ῥo loirgea da .xx. dég duine do maicib Cairbre, ocur Rí Dairrai, ocur ῥí Cairbre, et airchinnech

¹ *Ua*. .h., for *Ua*, or *O'*, A. B. "Mac," "son," Tighernach and Four Mast. The correct year is 1027.

² *Bachall Iosa*. The Baculus Jesu, for an interesting account of which see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., pp. viii-xxii., and O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 600-605.

³ *Richard*. There is no such name in the list of the Kings of France. The personage referred to was pro-

bably Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who died in the year 1028.

⁴ *King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann*. The Four Masters call him Gillausaille, son of Gillacaeimghin.

⁵ *Sitric—returned*. Supplied from Tighernach, A.D. 1028, which is the correct date.

⁶ *A mark for the man who captured him*. ^c M ino ip ῥodnergaib, for

Flaithbhertach, Royal heir of Mumhain; and Maelsechlainn Ua¹ Conchobhair, King of Corcumruaidh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar—the King and Royal heir of Ui-Conaill; and the two sons of Egartach, the King and Royal heir of the Northern Eoghanacht; and Ogan, grandson of Core, son of Anluan, son of Cennedigh, and others, were slain there. The Bachall Iosa² was broken. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh died in pilgrimage. Richard,³ King of France, moritur. A hosting by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and by Donnchadh, King of Bregh, into Midhe, to Lec-mbladha, and to Muna-Milain, until the men of Midhe encountered them, when Raen, King of the West of Midhe, and Donnchadh, King of Bregh, and the King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann,⁴ and others, were slain.

A.D.
[1025.]

Kal. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. The Bishop Ua Suairligh quievit. Sitric, son of Amhlaibh went to Rome, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, King of Bregh. [Sitric⁵], son of Amhlaibh [returned⁵] from Rome. Brian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh.

[1026.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was captured by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, King of the South of Bregh, *and detained* until he delivered 1,200 cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and a mark for the man who captured him.⁶ A great loss of life in Inis-na-lainne, in Cairbre-mór, in which were burned twelve score men of the nobles of Cairbre, and the King of Dartraighe, and the King of Cairbre, and

[1027.]

mapc m̃o f̃ir poonep̃gaib, A. B.

The abbrev. ^cm̃ may stand for mapc, a mark, and also a horse, or for mac, a son. Dr. O'Connor (*Tighernach*, ad an. 1029), translates this clause "filium Anfiri Rot, captivum." But

he has totally misunderstood the meaning of the word poonep̃gaib, which is simply the verb po-ep̃gaib (he captured), with the infixed pronoun ɔ. See Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 334.

Ṫpoma cliaḃ. Muirceptaḃ .h. Maolodoraiḃ, Rí Cineóil Conaill, do marbaḃ do Uib Canannain, oc Rait Canannain.

Ḳt. Ḵperal Conailleḃ, do Conaillib Muirtemne, comarba Ciaráin, quieuit. Flaitberptaḃ .h. Nell do teacht do Roim. Bacall Iora do rapuccaḃ um tri cairlib, ocur po marbaḃ pé cenn tri la an per po rapaiḡ. Roḡ Comain ocur Ailpin ocur Maḡ nAe uile do ráruccāo. Rapuḡaḃ Miḃe do .h. Maolreclainn. Ruairi .h. Canannain do marbaḃ oḡ Modorn la Aoḃ .h. Néll. Riḡe Miḃe do ḡabáil do .h. Maolreclainn iar na iarba dar loc Riḃ. Aoḃ .h. Maolodoraiḃ do marbaḃ la Aḡt .h. Ruairc. Taḡ mac Cathail mic Concupair, Rí Connacht, do marbaḃ o Maolreclainn .h. Maolríanaíḃ, Rí Cruimḡtáin, ocur o Clann Corcraíḃ imecraíḃ .h. Catluain. Domnall ḡot, pí Miḃe, do marbaḃ tre meabail ó Concairḃ .h. Mailcallann, ó a amur pén. Taḡ mac Lorcain, Rí .h. Cenriolaiḡ dhéc i naitriḡe. Maolodor Dall .h. Ancapail, per léiginn [Cille achair], quieuit. ḡormlath ingen Murchaḃa mic Finn, maḡair píḡ ḡall .i. Siḡrice, ocur píḡ Muman .i. Donnchaḃa mic Ḵríain, moritur. Concupar mac Taḡḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maine, do marbaḃ ḡferuib Teabta.

Ḳt. Flaitberptaḃ .h. Nell do tiachtain ó Roim. Aḡo mḴreacáin darḡain do ḡalloib Aḡa cliaḃ, et da ceo duine do lorccaḃ irin dumliáḡ, ocur da ceo ele do breiḃ imbriao. .h. Donnḡan, Rí Aḡao tpe do marbaḃ du Ḵríain. Caḡaraḃ comarba Caoimḡin do

¹ *Canannain*. Instead of this name O'Flaherty would write Cathain, or Cane; but "Canannain" is the name in the other Annals. The correct year is 1029.

² *Went to Rome*. Ṫo teacht do Roim. Tighernach (1030), has "Ṫo

tocht do Roim," which Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates "rediit a Roma." "Ṫo ḡuḡ do Roim," "Went to Rome." Four Mast.

³ *Bacall Iosa*; i.e. "Baculus Jesu." See note ², p. 266.

⁴ *Canannain*. O'F. corrects this

the Airchinnech of Druim-cliabh. Muircertach Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinell Conaill, was slain by the Ui Canannain,¹ at Rath-Canannain. A.D.
[1027.]

Kal. Bresal Conailllech, of the Conaille Muirthemne, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill went to Rome.² The Bachall Iosa³ was profaned regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days. Ros-Comain and Ailfin, and all Magh-nAei, were spoiled. Wasting of Midhe by Ua Maeilsechlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Canannainn⁴ was slain, at Modhorn, by Aedh Ua Neill. The sovereignty of Midhe was assumed by Ua Maeilsechlainn, after he had been expelled beyond Loch-Ribh. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, was slain by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, and by the Clann Cosgraidh, together with Echsaidi Ua Cathluain. Domhnall Got, King of Midhe, was treacherously slain by Cucairid Ua Maeilcallann, his own servant. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, died in penitence. Maelodar Dall Ua Ancapaill, lector [of Cill-achaidh⁵], quievit. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Sitric, and of the King of Mumhain, *i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. [1028.]

Kal.⁶ Flaithbhertach Ua Neill returned from Rome. [1029.] Ard-Breacain was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and 200 men were burned in the Stone-church, and 200 more carried off in captivity. Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh-tire was slain by Ua Briain.⁷ Cathasach,

name to Cathain (Cane), in which he is followed by the transcriber of B. But the name in the text is right.

⁵ *Of Cill-achaidh.* Supplied from Four Mast. (1030).

⁶ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1031, which is the correct date.

⁷ *Ua Briain; i.e.* O'Brien. The Four Mast. call him Toirrdhealbhach, or Turlough.

ḡallaḡ ḡo ḡomnaill mac ḡunlainḡ, et ar ḡniom
nanaithnḡ ḡin. Ua Aḡḡa, Rí Teabḡa, occirur ert a
ḡraḡribur ḡuir.

¶ Ct. ḡomnaill mac Maolḡráanaḡ .h. Maolḡopaḡ,
Rí Cinél Conaill, ḡo maḡbaḡ ḡo Clainn ḡiangura.
Maolḡuile Eḡḡcop Aḡḡo Macha, quieuit. Romanur
ḡapa Romae, quieuit. Tene ḡelain i Saxain ḡur
loirce ḡaoine imḡa et Caer Abroc.

¶ Ct. Muḡchaḡ .h. Maolḡeclainn ḡo maḡbaḡ ḡre
meabail ḡo mac Iarḡan ḡaoirce Cuirḡni. Maolḡora,
Eḡḡcop Aḡban, quieuit. Aḡḡ mac ḡlaiḡberḡaiḡ .h.
Néll, Rí Aḡliḡ, penitenḡ moḡitur. ḡoḡarḡaḡ. .h.
Aḡḡa, Rí ḡḡer Luirḡ ocir .h. ḡḡiacraḡ Aḡḡa ḡraḡa,
ḡo maḡbaḡ ḡḡeraiḡ Maḡaḡ. Muirḡḡaḡ .h. Manacain,
uaḡal Eḡḡcop, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Maelcoluim mac Cinaḡḡa, Rí Aḡban, oḡḡan
iarḡair Eorpa, obuit. Amlaiḡ mac Siḡḡioḡa ḡo maḡbaḡ
ḡo Saxanoib oḡ ḡul ḡo Roim. ḡir Muman ḡo ḡabáil
ḡaiḡe ḡor ḡrem ḡo Teabḡachoiḡ i cCluain muc Noir,
ubi multi ceciderunt, im mac mḡéc .h. Aḡḡa. ḡub-
ḡainḡen .i. mac ḡonnchaḡḡa, Rí Connacht, a ḡuir
occirur ert .i. ḡe Aḡḡ Maine .i. o Siḡḡic .h. ḡ
ḡilla ḡaḡraiḡ .h. ḡlánnagáin, Rí Teabḡa, moḡitur.
Muirḡḡaḡ. h. ḡlaiḡberḡaiḡ, Rí .h. mḡḡuim [S]eola,
ḡer ḡolum occirur ert.

¶ Ct. Cnut mac ḡḡain, Rí Saxan, moḡitur. .h.
Ruairc .i. Aḡḡ, ḡarḡain Cluana ḡerḡa ḡḡenainn, ocir

¹ *Caemhghen*. The Four Mast. say "Finghin;" but the Annals of Loch Cé have "Caemhghen," as in the text.

² *Unprecedented*. ἀναιθνḡ (anaithnidh); lit. "unknown."

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1032, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Romanus*. O'F. has added the marg. note "1032: 6. Id. Nov., Joannes 19 obiit."

⁵ *Lightning*. Tene ḡelain (Tene-

gelain). O'F. translates this "fulmen," in the marg. The name is at present applied to the light known as "Will o' the wisp."

⁶ *Caer-Abroc*. "Eboracum." Marg. note, O'F.

⁷ *Cuirne*. Cuirḡem (Cuirem), B. The correct year is 1033, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁸ *Kal.* The correct year (1034), has been prefixed by O'F.

comarb of Caemhghen,¹ was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing; and that was an unprecedented² deed. Ua Aghda, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his brothers. A.D.
[1029.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Clann Fianghusa. Maeltuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Romanus,⁴ Pope of Rome, quievit. Lightning⁵ in Saxonland, and it burned many men, and Caer-Abroc.⁶ [1030.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnan, chief of Cuircne.⁷ Maeliosa, Bishop of Alba, quievit. Aedh, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, poenitens moritur. Fogartach Ua Aedha, King of Feara-Luirc and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Feara-Manach. Muiredhach Ua Manachain, a distinguished Bishop, quievit. [1031.]

Kal.⁸ Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, the dignity of the West of Europe, obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome. The men of Mumhain captured a house against a party of the men of Teabhtha, at Cluain-muc-Nois, where many fell along with the son of Béc Ua Aghda. Dubh-daingen, *i.e.* son of Donnchadh, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*, *i.e.* of the Ui Maine,⁹ viz., by Sitric O'F. . . .¹⁰ Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, King of Ui-Briuin [S]eola, was slain through treachery. [1032.]

Kal. Cnut,¹¹ son of Stain,¹² King of the Saxons, moritur. Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Art, plundered Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and [1033.]

⁹ *Of the Ui Maine.* De Ccib Maine. This clause is probably transposed in the text. In Tighernach it comes after the name of "Dubh-daingen, son of Donnchadh," who does not appear in any of the authentic lists of the Kings of Connacht.

¹⁰ *Sitric O'F.* . . . The name is also incomplete in the text of Tighernach (1034); but Dr. O'Connor, in his trans-

lation, renders it O'Flanagan, without any apparent authority except that the name O'Flanagan occurs in the entry immediately succeeding.

¹¹ *Cnut.* His death is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 1036.

¹² *Stain.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Sweno," and prefixes the date 1035.

mebrain fear irin lo ceona ría mac mbríain co
fpargaib ár daoinib.

¶ Ct. Donnchað mac Dunlain, Rí Laigne, do dallað
la Donnchað mac Gilla Padraic, gur marb de.
Maolrechlainn .h. Maolpuanaib Rí Crimtainn, do
marbað la Aoð .h. Concubair hi ceintuib Taidg ocu
bríain. Scoloc .i. Niall .h. Flannagáin, Rí Teabta, a
ruir occirur ept. Flaitberptað mac Muirceptai, .h.
Nell, Rí Ailigh, moritur. Oengur .h. Flainn, comarba
brénainn Cluana fepa, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Catál mac Ruairi, Rí iartair Connacht, do
teacht da ailtre do Ardo Macha. Scrin Colum Cille
et Damliag dargain do Galloib Aða cliað. Muirgiur
Oua Concennain, Rí .h. nDiarmada, moritur. Flaitber-
tach mac Loingri, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cunnenn Condere, Eppcop, obuit. Cat eidi
Dealbna et .h. Maine ipfel Ciaraín, in quo multi
occiri punt, acht Dealbna uictorep epant. Cat eidi
Cuana Rí Saxan ocu Ota Rí Prange, dú attochair
mile um Ota.

¶ Ct. Iaco Rí bpetan a ruir occirur ept. Donnchað
Der, mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí airtir Connacht, do
marbað la Aoð .h. Concubair. Macnia comarba
buite et Eppcop, quieuit. Donnchað mac Gilla-
Padraic, ardo Rí Laigne ocu Orraige, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Corgrað mac Angeða, comorba Flannain ocu
brénainn, quieuit. Maolmuire .h. Uetan, comarba
Colum Cille, quieuit. Donnchað mac Crítain ardo rí
Alban immatura aetate a ruir occirur ept.

¹ *Lost a multitude.* So fpargaib
ár (go fargaib ár); lit. "left a
slaughter."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date
1037.

³ *Cunnenn.* Cunnenn, A. B.
"Cunnen (Cuinden)," Four Mast.
The correct year is 1038.

⁴ *Cuana; i.e.* Conrad II., Emperor of
Germany. He is also called "Cuana"
under the year 1021 = 1023, *supra*,
where he is recorded as having suc-
ceeded "Oenric," or Henry II.

⁵ *Iaco.* Rico (Rico), B.

⁶ *Donnchadh, son of Critan.* Mac

a victory was gained over him on the same day, by the son of Brian, when he lost a multitude¹ of men.

A.D.

[1033.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, of which he died. Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge for Tadhg and Brian. Scolog, *i.e.* Niall Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, moritur. Oengus Ua Flainn, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit.

[1034.]

Kal.² Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille, and Damhliag, were pillaged by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

[1035.]

Kal. Cunnenn³ of Condere, Bishop, obiit. A battle between the Dealbhna and Ui Maine, on the festival of Ciaran, in which battle many were slain, but the Dealbhna were victors. A battle between Cuana,⁴ King of the Saxons, and Ota, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 were slain, together with Ota.

[1036.]

Kal. Iaco,⁵ King of Britain, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh Derg, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Macnia, comarb of Buite, and a Bishop, quievit. Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, chief King of Laighen and Osraighe, quievit.

[1037.]

Kal. Cosgrach, son of Angidh, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn, quievit. Maelmuire Ua Uchtan, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Critan,⁶ chief King of Alba, was slain by his own *people* at an unripe⁷ age.

[1038.]

Crinan, "son of Crinan," Tighearnach and Ann. Ult., more correctly. The true year is 1040.

⁷ *At an unripe.* Inmatura (immatura), A. B., which O'F. corrects to immatura, in A.

¶ Ct. Glenn Uirnenn dargain do mac Maoil na mbó, ocur an duirteč do bpireč, ocur céo do daoinič do marbač ann, ocur rect céo do breič eirte .i. andigail ferna dargain do mac briaín.

¶ Ct. Maolbrigde Eppcop Cille dara, quieuit. Loingreč .h. flaitenáin, do Cuircenič, comarba Ciaráin ocur Cronain, quieuit. Murchač mac Dunluing, Rí Laiſen, et Donnchač mac Aođa Rí .h. mbaiprče do tuitim la Gilla Paorais mac Donnchađa, la Rič nOrraiſe, ocur Macraič .h. Donnchađa, Rí Eoganachta, ač tabairt cpece allaiſnič.

¶ Ct. flaitbertač, Eppcop Duinlečglairi, moritur. Domnall .h. fergaile, Rí Forthuath Laiſen, do marbač do mac Tuatail. Troccač do ramhač Ciaráin i tTulaič ġarba for Aođ .h. Conſiacla, oirri Tebta, ġur benuč bearnan Ciaraín fair ġo lor bacla ira ann. An tinač iarum ra impaič a dpuim riſ na clepcaič, irin inač rin tallač a cenn de ria cenn mīſ o fepoib Mīde.

¶ Ct. Maolmochta, Eppcop Luġbač, quieuit. Cluain muc Noir dargain do Conmaienič, ġo tTapo Día ocur Ciarán oigal forra inn .i. an tam anaičnič, ġur marbač irmor a ndaoinič ocur a ninnilič.

¶ Ct. flaitbertač .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain fepa brenainn do lorġač do Uib Maine, et Cuconnacht mac ġaopa .h. Dunathaič do

¹ *Glenn-Uisnenn.* Rectè Glenn-Uissen. This is properly the year 1041, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1042.

³ *Community of Ciaran.* An inter-linear Latin gloss has been written over this entry, in A., by a more recent hand than O'Flaherty's; but as the phraseology of the entry presents no difficulty, it has not been considered necessary to copy the gloss.

⁴ *Bearnan Ciarain;* i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." Dr. O'Connor (*Tighern.*, ad an. 1043) incorrectly translates the name "Cithara S. Ciarani." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1043, note ^b) implies that the "Bearnan Ciarain" was the bell of St. Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois; but it was more probably that alleged to have been given by St. Patrick to St. Ciarain of Saigher, or Seir-Kieran. See note ², p. 222, *supra*. The correct date

Kal. Glenn-Uisnenn¹ was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory broken, and 100 persons were slain therein, and 700 taken out of it; *i.e.* in revenge for the plundering of Ferna by the son of Brian. A.D.
[1039.]

Kal.² Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Loingsech Ua Flaithnain, of the Cuircne, comarb of Ciaran and Cronan, quievit. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, King of Ui-mBairche, fell by Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, King of Eoghanacht, whilst *the latter were* plundering in Laighen. [1040.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach, Bishop of Dun-leth-glaise, moritur. Domhnall Ua Ferghaile, King of the Fortuatha of Laighen, was slain by the son of Tuathal. The community of Ciaran³ fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacra, dynast of Teabhtha, and the Bearnan Ciarain⁴ was rung against him there with the end of the Bachal-Isa; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place his head was cut off, before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe. [1041.]

Kal.⁵ Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughbhadh, quievit. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne; but God and Ciaran inflicted vengeance on them therefor, viz., the unknown plague, so that the greater part of their people and cattle were killed. [1042.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn was burned by the Ui Maine, and Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra⁶ Ua Dun- [1043.]

(1043), has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1044.

⁶ Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra. This entry is confusedly written in A. and B., which read "αυτ .η. Dunαοη-

αις το μαρβαδ Cuconnacht mac Γαδρα," "and Ua Dunadhaigh killed Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra." The text has been corrected from Tighernach and the Ann. Four Mast. O'F. has supplied the proper year, 1045, in the marg.

marbað. Amalccað mac Flainn, Rí Calpaigne, do héc do galor anaitnið pe cenn tri trát iap ccoinnmeð egne i cClúain muc Noir.

¶ Ct. Art .h. Ruairc, Rí Connacht, do marbað do Cinel Conaill, in secundo anno iap nargain Cluana muc Noir. Peargal .h. Ciarda, Rí Coirpre, do marbað orepaið Teabta. Sormlaí ingen Maoilreclainn, quieuit. Máolríanaið Sor occirur ert.

¶ Ct. Snecda mor irin bliadain dona ppié ramail. Sorpa mor do tiachtain i nUlltoib, sup pasrat a tír condeáttur i lLuighib; et ar tria milleð cataig tainis an sorpa rin .i. feall por ða mac brian mic Maoilmorða do mac Eochaða et do maiðib Ulað, iap na mbeð i ccumairque ppiu, et ar ar [ulc ppi] mac Maoilnambo do ponrat Ulað an feall rin. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbað do Aoð .h. Concupair irin Corann. Ceðernað Eppcop o Tis Collainn do ecc. .h. bailen Eppcop Ruir cpe, quieuit. Mac Donnchaða Suir, rigdomna Tempach, quieuit. Ua Eidin, Rí .h. pfiacpach Aíðne, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Cele, Eppcop Ardachað, quieuit. Sluaiged la Donnchað mac mDriain dar Miðe, et dar bpeağa, so Galloib ir so Laignib, so pus gialla ó mac Maoilnambo, et a pép o Galloib. Peargal .h. Maoilmhuaið, Rí pfer gCeall décc. Cennpaolað .h. Cuill, ollam Muman, moritur. Gillaolum .h. Egnis, aipó pí Aipgiall, quieuit. Maoilfabail .h. Eðin, Rí .h. pfiacpac Aíðne, quieuit. Sluaiged la mac nEochaða et la mac

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1046, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

² *Luighne.* *Luighne*, A. B. The Ann. Four Mast. and Tighernach have *Luighne*, for *Luighneib*, "into Laighen (Leinster);" but as the alleged cause of the famine was the treachery committed by them against

two Leinster princes, out of hatred to their relative (Diarmaid), son of Maelnambo, then King of Leinster, it is unlikely that the Ultonians would have sought an asylum in that province.

³ *Of Brain.* *brian*, A. *brian*, B.

adhaigh, was slain *there*. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days after a forcible refectio*n* at Cluain-muc-Nois. A.D.
[1043.]

Kal.¹ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, was slain by the Cinel Conaill, in the second year after the plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois. Fergal Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Gormlaith, daughter of Maelsechlainn, quievit. Maelruanaidh Got occisus est. [1044.]

Kal. Great snow in this year, for which no equal has been found. A great famine came amongst the Ultonians, so that they left their country and went into Luighne.² And it was through the violation of a covenant that the famine occurred, viz., treachery was practised against two sons of Bran,³ son of Maelmordha, by the son of Eochaidh, and by the nobles of Uladh, after they had been *placed* under their protection; and it was through [enmity to⁴] the son of Mael-na-mbo the Ulidians committed that treachery. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in the Corann. Cethernach, Bishop, from Tech-Collainn, died. Ua Baillen, Bishop of Ros-cre, quievit. The son of Donnchadh Got, Royal heir of Temhair, quievit. Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. [1045.]

Kal. Cele, Bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, across Midhe, and across Breagh, to the Foreigners⁵ and the Lagenians, so that he carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, and *obtained* his demands from the Foreigners. Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Mumhain, moritur. Gillacolum Ua Eghnigh, chief King of Airghiall, quievit. Maelfabhaill Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, and by the son of Mael- [1046.]

¹ *Enmity to*. "Ulc ppi." Supplied from Ann. Four Mast.

⁵ *Foreigners*; i.e. the Foreigners of

Dublin. The date "1048" has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

Maolnambó im Míde, gur loirgriú cealla pper Míde acht beg. Hic erit annus primus .u. millium secundum Ebraicam ueritatem.

¶ Ct. Almagad comarba Pádraig, quiescit. Anerliur mac Domnaill, Rí Corca bairginn, do marbad do mac Aíríe mac Domnaill. Sluaiged la mac briaín go mas nairb, go pucc géll laigén ocur Orraigé. Rorr Comaín uile do lorccad eiríur damliag ocur regles, drepairb bpeirne.

¶ Ct. Cluain muc Noir dargain fa tri a naon raité .i. reacht ó Síol Anmchada, ocur fa dó ó Calraigib, gur na Sinnchab. Donnchad mac Gillaíoláin, Rí .h. pfoilge, do marbad dū Concubair, do Rí .h. pfoilge. Cluain muc Noir et inir Clothraín dargain do Conmaenib. Natuirtar Muircheruag .h. briaín, rí hEreinn.

¶ Ct. .h. Concubair, Rí .h. pfoilge, occirur erit a ruir. Almagad mac Catail muc Ruairí, Rí iarthair Connacht do dallad la hCoó .h. Concubair, la rí airtir Connacht, gur garríde iarrin arur a nartar Connacht. Maíom slebe formail por Conmaenib rí hCoó .h. Concubair, dú atorpchair ar Conmaene. Domnall bán .h. briaín occirur erit ó .h. Concubair, ó rí Connacht. Bíle Maíge adair do trargrad la Coó .h. Concubair.

¶ Ct. Creac la mac Maolnambo i Fine Gall, gur loirg an tír o Ac cliaí go Albene, acit noco tarraíó bu

¹ *Hebrew verity.* The Christian Era coincides with A.M. 3952, according to the Hebrew Chronology, as understood by the Irish Annalists. (See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, pp. 6-8.) The year A.M. 5000 agrees, therefore, with A.D. 1048, and the reckoning of this Chronicle is two years antedated at this period.

² *Damhliag; i.e.* "the Stone-church."

³ *Regles.* This name is supposed

to mean an "abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276. The correct year is 1049, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Quarter; i.e.* of a year. O'F. has prefixed the date 1050.

⁵ *Sinnacha.* Lit. "the Foxes;" the family of O'Caharneys, or O'Kearnys, of Tefia, in Westmeath.

⁶ *Ruaidhri.* Ruairí, A. 1 ruairí,

na-mbo, into Midhe, and they burned the churches of Feara-Midhe, except a few. This is the last year of 5,000 according to the Hebrew verity.¹ A.D. [1046.]

Kal. Amhalghaidh, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Aneslis, son of Domhnall, King of Corca-Bhaiginn, was killed by the son of Aisith, son of Domhnall. A hosting by the son of Brian, to Magh-nAirbh, and he carried off the hostages of Laighen and Osraighe. Ross-Comain was entirely burned, both Damhliag² and Regles,³ by the men of Breifne. [1047.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter,⁴ viz., once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighe, conjointly with the Sinnacha.⁵ Donnchadh, son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe. Cluain-muc-Nois and Inis-Clothrann were plundered by the Conmaicne. Birth of Muirchertach Ua Briain, King of Erinn. [1048.]

Kal. Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, was slain by his own *people*. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri,⁶ King of the West of Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the East of Connacht, and he (*Aedh*) afterwards fixed his residence in the West of Connacht. The victory of Sliabh-Formail *was gained* over the Conmaicne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a multitude⁷ of the Conmaicne fell. Domhnall Bán Ua Briain was slain by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht. The tree of Magh-Adhair⁸ was thrown down by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. [1049.]

Kal. A preying expedition by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Fine-Gall, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albene, but he did not seize cows until they [1050.]

B. The correct year (1051) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

⁷ *A multitude.* Cp., lit. "a slaughter," A. B.

⁸ *Tree of Magh-Adhair.* This cele-

brated tree is referred to under the year 980, *supra*, where it is said to have been cut down by King Mael-sechlainn, or Malachy II. See note ³, p. 228.

condeirnat rcanopeča mora imon dun, du itorchar
ile, condeachaid Rí Gall .i. Ecmarcae mac Ragnall,
tar muir, ocur po gar mac Mailnambo riže Gall dar
a ére. Creac la Aoð .h. Concupair i Conmaicne, gur
inuir go mór. Ectigern .h. Egrain, do Sogon .h.
Maicne, comarba Ciapain Cluana muc Noir ocur
Comáin, dhéc a naitir i gClúain Ipair. Ar Call-
raiže im a riž, um mac Airchtaiz, la Conmaicnið,
per uirtutem Ciapain. Dubearra, ingen Briain,
moritur.

¶ Ct. Niall .h. Eccniz, Rí Fermanac, et abračair,
do marbað dferaid Luirc. Sluaizeð la mac mBriain,
ocur la .h. Maoilrechlainn, i Fine Gall, go tugrat
aidire ó mac Maoilnambo. Cočlan, Rí Dealbna
Detra, a ruir per dolum occirur ert.

¶ Ct. Cloicteč teneo draisin i Rorr Dealra dia
Domnaiž pele Ğiurđi rria pe cuiž núair. Eoin dupa
dairmitče inn ocur arr, ocur aoin en mór ina meðon;
ocur tegoir po a cluimride na hén bega an tan tegoir
irin cloicteč. Tancuttur amac gur togbattur an coin
baoi for lár an baile inairde irin aier, et tarlaisrit
é ruir condearbailt po cedoir, et tuarğapattur tri
bruit dilenó inairde, ocur ra legriot ríur doridiri.
An caill iarum forran derettur na heóin da ročair
roičib, ocur an dairde forran derioctur na heoin, po
baoi for criot cona rremaid hi talmain. Loch Suide

¹ *Fortress.* A. and B. incorrectly read “rcanopeča monimou” for “rcanopeča mora imon dun,” as in Tighernach and the Four Mast. The liberty has been taken of correcting the text, in accordance with these authorities. The correct date, 1052, has been prefixed by O’F.

² *Into.* 1, A. Omitted in B.

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1053, as O’F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁴ *Kal.* O’F. has prefixed the date 1054. See next note.

⁵ *Sunday of the festival of George.* In a note to the entry of this event in the Ann. Four Mast. (1054), Dr. O’Donovan observes:—“In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by ‘the Sunday of the festival’ he meant ‘the Sunday next after the festival,’ which looks very probable, as the

fought great skirmishes around the fortress,¹ in which many persons were slain; and the King of the Foreigners, viz., Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, went across the sea, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the sovereignty of the Foreigners after him. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair into² Conmaicne, which he ravaged very much. Echtighern Ua Eghrain, of the Soghan of Ui Maine, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, died in pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. A slaughter of the Calraighe, together with their King, Mac-Airech-taigh, by the Conmaicne, through the power of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, moritur.

A.D.
[1050.]

Kal.³ Niall Ua Eghnigh, King of Feara-Manach, and his brother, were slain by the Feara-Luirg. A hosting by the son of Brian, and by Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Fine-Gall, so that they took hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo. Cochlan, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, was slain, through treachery, by his own *people*.

[1051.]

Kal.⁴ A tower of fire was seen at Ross-Dealala, on the Sunday of the festival of George,⁵ during the space of five hours; black birds innumerable *going* into and out of it; and one large bird in the middle of it; and the little birds used to go under its wings when they went into the tower. They came out and lifted up, into the air, the greyhound which was in the middle of the town, and let it fall down again, so that it died immediately; and they lifted up three garments,⁶ and let them down again. The wood, moreover, on which the birds perched fell under them, and the oak whereon the birds alighted was shaking, together with its roots in the ground. Loch Suidhe-

[1052.]

chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct." An interlinear Latin gloss, agreeing with the above translation, has been added by some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The event forms one of

the "Mirabilia Hiberniæ," for a list of which see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 193.

⁶ *Garments*. ὀρνιττοῖσιν; which the glossarist explains by "velamina," in A.

Óðrain 1 Sleb ʒuairpe a eloð a nðepeð aince pele
miðil condeachaid ipin feabail. Cact ingen Ragnaill,
riʒan Epenn, moritur. Creac la Acoð .h. Concubair,
la riʒ Connacht, ʒo Corcubaircinn, et ʒo Dartraicce,
ʒur ʒab ʒabála mora, ocur ʒur marbaid don cur rin
lair Acoð mac Cenðe[riʒ m]uire, ocur orðan Dáil
eCairr. .h. ʒeritir, Eppcop Cille Dálua, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Creac la Acoð .h. Concupair, riʒ Connacht, dar
iartar Mide, ʒo riʒ ʒabála imða, ocur brait mor
arr. Maolduin mac ʒille Anðriar, Eppcop Alban, et
orðan ʒaoidel, quieuit. ʒillapaðraig, Rí Orraiʒe,
moritur.

¶ Ct. Flann fer leiginn Mainirtec, ocur tiuʒ raoí
na nʒaoidéal etir leigenn ocur rencur, quieuit. Oðor
mac Flann, Rí Calraiʒe, iugulatur ert.

¶ Ct. Duncad .h. Donnchada, Rí Cairril, moritur.
Mor creac Luigne la Acoð .h. Concupair. Muʒron .h.
Mutain, comarba ðairpe, et uaral Eppcop, ocur fer
leiginn, do marbað ða muinter féin iar ttoigecht ón
iarmerʒe.

¶ Ct. Lulaç Rí Alban do marbað do Maolcoluim
mac Donnchada, per dolum. Creac la Acoð .h. Con-
cuphair et lar na sinnchaid ʒur airʒriod lotra. Cat
Slebe Crot la Diarmaid mac Maoilnambó, et la
Tairdealbaç .h. mðriain, for Donnchadh .h. mðriain,

¹ *Odhrain*. Oðin., for Óðrain, A. B. The glossarist interprets it "ex dorso," as if it had represented "o dnuim."

² *Dartraighe*. Dartraicce, A. B. Tradraighe (Tradraighe), Four Mast. Trelighe (Trelighe), Tighernach (Dublin copy). The name in the Four Mast. is the correct one, as Dartraighe (now Dartry), is in the co. Monaghan, whereas Tradraighe is at present represented by the Rural

Deanery of Tradry, in the diocese of Killaloe, and co. of Clare, adjoining the barony of Clonderlaw, anciently called Corca-Bhaiscinn.

³ *Steward*. uipe, A. B. The word is incomplete, a letter, or letters, being omitted at the beginning. The Ann. Ult., and Annals of Loch-Cé, have "muire," which signifies "lord," or "steward."

⁴ *Kal*. The correct date, 1055, has been prefixed by O'F.

Odhrain¹ in Sliabh-Guaire stole off in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail. Cacht, daughter of Raghnull, Queen of Erinn, moritur. A predatory expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, to Corca-Bhaiscinn, and to Dartraighe,² and he obtained great spoils, and Aedh, son of Cenne[digh], the steward³ and glory of Dal-Cais, was slain by him on that expedition. Ua Gerithir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit.

A.D.
[1052.]

Kal.⁴ A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, across the West of Midhe, and he carried numerous spoils, and many captives, therefrom. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andrias, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, moritur.

[1053.]

Kal.⁵ Flann, Lector of Mainistir, and the last⁶ sage of the Gaeidhel, both in reading and history, quievit. Odhor, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, jugulatus est.

[1054.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Donnchadha, King of Caisel, moritur. A great preying of Luighne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Mughron Ua Mutain, comarb of Bairre, and an eminent Bishop, and lector, was slain by his own people, after returning from nocturns.⁷

[1055.]

Kal.⁸ Lulach, King of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, through treachery. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and by the Sinnacha,⁹ and they pillaged Lothra. The battle of Sliabh Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and by Toir-dhealbhach Ua Briain, over Donnchadh Ua Briain, in

[1056.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. has supplied 1056 as the correct date.

⁶ The last. τῆς, A. τῶς, B.

⁷ From nocturns. ὁν ἰαρμεῖρζε (ὁν ἰαρμεῖρζε). This expression is glossed "noctu surgens," in A., by

some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The correct year is 1057.

⁸ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the date 1058.

⁹ The Sinnacha; i.e. "the Foxes." See note ⁵, p. 278, *supra*.

ḡú ιττορχαιρ λιγδα, comarba Ailbe, ocur Ríghbardan mac Concoirne, rí Ele. Mac betaḡ mac Finnlaic airdrí Alban, do marbaḡ do Maolcolm mac Donnchaḡa. Galbraat .h. Cerpail, ríghamna Tempach, do marbaḡ la Concoḡar .h. Maolreclainn, tre meabail. Claiḡeḡ Carrlora ocur mor arcena do breiḡ do mac Maolnambo na inadrin, ar roboi i ccomairce ppur.

¶ Ct. Niall .h. Maolḡoraiḡ, Rí Cinel Conaill, mor-tuup epḡ i nailitre. Caḡal mac Tíghernáin, Rí airtir Connacht, do marbaḡ ḡaḡoḡ .h. Ruairc. Conn na mboct [Eppcop] Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Mac ḡríain do ḡul i tteḡ Aḡḡa .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, ḡo ttuḡ a ríar ḡo.

¶ Ct. Claoḡloḡ Abbaḡ i nAḡḡ Maḡa .i. Cumurccaḡ .h. Eoradain i ninaḡ ḡuibḡaleḡe. Meap mor fo Eirinn in hoc anno. Mac ḡríain do ḡul i tteḡ mic Maolnambo, ḡo ttuḡ reoḡa et maoine iomḡa ar. Creach la hEli et la .h. pḡḡarḡa o Cluain muc Noir, ocur ra marbaḡ diar ocon ḡill .i. o Cḡoir na Sḡeḡḡra. ḡo ruachtattur na ba tre pḡḡ Cíarain traḡ eirḡe ar na maraḡ.

¶ Ct. Enair. Teḡmanna mora i llaigḡiḡ .i. an ḡolḡaḡ ocur an Treasḡat, ḡur láḡ ar ḡaoiḡiḡ pecḡóin laigen. ḡairbiḡ .h. Caturaiḡ, Rí ḡreḡ, moritur.

¹ *Lighda.* Tighernach (1058) calls him Ua Lighda, i.e. O'Lighda. The Four Mast. and the Ann. Ult. have "Cairbre Ua Lighda;" and the two latter authorities add that he was Airchinnech, or "Herenach," of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary.

² *Mac-Bethadh.* "Macbeth; Rex Albaniae." Marg. note, O'F.

³ *Security.* i ccomap, for i ccom-airce, A. B.

⁴ [*Bishop.*] In the Four Mast. (1059), Conn-na-mbocht, or "Conn

of the poor," is called "opḡan ocur aḡeachur Cluana muc Noir," "the glory and dignity of Cluain-muc-Nois," or Clonmacnois. He is described as "Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois," at the year 948, *supra*. The correct date, 1059, has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁵ *Went into the house.* An idiomatic way of saying "he submitted."

⁶ *Out of it.* The meaning of this entry is, that the son of Brian made his submission to the son of Mael-na-mbo, and received many valuables by way of gratuity. See last note.

which were slain Lighda,¹ comarb of Ailbhe, and Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, King of Ele. Mac-Bethadh,² son of Finnlach, chief King of Alba, was slain by Maelcolum, son of Donnchadh. Galbrat Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, through treachery. The sword of Carlus, and great *considerations* besides, were taken therefor by the son of Mael-na-mbo, for he was security³ for him.

A.D.
[1056.]

Kal. Niall Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, died in pilgrimage. Cathal, son Tighernan, King of the East of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Conn-na-mbocht, [Bishop⁴] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The son of Brian went into the house⁵ of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, and gave him his submission.

[1057.]

Kal. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Cumus-gach Ua Eradain in the place of Dubhdalethe. Great fruit throughout Erinn in this year. The son of Brian went into the house of the son of Mael-na-mbó, and brought many jewels and valuables out of it.⁶ A prey *was taken* by the Eli, and by the Ui-Fogharta, from Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* from Cros-na-screaptra, and they killed two persons at the church. The cows came back, through the miracle of Ciaran, at the time of getting up on the morrow.

[1058.]

Kal. of January.⁷ Great diseases in Laighen, viz., the Bolgach⁸ and the Treaghait,⁹ which caused a great destruction of people throughout Laighen. Gairbhith Ua Cathusaigh, King of Bregh, moritur. A hosting by Aedh

[1059.]

O'F. has prefixed the date 1060 to the entries under this year.

⁷ *January.* En̄., for En̄ap̄, A. B. The orig. compiler appears to have intended adding the criteria for the year, which is 1059, reckoning the number of "Kal;" but the correct year is 1061, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

⁸ *The Bolgach.* Omitted in B. "Bolgach" is the name at present applied to "small-pox" by the Irish-speaking population.

⁹ *Treaghait; i.e.* "the colic." Referring to "Bolgach" and "Treaghait," O'F. observes in a marg. note, "hæc apud Dungal. [Annal.] ad an. 1063; 1061 Tighernach."

Sluaigēð la Acoð .h. Concupair, la Rí Connacht, irin Mumain, sup loirce Cill Dálúa, et sup rgaóil catraið Cinncoṛað, et gonḃúaið na da bráðan robatтар i ttipraio Cinncoṛað, et sup murað aige in tippa iarṛin. Ruairi .h. flaitḃearṛaið do marbað uia Concupair.

¶ Ct. Mac Eochað, Rí Ulað, mortuṛ ert. Tado mac [Aeð] .h. Concupair, do marbað do mac Acoðha mic Ruairi tpe fell.

¶ Ct. hic ert annuṛ poṛtremuṛ cicli magṇi. Dubdaleiṛe, comarba paṛraic, quieuṛ. Donnchað mac ḃriain daiṛiðað, ocuṛ a dol do Roim da ailiṛi, condearbaile i naiṛiðe .i. i Mainiṛter zteṛain.

¶ Ct. Orḡain Cluana muc Noir do Conmaicniḃ et do uiḃ Maine. Clúain pṛpta dargain daiḃ ar na maraḃ .i. do Acoð .h. Ruairc, Rí ḃreṛne, et mac Taiḃ .h. Ceallaið, et a mac. Tucc Acoð .h. Concupair maiṛm forra ar na maraḃ tria paṛ Ciaraín, go pṛarḡat a muinṛer ocuṛ a longá. Diarṛmaio mac Taiḃ .h. Ceallaið, ocuṛ a mac, do marbað la .h. Concuphair ṛia cenn mbliaðna. .h. Ruairc dhéc tri paṛ Ciaraín. .h. Matḡamna, Rí Ulað, pṛ dolum occiṛuṛ ert.

¶ Ct. Redla ingantac do aṛpuccað irin bliaðain ṛi, ocuṛ po be a méo, ocuṛ a roilliṛi condebratтар na daoine paḃ ertá hí. ḡillabraiḃe .h. Ruairc, Rí ḃreṛne, mortuṛ. Tuplaḃ deḃ nuinge .xx. dór do

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has added the date 1063, thus indicating that a year has been omitted between this entry and the last, to which he prefixed the year 1061.

² [*Of Aedh.*] Supplied from the Four Mast., which have the killing of Aedh at the year 1062, as O'F. has observed in a note at the end of the entry in A.

³ *The great Cycle.* O'F. has added a marg. note, now partly mutilated,

pointing out that the year 1063 is here indicated:—" [Ci]cli Dece[nnove]nalis est, sed non cujus est litera Dominic. Verum hic Mag Paschalis Dionissii Exigui 532 annos complexus; quot ab Anno Christi 532, quo tus est, ad hunc 1064 annum elapsi sunt, cujus annus ultimus 1063, ut *supra* apud [Tigernachum]." He has, however, prefixed the date 1064. See note ¹.

Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Mumhain, and he burned Cill-Dalua, and demolished the fortress of Cenn-coradh, and ate the two salmon that were in the well of Cenn-coradh, and the well was afterwards closed up by him. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh was slain by Ua Conchobhair. A.D.
[1059.]

Kal.¹ The son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, mortuus est. Tadhg, son [of Aedh]² Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, through treachery. [1060.]

Kal. This is the last year of the great Cycle.³ Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Brian, was dethroned, and he went to Rome on his pilgrimage, and died in penitence, viz., in the monastery of Stephen. [1061.]

Kal.⁴ Plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois, by the Conmaicne, and by the Ui Maine. Cluain-ferta was plundered by them on the morrow, i.e. by Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and by the son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son. Aedh Ua Conchobhair defeated them next day, through the grace of Ciaran, so that they lost their people, and their vessels. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, were slain by Ua Conchobhair before the end of a year. Ua Ruairc died through the power of Ciaran. Ua Mathghamhna, King of Uladh, was slain through treachery. [1062.]

Kal. A wonderful star appeared⁵ in this year, and its magnitude and brightness were such that the people said it was a moon. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, moritur. The value⁶ of 30 ounces of gold was given by [1063.]

¹ Kal. O'F. has added the date "1065" in the margin.

² Appeared. 'Oo αἵρουcc̃, A. B., for "οο αἵρουcc̃αῶ," or "οο αἵρουcc̃αῶ," as in the Four Mast. The more recent hand already referred to (see note 3, p. 274), has added a Latin

gloss over the entry, in which the word αἵρουcc̃αῶ is incorrectly interpreted "luxit." O'F. has prefixed the date 1066.

³ The value. ἑλacc̃, A. Τυρῆacc̃, B. ἑλacc̃, "value," Tighern.

ταβαιρτ ó Ταιρδεαλβαč .h. Ծրիαιν, ocur ó mac Maoil-nambó ԾԱԾ .h. Concupair, ar congnum ppiu, ocur an coimméd ceona Ծó ó Murchač .h. Ծրիαιν, ar congnum ppi.

ԽԷ. Muirceptač .h. Capthaiğ, ppiu uğdar ocur ppiu ollaiñ Connacht do baðhač 1 Loč Calğaiğ. Celecair Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Ταδ .h. Muirgean, Rí Teabta, do marbač ó Muinter Tlamain. Sluaiğeč la Ծiarmaid mac Maoilnambo co nğalloib et Laiğuib, et la Ταιρδεαλβαč .h. mԾրιαιν go pferoib Mumhan uile, go hԱԾ .h. Concupair, sup marbriðe .h. Concupair, Rí Ciarpaiğe Luacra. Tancuttar ppi Ծpepne, um Աեč mac Աιρτ .h. Ruairc, Ծinnpach Connacht beór. Ծpi .xx. ced a lín. Ppctur cač amnur pēocair etir Connachtuib ocur ppi Ծpepne, go Ծporchair ann ԱԾԾ .h. Concupair, caičmileč iarčair Ծomain, Cuculain na nğaoiðel, tuile opðain ocur aipechair na hEppenn, Ծuine ar mó Ծo beipeč Ծo biuč, et Ծeðoč, Ծór ocur Ծo buaič ar a anmain a nEppinn.

ԽԷ. Murchač .h. Ծրիαιν Riğðamna Eppenn, Sğiač gearr, do marbač Ծferoib Teabča. Domnall .h. Maoilpechlainn, Rí Cinél Eoghain, a ppatre ppo occipur ep.

ԽԷ. Enair. Sluaiğeč la Murchač mac Ծiarmaðaim im Miðe, sup loirce Sğanapo ocur Pabap, et Աp Ծpeacain. Ro marb Ծno Pecin eipiom inn, sñuir Ծo sñur, ocur ár Sáll et Laiğen. Mac Sğopa mic Ծuna-ðaiğ, Rí Sil Anmchača, [do m̃arbač Ծlla Maðuðain].

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1067, which he considers to be the correct date.

² *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note cač Ծurłaiğ Աðñaiğ, "battle of Turlach-Adhnaigh," in the marg. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures that "Turlach-Adhnaigh" may have

been the name of the place now called Turlach-Airt, in the territory of Aidhne, in the co. Galway. See *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1067, note ʸ.

³ "*Sğiath gearr*;" i.e. "the short shield," a sobriquet of Murchadh. The year 1068 has been prefixed to this entry by O'Flaherty.

Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na-mbo, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, for assisting them; and the same amount *was given* to him by Murchadh Ua Briain, for assisting him. A.D.
[1063.]

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Carthaigh, chief author and chief poet of Connacht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh. Celechair, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha was slain by Muintir-Tlamain. A hosting by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with all the men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and he (*Aedh*) killed Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra. The men of Breifne, with Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, went still to plunder Connacht. Their number was 6,000. A sharp, valorous battle² was fought between the Connachtmen and the men of Breifne, in which was slain Aedh Ua Conchobhair, the champion of the west of the world, the Cuchulain of the Gaeidhel, the flood of dignity and nobility of Erin, and the man who was wont to give the most of food and clothing, of gold and cows, for his soul, in Erin. [1064.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Briain, Royal heir of Erin, *called* "Sgiath gearr,"³ was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain, was slain by his brother. [1065.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A hosting by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, into Midhe, so that he burned Granard, and Fobhar, and Ard-Breacain. Fechin slew him therefor, however, face to face; and a slaughter of Foreigners and Lagenians *took place*. The son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, [was killed by Ua Madudhain.⁵] [1066.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the ordinary criteria for the year, *i.e.* the day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred; but omitted to do so. The same omission frequently

occurs from this year, which is correctly 1069, to the end.

⁵ *Madudhain.* The words in brackets have been added from the Ann. Four Mast., the entry being left incomplete in A. and B.

†Ct. Ailill .h. Aipechtaiḡ, do Corca Raiḡe ḡo, comarba Ciarpain, quieuit. Murchaḡ Liaḡanaḡ, riḡ-
damna Connacht, do marbaḡ do Conmaicniḡ tpe
meabail. Donnḡal mac ḡormain, tanairi Abbaḡ
Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

†Ct. Enair. Ruairi .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill,
do marbaḡ. .h. Maoilríuanaiḡ, Rí Ulaḡ, occirur ert.

†Ct. Diarmaid mac Maoilnambo, Rí ḡall, ocur
laiḡen, et Leite Moḡa, do marbaḡ la Concupar .h.
Mailreclainn i ḡcaḡ Oḡba, ocur ar uime. .h. Flaitri,
Rí Ulaḡ, ocur mac Aipriḡa, Rí ḡabla, do lorccad a ttiḡ
tineḡ la fearaiḡ Miḡe.

†Ct. Enair. Concupar .h. Maoilreclainn, Rí Tempaḡ,
do marbaḡ do mac a derbpraḡar .i. do Murchaḡ mac
Flainn, tria meabail. A ḡenn do bpeiḡ a haḡnacal ó
Cluain muc Noir co Cenn coraḡ la Tairḡealbaḡ .h.
ḡriain, aoine carḡa; día domnaiḡ fo ceḡóir tuḡaḡ
rum ander con díḡ failḡiḡ óir malle ppiḡr.

†Ct. Enair. Dunan Eppcop Aḡa cliaḡ quieuit.
Donnchaḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maine, occirur ert a
ppatpe ruo, per dolum.

†Ct. Enair. .h. Canannain, Rí Cinél Conaill, mori-
tur. Muircepraḡ .h. ḡriain do rioghaḡ a nAḡ cliaḡ.
ḡotraiḡ, Rí ḡall, moritur.

†Ct. Enair. Murchaḡ mac Concupair .h. Maoilrec-
lainn do marbaḡ ḡAmlaiḡ mac Maoiláin i ḡcloicteḡ

¹ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1070.

² *January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The date 1071 has been prefixed by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. This is the year 1073, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁴ *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the criteria for the year; i.e. the day of the week on which the 1st of January

occurred, this being the method of indicating the date generally followed by the earlier chroniclers. The omission of the ferial number has been repeated at many entries *infra*. See note ⁴, p. 289. O'Flaherty has added the correct year, 1074, in the margin.

⁵ *Muircertach.* The son of Toir-dhealbhaḡ, or Turlough, at this time King of Ireland. The date 1075 has been prefixed by O'F.

Kal.¹ Ailill Ua Airechtaigh, who was of the Corca-Raidhe, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Murchadh Liathanach, Royal heir of Connacht was slain by the Conmaicne, through treachery. Donngal, son of Gorman, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D.
[1067.]

Kal. of January.² Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed. Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Uladh, occisus est. [1068.]

Kal. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, and of Leth-Mogha, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, in the battle of Odhbha, and a carnage about him. Ua Flaithri, King of Uladh, and Mac Aisitha, King of Gabhla, were burned in a house on fire, by the men of Midhe. [1069.]

Kal. of January.³ Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by his brother's son, *i.e.* by Murchadh, son of Flann, through treachery. His head was taken from its sepulchre at Cluain-muc-Nois, to Cenn-coradh, by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on Good Friday. On Sunday, immediately after, it was brought from the south, and two rings of gold along with it. [1070.]

Kal. of January.⁴ Dunan, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, King of Uí Maine, was treacherously slain by his brother. [1071.]

Kal. of January. Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Muircertach⁵ Ua Briain was made King at Ath-cliath. Gothfraigh, King of the Foreigners, moritur. [1072.]

Kal. of January. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar⁶ Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed by Amhlaibh, son of Maelan, *i.e.* the King of Gaileng, in the Cloitech⁷ of Cenannus; [1073.]

⁶ *Son of Conchobhar.* Over the name Conchobhar the orig. hand has written "U mac Flannn," or "son of Flann," as in all the other chronicles, except that of Tighernach, which has Ua Flannn, *i.e.* "grand-

son of Flann." The reading, "son of Flann," is probably correct. See note ², p. 292.

⁷ *The Cloitech; i.e.* the belfry, steeple, or round tower. O.F. has prefixed the date 1076.

Cenannra .i. do riġ Ġaileng, et a tuitim pén la Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Teppe bíd ipin bliadain ri.

¶ Ct. Enair. Cluain muc Noir do lorceað uile, cenmoċa an tempol. Murchað mac Concupair, mic Maolreclainn, do marbað dperairġ Teabta.

¶ Ct. Enair. Leċlopap .h. Laidgnén, Rí Airġiall, et Concupair .h. Ħriain, Rí Cinel Eogain, et Domnall mac Tigeprnáin, Rí Conmaicne, omner occiri punt. Coibdenaċ ancara 1mliġ 1ĥair, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Maolciapáin mac Cuinn na mbocht, quieuit. Ceallach .h. Ruanaċa, ollam Eipenn, moritur. Aoċ .h. Flaitĥearpaiġ, Rí iartair Connacht, do marbað la Ruairi .h. Concupoir. Muiredaċ mac Mugroin, pep leginn Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Sluaiġeċ la Tairdealbach .h. mĦríain ġo hAcċ cliaċ, et ġo pepoib Miĥe, ġo ttanig Maolreclainn mac Concupair na ċeċ la comarba pāpāic et la Ħacail 108Ac.

¶ Ct. Enair. Mac Amalġada mic Flainn, taoipeċ no Rí Callpaiġe, do marbað do Maolreclainn mac Concupair. Aru dāpġain do Ģalloip.

¶ Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Tairce .h. Concupair, riġdamna Connacht, do marbað do Cathal mac Aoċa .h. Concupair, tpe pell. Cathal .h. Concupair do tuitim la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ġo rochaiĥe moir

¹ *The Tempol.* There were several churches at Cluain-muc-Nois called "Tempol" (*templum*); and it is uncertain which of them is here referred to. The Four Mast. (1077, which is the correct year) have "ġenmoċáio a tteampail," "except their churches."

² *Son.* The Annals generally read Ua, i.e. grandson, or descendant; which is probably more correct. See note ⁶, p. 291.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 290.

⁴ *Anmchara.* ancara, A. B., for anmcara, or anamcara; i.e. "soul-friend."

⁵ *Kal.* O'F. has added the date 1079 in the margin.

⁶ *Chief poet.* Oċċ., for Ollam, A. Oll, B.

⁷ *Muiredhach.* This entry and the following are noted by O'F. as belonging to the year 1080. See note ⁹, next page.

and he himself fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. A.D.
A scarcity of food in this year. [1073.]

Kal. of January. Cluain-muc-Nois was entirely burned, [1074.]
except the Tempol.¹ Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, son² of
Maelsechlainn, was slain by the men of Teabhtha.

Kal. of January.³ Lethlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, King of [1075.]
Airghiall, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Cinel
Eoghain, and Domhnall, son of Tighernan, King of Con-
maicne, were all slain. Coibhdenach, Anmchara⁴ of
Imlech-Ibhair, quievit.

Kal.⁵ Maelciarain, son of Conn-na-mbocht, quievit. [1076.]
Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet⁶ of Erin, moritur. Aedh
Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of the West of Connacht, was
killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Muiredhach,⁷ son of
Mughron, lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A hosting
by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and to the
men of Midhe; and Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar,
came into his house,⁸ with the comarb of Patrick and with
the Bachall ISA.

Kal.⁹ of January. The son of Amhalghaidh, son of [1077.]
Flann, chieftain, or King,¹⁰ of Calraighe, was slain by
Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. Ara was plundered
by Foreigners.

Kal. of January. Domnhall, son of Tadhg Ua Con- [1078.]
chobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Cathal,
son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, through treachery. Cathal
Ua Conchobhair fell¹¹ by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and

⁸ *Came into his house; i.e.* sub-
mitted to him.

⁹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the
date 1081, thus implying that the year
1080 has been omitted. See note 7,
last page.

¹⁰ *Or King.* "U Rí," for no Rí,
added in the orig. hand over the pre-
ceding word (ταοιρεc) in A.

¹¹ *Fell.* In the marg. the orig. hand

has written the words "μαρον na
neταρ," i.e. "the defeat of the boats,"
as if to signify that Cathal fell in the
battle so called. But in the Four
Mast. (1082) the battle called the
"defeat of the boats" is stated to have
been fought on Loch-Ribh, now Lough
Ree, and to have been gained by
Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilech-
lainn, over the men of West Meath,
and the Dealbhna, and Cuircne.

uime. Cínasó .h. Ruadán, tanairi Ábbad Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Íct. Enair. Ásó .h. Maoilreclainn, Rí Áiligh, moritur. Án Meranach .h. Eochada, Rí Uladh do bádhað a Luimnech.

Íct. Enair. Cat eidir Donnchad .h. Ruairc, go nairter Connacht, ocur go Cairbre, ocur co nGailen-ghaib, re Muirceptað .h. mBriain go nGailloib, ocur Laignib ocur Orraighib ocur Muimnechaib, gur marbad ann Donnchad .h. Ruairc, ocur Cinnedigh .h. Briain, ocur Congalach .h. Concupair Fáilgigh, et alii.

Íct. Enair. Ar daoine ocur innile in hoc anno. Mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mBriuin, occirur ert per dolum.

Íct. Enair. Maoiliora .h. Brolacan, rruit renóir Epenn, ocur rai hecna ocur aircedoil, quieuit. Cairdealbað .h. Briain, Rí urmoir Epenn, pegni anno .xx°.ii°. uitam feliciter piniuit. Maíom na Crincha rai nGailloib, ocur Laignib, for Maoilreclainn mac Concupair, ubi ceciderunt Maoiciarain .h. Cataraigh, ocur .h. Maoilmhúadh, Rí rFep Ceall, et alii. Án Sinnadh Finn .h. Catarnagh .i. Cínasó, Rí Tebta, ocur a mac, ocur .h. Muiredhagh, taoireð Muintire Tlamain, do marbad a rpill ó Maoilreclainn mac Concupair, i lloch Muighe huata .h. Daoigealláin, Rí Airgiall, occirur ert o Conaillib.

¹ *The Meranach.* Án Meranach; i.e. "the wanton." Tighernach (1083) writes the name "In Meranach." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Áedh Meranach," "Aedh Meranach," or "Hugh the wanton."

² *Luimnech; i.e. Limerick.* The Four Mast., who record this event under the year 1074, say that "Aedh Meranach" was drowned "at Luimnech, or in Loch-Eathach (Loch

Neagh)." It is possible that "Luimnech" may be only a misreading of an abbreviated form of the name "Loch-Eathach," which might be contracted to "L. nech," and thus mistaken for "Luimnech." The year 1083 has been prefixed to these entries by O'F.

³ *Kal. of January.* See note 4, p. 289. O'F. has added the date 1084 in the marg.

a great multitude along with him. Cinaeth Ua Ruadhain, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D.
[1078.]

Kal. of January. Aedh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Ailech, moritur. The Meranach¹ Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was drowned at Luimnech.² [1079.]

Kal. of January.³ A battle between Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, with *the men of* East Connacht, and with the Cairbre, and with the Gailenga, and Muircertach Ua Briain, with the Foreigners, and the men of Laighen, and of Osraighe, and of Mumhain; in which Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, and Cennedigh Ua Briain, and Congalach Ua Conchobhair Failghigh, and others, were slain. [1080.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A great mortality of men and cattle in this year. The son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin, was treacherously killed. [1081.]

Kal. of January. Maelisa Ua Brolachan, illustrious senior of Erinn, and professor of learning and poetry, quievit. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erinn, in the 22nd year of *his* reign, ended *his* life happily.⁵ The victory of the Crinach *was gained* by the Foreigners and Lagenians, over Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in which *victory* fell Maelciarain Ua Cathasaigh, and Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and others. The Sinnach Finn⁶ Ua Catharnaigh, *i.e.* Cinaeth,⁷ King of Teabhtha, and his son, and Ua Muiredhaigh, chieftain of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in Loch-Muighe-Huatha. Ua Baeigheallain, King of Airghiall, was slain by the Conaille. [1082.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1085, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

⁵ *Happily.* ꝥełicicē., for ꝥełicicetep, A. B. incorrectly reads ꝥełicem. O'F. has prefixed the correct date, 1086.

⁶ *The Sinnach Finn;* lit. "the white Fox." See note ⁵, p. 278.

⁷ *Cinaeth.* The Four Mast. call him Tadhg, *i.e.* Thaddeus, or Timothy; but Tighernach writes it "Cinaeth." He is also called "Tadhg" in the admirable genealogical work compiled by Duald Mac Firbis, the transcriber of this Chronicle. See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i., p. 186.

Κε. Maolreclainn mac Concupair, Rí Tempač, do marbadh d'fearaib Teabča a nArdachadh, per dolum. Maolruanaidh .h. Airt, Rí Tebča, moritur. Cač Conacla .i. a Corainn, la Ruairi .h. Concupair, ocur Cormac .h. Cillin, arð pecnab Sil Muirpeohaiž, ocur maða Ciapan na laim peran cač, diambaoi da cup eidiu Connachtoib ocur Conmaicuib, sup paeimheð for Conmaicuib, dū atporčair Aod mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, ocur Muirpeohač .h. Eolair, ocur Siuiriog mac Conplebe .h. Fergail, ocur mac Ġarraig .h. Siuirdén, et alii. Ruairi .h. Concupair uictor fuit. Cač Rata Eolair eidiu laiguib ocur fepaib Muman, sup paoimeð for laiguib. Muirceptač .h. Ġriann uictor fuit.

Κε. Maithm la Ruairi .h. Concupair aš inu Ardachadh, for Muirceptač .h. mĠriann, du an ro marbadh ar Muimneč. Ar aile Muimneč la Ruairi .h. Concupair. Inpač Corcumpúaid la Ruairi .h. Concupair, iŋ inbeachtain noč ar fagrat boin no duine ġan malairt. Do pocraattar ann tŋi baoghal tŋiar maič do Connachtoib .i. mac Cathail .h. Muġrioin, taoipeč Clainne Cathail, et Cuirinna mac Muircheptaiz, taoipeč Clainne Tomaltaiž, ocur mac Ġilla Cuiŋt, mic Ectiŋepn, taoipeč Corc Aclann. Coinnmeð caoičidŋ ó Ruairi .h. Concupair, do Domnall mac Mic Ločlainn, ocur do Conall ocur dEogan. Do cuattar iairŋin Connachta ocur lucht an tuairŋep 1 Mumhain,

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1087, according to O'F.

² *The staff.* maða; lit. "stick." This intervention of Cormac Ua Cillin is not noticed in any of the other chronicles which record the battle of Conachail, now Cughill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and co. of Sligo. There is another Cormac Ua Cillin referred to under the year 964, *supra*.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has added the correct date (1088) in the marg.

⁴ *Inis-Ardachadh.* The name is also thus written in Tighernach; but the Four Mast., probably correctly, have Inis-adharcach, i.e. "the horned island," now Incherky, an island in the river Shannon. See Ordnance Map of the King's county, sheet 29.

⁵ *Being left in danger.* Tŋi baogh-,

Kal.¹ Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Temhair, was treacherously killed by the men of Teabhtha, at Ard-achadh. Maelruanaidh Ua Airt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. The battle of Conachail, *i.e.* in Corann, *was fought* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, having the staff² of Ciaran in his hand, *stood* in front of the battle, whilst it was fought between the Connachtmen and the Conmaicne; and the Conmaicne were defeated; on which occasion Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, and Muiredhach Ua Eolais, and Sitric, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gofraigh Ua Siridén, and others, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was the victor. The battle of Rath-Edair between the Lagenians and the men of Mumhain, and the Lagenians were vanquished. Muircertach Ua Briain was the victor.

A.D.
[1083.]

Kal.³ A victory by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, at Inis-Ardachadh,⁴ over Muircertach Ua Briain, in which a multitude of the men of Mumhain were slain. Another slaughter of the men of Mumhain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The ravaging of Corcomruaidh, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, *so that* it is doubtful that they left a cow, or a man, without injuring. Three nobles of the Connachtmen, being left in danger,⁵ perished there, *viz.*, the son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist,⁶ son of Echtighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A fortnight's refection *was given* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and to the *Cinel* Conaill and *Cinel* Eoghain. The Connachtmen⁷ and the men of the North went afterwards into Mumhain,

[1084.]

for τρι baoghal; lit. "through danger."

⁶ Gillachrist. Σιλλα Cιρ., A. B., for Σιλλα Cιρ., the usual abbrev. form of "Σιλλα Cιρτ."

⁷ Connachtmen. Γαχτα, A., in which the reversed letter (Γ) represents the syllable Conn. Cοντα, another abbreviated form of the same word, B.

sup inopeattar go imlech 1^{ba}ir, ocur go loč 3air,
 ocur 6puš 1iš, ocur 7un aičed, ocur go 7puman .h.
 Clepcin, ocur sup muprat Luimneč, ocur go 7tugrat
 cenn mic Cailiž o čnocoib Sainngil, ocur sup 7ogailpior
 Cenn copad, ocur sup 7ašbaio7it ocht .xx. laoč ann
 eioep 7ullu ocur 7aoidealu, ocur co 7a 7abairit
 7iallu 7i8; go 7u7rat leo mac Ma7udain .h. Cinnediž
 epce, et mac Congaluis .h. Ocain, et mac Echach .h.
 Luin7riš, go 7tugač ba, ocur óp, et eč et airge7, ocur
 cuipn 7apa čenn ó Mupchač .h. 6prian. 7igepnach .h.
 6prian, 7o Sil Muipedhaiš, comarba Ciapain Cluana
 muc Noip, ocur Comain, quieuit. 7upcablais ingen
 Acoča .h. Concupair, moritup. Móp, ingen 7airdeal-
 baiš .h. 6prian, ben Ruai7p .h. Concupair, moritup.
 Ua Maoil7ipic, ollam Epenn, quieuit.

KE. 7onnchač mac 7omnaill 7emair, 7i Lai7en
 et 7all, 7o marbač 7o Concupar .h. Concupair [7]ail-
 7i8. Coblač 77ep Mumhan 7o 7oižect 7op Sinainn,
 ocur 7op loč Ri8, sup air7pior 1nir Clot7ann, et 1nir
 bó 7inne, ocur 1nir Engin, ocur Cluain Emain, sup
 7unač Ai7ipceč ocur Rec7aič 7ap a nér la Ruai7p
 .h. Concupair, ocur co 77ečattar lucht an coblaiš 7op
 eumairce [.h.] Maoil7eclainn, go 77ap7rat a longā
 aige; co 77ečai7 .h. Concupair ap c7eič a Mumhain,
 go Cill 7alua, ocur go 7ál cCairr ip na longai8 7in;
 .h. Maoil7eclainn i n7aič7nib 7ipe ocur a n7aič7nib

¹ *Cailech*; i.e. "the cock," an epithet of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, whose death is entered under the year 1044, *supra*. His son, Donnchadh, whose head is here stated to have been brought away from the hills of Sainngel (Singland, co. of Limerick), was slain by Muircertach Ua Briain, or Mortogh O'Brien, in the year 1084, according to the Four Mast. and the Annals of Inisfallen;

and it is probable that his head was carried to Munster, as a trophy, by the victor.

² *Tighernach Ua Brain*. This is the annalist Tighernach, whose chronicle of Irish affairs is generally regarded as the most authentic of its kind.

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1089, which is the correct date.

and they plundered to Imlech-Ibhair, and to Loch Gair, and Brugh-righ, and Dun-aiched, and to Druman-Ui-Clerchin; and they demolished Luimnech, and brought the head of the son of Cailech¹ from the hills of Sainngel; and they destroyed Cenn-coradh, where they found eight score heroes, including Foreigners and Gaeidhel, of whom they took pledges; and they carried off with them therefrom the son of Madudhan Ua Cennedigh, and the son of Congalach Ua Ogain, and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, until cows, and gold, and horses, and silver, and goblets were given for their sake by Murchadh Ua Briain. Tighernach Ua Brain,² of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, quievit. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Mór, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, wife of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Ua Maeilgirie, chief poet of Erinn, quievit.

A.D.
[1084.]

Kal.³ Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar,⁴ King of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair [F]ailghigh. A fleet of the men of Mumhain went upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh, and plundered Inis Clothrann, and Inis-bo-finne, and Inis Enghin and Cluain-Emhain; but Aidhircech and Rechraith were blocked up after them by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the crew of the fleet placed themselves under the protection of [Ua] Maeilsechlainn, and left their ships with him; and Ua Conchobhair went on a preying expedition into Mumhain, to Cill-Dalua, and to Dál-Cais, in those ships; and Ua Maeilsechlainn *went*⁵ into Uaithne-tire, and into Uaithne-fidhbhaidhe—so that they brought

[1085.]

⁴ *Domhnall Remhar*; i.e. "Domhnall the fat."

⁵ *Ua Maeilsechlainn went*. There is an apparent want of connection between this and the preceding clause in the text, from which it would seem

that some words had been omitted. The Four Mast. (1089) say that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, or Rory O'Connor, and Ua Maeilsechlainn, or O'Melaglin, proceeded together into Munster.

ρισθαιθε, γο τυγρατ bū ιμδα ocur bpaid leo. Cairg
na γαιοιθη.

Κτ. Muircertač .h. bpaid do dul ap loč Riach tre
baoghal. Muircertač .h. bpucc, Rí na n'Deri, occirur
ert. Dun ačed do lorccač la Ruairi .h. Concupair.

Κτ. Cennraelač .h. Ogain, comarba brenainn,
quieuit. Donnlebe .h. Eochač, Rí Ulač, do marbač
ó Cinel Eogain. Mac mic Acoč, mic Ruairi, Rí
iartair Connacht, moritur. Maoilíra, comarba pa-
raic, quieuit a n'Armagha.

Κτ. Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do dallach
do flaičbertač .h. flaičbertaig, ocur d[fl]ačartac .h.
[fl]accartaig, ocur ap e a alpu ocur cairdiur Crior-
to reacht, ocur a čigerna. In Craibdech .h. Pallamain
do badoch i loč Cairrgin. Acoč mac Cathail .h.
Concupair do [gabail do] bpaid, ocur riče síl Muire-
dhaič [do čabairt] do Giolla na naom .h. Eidin.
Cormac Mainirtreač, uaral Eppoc, quieuit. Coblač
fper Muman darčain Cluana muc Noir.

Κτ. Enair. Maolcoluim mac Donnchač, Rí Alban,
do marbač do Prangcoib, ocur Eobard a mac, et
Marčarita, ben Maolcoluim, dhéc da čumač. Acoč
mac Cathail .h. Concupair, Rí síl Muiredhaič, do
marbač i Mumhain a ngemil, la .h. Pačartchaič .i.
Pačartač, tria fell. Meabard ap síl Muiredhaič uile
la Muircertač .h. mbpaid, Rí Epenn, gur airg, et
gur innarb hi tír n'Eogain, ocur gur gač a Ríč .i.

¹ Kal. The correct date is 1090,
as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² Through danger. Tre baoghal.
The translation is literal, but the
meaning is that Muircertach went
upon Loch Riach, which, or rather the
surrounding district, was undefended
and exposed to danger. Dr. O'Dono-
van renders it "by taking an unfair
advantage." *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1090.

³ Kal. This is properly the year

1091, as O'F. has pointed out in the
margin.

⁴ The Craibhdech; i.e. "the Devotee."
O'F. has prefixed the date 1092.

⁵ Ua Eidhin. The Four Mast.
him Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair
(or O'Conor), as his name is written
under the next year. But he is called
Ua Eidhin, or O'Heyne, at the year
1096. The words enclosed within
brackets are supplied from the Four

a great many cows and captives with them. The Easter of the wind. A.D.

[1085.]

Kal.¹ Muircertach Ua Briain went upon Loch Riach, through danger.² Muircertach Ua Brice, King of the Deisi, occisus est. Dun-aiched was burned by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. [1086.]

Kal.³ Cennfaeladh Ua Ogain, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Donnsluibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, moritur. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, quievit in Ard-Macha. [1087.]

Kal. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was blinded by Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and by [F]ogartach Ua [F]ogartaigh; and he was his (*Ua Flaithbheartaigh's*) fosterer, and seven times his gossip, and his lord. The Craibhdech⁴ Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair [was taken prisoner] by Brian, and the sovereignty of the Síl-Muiredhaigh [was given] to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Eidhin.⁵ Cormac of Mainistir, an illustrious Bishop, quievit. A fleet of the men of Mumhain plundered Cluain-muc-Nois. [1088.]

Kal. January.⁶ Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, King of Alba, and Edward his son, were slain by Franks,⁷ and Margarita, Maelcoluim's wife, died of grief for him. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Síl-Muiredhaigh, was treacherously killed in Mumhain, whilst in manacles, by Ua Fogartaigh, *i.e.* Fogartach.⁸ The Síl-Muiredhaigh were all defeated by Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Erinn, and he ravaged *their territory*, and expelled them to Tir Eoghain, and captured their [1089.]

Mast., having been omitted in the text, apparently through negligence.

⁶ *Kal. of January.* See note 4, p. 289. The year 1093 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

⁷ *Franks.* Rectè, by Normans.

⁸ *Fogartach.* The name of the person who slew Aedh was, therefore, Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, or Fogarty O'Fogarty, as the name would now be written.

ḡilla na naom .h. Concupair, ocur .h. Concenainn mic
 Taidḡ, Rí .h. nDiarmaḡa. Ailill .h. Niallain, do
 Uib Fiacrach Aíone, tanairc Abbao Cluana muc Noir,
 ocur comairba Cronan Tuama ḡreine, et Mic Duach,
 quieuit. Irell Ciaraín do cennac ar oilre do Cormac
 mac Cuinn na mbocht ó .h. Flaitḡen, ocur o Domnall
 mac Flainn .h. Maoilreclain, o Ríḡ Míde.

¶ Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoilreclainn,
 Rí Tempach, do marbaḡo dḡeraib Míde .i. do Luignib.
 Cat Fiḡnaḡa re Taidḡ mac Ruairḡi, ocur re Síil Muire-
 dhairḡ, ar .h. fFlaitḡberḡairḡ, ocur for Corcumpuaḡo,
 ocur for iairḡair Connacht, ḡur cuireḡo a nár. Donn-
 chaḡo mac Maoileolum, Rí Alban, do marbaḡo a ruir.
 Míde do roinn eirḡ Donnchaḡo ocur Concupar. ḡilla
 na ningen .h. Cobḡhairḡ, Rí Umall, aircinnec Achairḡo
 fabair, do marbaḡo ó ḡeraib Cera. Ruairḡi .h. Don-
 naḡáin Rí Aḡaḡo, moritur. Imar .h. ḡille Ullḡáin,
 taircḡo Muinḡire Maoilḡionna, do marbaḡo ó ḡeraib
 Míde. Cluain muc Noir dairḡain do Dealbna.

¶ Ct. Enair. Taircḡo .h. Eḡra, Rí Luigne, occirur erḡ.
 Domnall .h. Muirḡen, Rí Teabḡa, et Amḡairḡ mac
 Conmeḡa, do marbaḡo i rill a nḡemil i Mumain.
 Cluain muc Noir dairḡain do Conmaicḡib, ḡur dunaḡo
 dorur an tempail do clochairḡ. Bliadain na taircḡa an
 bliadain [ri], cona ruil airim ar ar marḡo do dairḡib.
 Inḡrem mor o dḡoḡo dairḡib for Clúain [muc Noir]
 in hoc anno, ḡur fairḡeḡo an ḡairḡairḡ uile acht bec,

¹ *Ua Conchobhair*. See note ⁵, p. 300.

² *Isell-Ciarain*; i.e. "Ciaran's low land;" the name of a church at Clonmacnois. This entry is written in the lower margin of A., page 96, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text. The writer adds "D[uald] F[irbisigh] is my name."

³ *Kal. of January*. The correct

date, 1094, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁴ *Airchinnech*; i.e. Herenach. The Four Mast. (1094) make the Airchinnech of Achadh-fabhair a different person from the King of Umhall, who is represented by them as having died a natural death.

⁵ *Kal. of January*. See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct date is 1095, as O'F. has pointed out in the marg.

King, *i.e.* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair,¹ and Ua Concennain, the son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Diarmada. Ailill Ua Niallain, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, and of Mac Duach, quievit. Isell-Ciarain² was purchased in perpetuity by Cormac, son of Conn-na-mbocht, from Ua Flaithnen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlain, King of Midhe.

A.D.
[1089.]

Kal. of January.³ Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by the men of Midhe, *i.e.* by the Luighne. The battle of Fidhnacha *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Síl-Muiredhaigh, over Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and over the Corcumruaidh, and over the *men of the* West of Connacht, and they were put to slaughter. Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by his own *people*. Midhe was divided between Donnchadh and Conchobhar. Gilla-nanighen Ua Cobhthaigh, King of Umhall, Airchinnech⁴ of Achadh-fabhair, was killed by the men of Cera. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, moritur. Imhar Ua Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Midhe. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Dealbhna.

[1090.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Taithlech Ua Eghra, King of Luighne, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha, and Amhlaibh Mac Conmedha, were treacherously slain, in fetters, in Mumhain. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne, when the door of the church was closed with stones. [This] year was the year of the heat, so that there is no reckoning the number of people whom it killed. Great persecution from evil men against Cluain-[muc-Nois] this year, so that nearly the entire city⁶ was laid waste; et nec potuerunt

[1091.]

⁶ *The . . . city.* an ḡcatṛṇ., for an ḡcatṛnaḡ, A. B. Some hand has added the word "civitas," as a gloss,

over the abbrev. Monastic establishments are not rarely called "civitates" in Irish chronicles.

et nec potuerunt mulieres habitare proprium, sed commixtae fuerunt cum uiris suis.

¶ Et. Enair. Bliadain na fele Eoin for Coine an bliadain si, gur gab eglā mor si. Epenn inde, conid i comairle ar ar cinnettar cleirig Epenn da dior .i. tpeoenur gač mī, ocur tporgač gač laoi go cenn mbliadna, ocur almrana don coimtheč. Tugrat riža Epenn raoire do ceallaič imča pobattar andocur. Muirceptač .h. Dupda, Rī .h. nAlmalzač, ocur .h. pfiacrač, a siur occiur ert. .h. flaitnen, comarba Ciaraín, do dol i nailitre.

¶ Et. Enair. Tadcc mac Ruairi .h. Concupair, Rī Connacht, do marbač a siur. flaitberptač do dol i natyrdā go hAlč .h. Concupair, ocur riže Sīl Muirethaiž do. Maolbrigde .h. bpolčan, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit. Cloigteč Mainirtreč do lorccač gur an scriptuir ann. Bliadain na enó.

¶ Et. Enair. pluualir annur et pertilir. flaitberptač .h. flaitberptaiž do marbač do Sīl Muirethaiž a nōigail dailta Ruairi. Mide dparuccač eiōir Donnchač .h. Maoilreclainn et Concupar .h. Maoilreclainn. Domnall .h. heni, arō Eppcop per Muman, in .lxxxi. anno aetatis suae, quieuit. Snecda mor in hoc anno.

¶ Et. Enair. Cačraoineč pe nīarčar Teabča for airter Teabča, dú attorchair Muirceptač .h. hAlir, Rī Teabča, ocur .h. lachtnāin. Depporgaill, ingen Taidž .h. Gilleparairis, matair Muirceptaiž .h. brian, mortua ert.

¶ Et. Enair. Gilla na naom .h. heidin, Rī Sīl Muire-

¹ *Great fear.* The nature and causes of this fear are explained in O'Curry's *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History*, p. 404. The correct year, 1096, has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Aedh.* Coi, B. The year 1097

is the correct date, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

³ *The year of the nuts ; i.e.* in which there was a great profusion of nuts. This entry is added in the marg., in the orig. hand.

mulieres habitare seorsum, sed commixtæ fuerunt cum viris suis.

A.D.

[1091.]

[1092.]

Kal. of January. This year was the year of the festival of John on Friday, and great fear¹ seized the men of Erin on account thereof; and the resolution arrived at by the clergy of Erin to banish it was, *to order* an abstinence of three days each month, and a fast each day, to the end of a year, and almsgiving to the Lord. The Kings of Erin gave freedom to many churches which were in difficulty. Muircertach Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by his own *people*. Ua Flaithnen, comarb of Ciaran, went on a pilgrimage.

Kal. of January. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbheartach went into his patrimony, to Aedh² Ua Conchobhair, and the sovereignty³ of the Síl-Muiredhaigh *was given* to him. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The steeple of Mainistir was burned, with the writing in it. The year of the nuts.³

[1093.]

Kal. of January. A wet and fertile year. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbhertaigh was slain by the Síl-Muiredhaigh, in revenge for the blinding of Ruaidhri. Midhe was laid waste both by Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn. Domhnall Ua Heni, Archbishop of the men of Mumhain, in the 76th year of his age, quievit. Great snow in this year.

[1094.]

Kal. of January.⁴ A victory was gained by *the men of* West Teabhtha over *those of* East Teabhtha, in which Muircertach Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, and Ua Lachtain, were slain. Derforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Ua Gillapadraig, mother of Muircertach Ua Briain, mortua est.

[1095.]

Kal. of January.⁵ Gilla-na-naemh Ua Heidhin,⁶ King

[1096.]

⁴ *Kal. of January.* See note ⁴, p. 289. The correct year is 1099, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

⁵ *January.* The correct date, 1100, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁶ *Ua Heidhin.* See note ⁵, p. 300, under the year 1088.

dhaisg ocur Connacht uile, moritur; ocur a cCluain muc Noir ro haðnacht. Donnchað .h. Eochað, Rí Ulað, do cuibred do Domnall mac Mic Lochlainn, do ríð Cinel Eoghain. Cúmeð .h. Laoḡačain, ardo taoireð Síil Ronain, quieuit. Macraíð .h. Flaitnen, comarba Ciarpain ocur Cronain Tuama ḡréine, a ndeoraíðecht quieuit i nAchað bó.

¶ Et. Enair. Comdal per nEpenn um Muirceptað .h. mḡriain iḡ Cairil .i. ḡo laochaið ocur clerčíð; ocur ar annrín tuḡ Muirceptað .h. ḡriain Cairil na ríð a nḡbairt don Coimtheð. Sluaḡeð per nEpenn la Muirceptað .h. mḡriain timcill Epenn .i. deap Ruaið ocur i cCinél Conaill, ocur a nḡir Eoghain, ocur pa ḡḡaoíl Aileð, dap ḡertair Camra i nUlltoib, dap Sliað Ruaið ḡa ḡiḡ. Magnur do tīactain do ḡabáil Epenn. Compac ḡa ceitepn i cCluain muc Noir .i. Muinter Taoḡáin ocur Muinter Cīnaoið, ocur maiðir ar Muinter Cīnaoið, ocur pa marbað ann an ḡilla ḡinn mac mic Uallacháin, Rí Síil Anmchað. Caḡal Ua Muirḡén, Rí Teabḡa, do marbað ó airter Teabḡa. Donnchað mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, occirur ert a ruir.

¶ Et. Enair. For Cedaoín. Domnall mac Tigernáin .h. Ruairc, Rí ḡperne ocur Connacht, occirur ert ó Muinter Eoluir. Muḡron .h. Muḡair, per leginn Airt Macha, quieuit .i. aḡair Maoilmasoiois ocur ḡilla Crioirt. Síð ḡliaðna do ḡenuin do Muirceptað .h. ḡriain pe Magnur Rí Lochlainne.

¶ Et. Enair. Cormac mac Cuinn na mbocht, do Muḡḡorḡaið Maigen, comarba Ciarpáin Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Caḡ Maḡe Cobha. Sluaḡeð la Muir-

¹ *Ua Flaithnen.* .h. Flaiten, "Ua Flaithen," A. B.; but the name is written Ua Flaithnen at the year 1092, *supra*.

² *Caisel-na-righ*; i.e. "Caisel (or

Cashel) of the Kings." The year 1101 is the correct date.

³ *On Wednesday.* The correct year is, therefore, 1102, which commenced

of Síl-Muiredhaigh, and of all Connacht, moritur; and in Cluain-muc-Nois he was buried. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was manacled by Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain. Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, arch-chieftain of Síl-Ronain, quievit. Macraith Ua Flaithnen,¹ comarb of Ciaran, and of Cronan of Tuaimgréine, quievit in pilgrimage at Achadh-bó.

A.D.
[1096.]

Kal. of January. An assembly of the men of Erin, with Muircertach Ua Briain, at Caisel, *i.e.* with laics and clerics; and it was then that Muircertach Ua Briain gave Caisel-na-righ² as an offering to the Lord. A hosting of the men of Erin by Muircertach Ua Briain, round Erin, viz., to Eas-Ruaidh, and into Cinel Conaill, and into Inis Eoghain (and he demolished Ailech); across Fertas-Camsa, into Ulidia, over Sliabh Fuaid, to his home. Magnus came to invade Erin. An encounter between two bands at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Muintir-Tadhgain and Muintir-Cinaeith, and Muintir-Cinaeith were defeated, and the Gilla Finn, son of Mac Uallachain, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain therein. Cathal Ua Muirigén, King of Teabhtha, was killed by *the people of* East Teabhtha. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, was slain by his own *people*.

[1097.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday.³ Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne and Connacht, was slain by Muintir-Eolais. Mughron Ua Morgair, lector of Ard-Macha, quievit; *i.e.* the father of Maelmaedhoig⁴ and Gillachrist. A year's peace was made by Muircertach Ua Briain with Magnus, King of Lochlann.

[1098.]

Kal. of January. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, of the Mughdhorna-Maighen, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The battle of Magh-Cobha. A hosting

[1099.]

on a Wednesday, the Dominical letter being E.

⁴ *Maelmaedhoig*; *i.e.* Malachy, Arch-

bishop of Armagh, the friend and correspondent of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

ceptač .h. mbríain go leč moša uile, ocur go Connachtoib, ocur go péroib Míde, go ráncuttar Arð Mača, ocur go rabatar caoigciðir a longporc ann; condeacuttar aríðe go Maš Coba, gur poinnrit annrin, ocur gon deachaið Muirceptač .h. bríain et Donnchað .h. Maoilrechlainn, Rí Míde, ocur Domnall mac Ruairí, Rí Connacht, ar cpeachoið i nDál Acpaiðe, gur marbrat Dal Acpaiðe Donnchað mac Tairdealbaig .h. bríain, ocur petta demain .h. beolláin, et tánig iarrrin Rí Cinel Eogain .i. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, do raigheð an lochta ro pasbat a Maiš Coba, cač Laiſen ocur ermor per Muman, ocur apail dſepaið Míde, ocur do Connachtoib, gur perrat cač annrin, gur raoineð for Laiſnir, ocur for Orraiſib. Ite annro riſa ocur taoirecha do pocratat irin cač .i. Muirceptač mac Gille Mocolmog, Rí Laiſen, ocur da mac .h. Lorcaín .i. Murchað Rí .h. Muireðhaiſ, ocur a bračair, Mac Iarainn .h. Piacrač, rí .h. nEneclair, da mac Maoilmorða .h. Domnall, ocur a bračair, Gilla Paðraiſ Ruað, Rí Orraiſe. Magnus Rí Loclainne ocur na ninnrið, per ro triall forbairi for Erin uile, do marbað ar cpeč dilltoib. Almalſaið mac mic Aoda mic Ruairí do marbað da ačair, ocur da mathair, ocur da brathair andioſail a ndalta .i. Concupar mac Ruairí .h. Concupair, ro marb rum. Den do breič da lenaí a naoirſeacht irin bliadain, ocur aon corp aca oča a mbuinne gurruige a nimlinn, ocur a mbail uile go cóir ſenmoča rin, ocur aiſaið caič dioð rri apoile, ocur da ingen íað.

Íct. Gilla Críſt .h. Ečtigern, Eppcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cuulað .h. Cannelbain derſur i tſraiſ

¹ *Pettademain Ua Beollain; i.e.* "the Demon's-pet, Ua Beollain." For "Ua Beollain," the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Inisfal. read "Ua Beoain."

² *Attack.* *ſbairi.*, for *forbairi*, A. *ſbairi*, B.

³ *But one body.* The orig. hand has written the word *ingnað*, "a wonder," in the marg.

⁴ *Kal.* The correct year is 1104, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

by Muircertach Ua Briain, with all Leth-Mogha, and with the Connachtmen, and the men of Midhe, until they reached Ard-Macha; and they remained a fortnight in camp there; and they proceeded from thence to Magh-Cobha, where they separated; and Muircertach Ua Briain, and Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Midhe, and Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, went on preying expeditions into Dál-Araidhe, and the Dál-Araidhe killed Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Pettademain Ua Beollain.¹ And the King of Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, came afterwards to attack the band that was left at Magh-Cobha—*viz.*, the battalion of Laighen, and the majority of the men of Mumhain, and some of the men of Midhe and of the Connachtmen—when they fought a battle there, and the Lagenians and Osraighe were defeated. These are the Kings and chieftains who were slain in the battle, *viz.*, Muircertach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Laighen; and the two sons of Ua Lorcaín, *i.e.* Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother; Mac Iarainn Ua Fiachrach, King of Ui-Enechlais; the two sons of Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, and his brother; *and* Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who attempted an attack² against all Erin, was slain, on a predatory incursion, by the Ultonians. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was killed by his father, mother, and brother, in revenge for their foster-son, *viz.*, Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, whom he had slain. A woman brought forth two children together, in this year, and they had but one body³ from the breast to the navel, and all their members were perfect with that exception; and the face of each was towards the other, and they were two girls.

Kal.⁴ Gillachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cu-uladh Ua Cainnelbhain was thrown

A.D.
[1099.]

[1100.]

baile, ocur a héc aḡcaṡaiḡ. Piacra .h. Flainn, taoipeḡ Síl Maoilprúanair, occirur ó Conmaicnib.

¶ Ct. Concupar mac Mailreclainn .i. mic Concupair, Rí lete Mide, do marbaḡ ó aib ḡruin ḡreḡne. Muirḡiur .h. Concennair, Rí .h. n'Diarmada, moritur. Domnall mac Amalḡaḡa, comarba Paḡpais, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Donnchaḡ mac Murchaḡa, mic [F]lainn .h. Maoilreclainn, Rí Mide, do marbaḡ dU Minnicen. Cormac .h. Cillinn, arḡ reacnaḡ Síl Muireḡhaḡḡ, ocur aircinnech tige aḡeḡ Cluana muc Noir, quieuit in pace. Domnall mac Ruairi .h. Concupair ḡaitḡiḡaḡ do Connachtoib, ocur Tairḡealbach na inaḡ. Ic Aḡ an tairmainn ro ḡiḡaḡ Tairḡelbach .h. Concupair. Muirceḡṡaḡ .h. Maoilreclainn ḡaitḡiḡaḡ, ocur ḡiḡe Mide do Murchaḡ.

¶ Ct. Concupar Cirenā .h. Eochaḡa, Rí Ulaḡ, do marbaḡ. Maiḡm Aḡa clagan re nAirtir Teabḡa, dU inn ro marbaḡ Cinaḡṡ mac mic Amalḡaḡa, taoipeḡ Calḡaiḡe. Samuin na ḡaoiḡe. ḡaoṡ mor ocur tene ḡealáin i nEḡinn irin bliḡḡain ri, ḡur marb ár ḡaoiḡib ocur innile.

¶ Ct. Enair. Domnall mac Donnchaḡa .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mḡruin ḡreḡne, do marbaḡ o Cairbre. ḡoll ḡarbraiḡe .h. Eochaḡa, Rí Ulaḡ, occirur ert ó .h. Matḡamna. Tḡorḡaḡ Samḡa Ciapain por Muirceḡṡaḡ

¹ *Died of the injury.* α ή αḡcaṡ., A. B.; apparently for "α éc α ḡcaṡaiḡ." The last word is probably the abl. form of cataḡ, which means "damage," "injury," or "trespass." The Ann. Ult. state that Cu-uladh Ua Caimnelbhain ("the Dog-of-Ulster O'Quinlan") "died of the fall;" and the Ann. Four Mast. add that he died "before the end of a month." O'F. has written a marginal note, now nearly destroyed, but evidently quoting the following entry from the

Four Mast. (1104):—"Leṡṡlunn ḡairḡliacc Cluana muc Noir do porbaḡ la Flaitḡberṡaḡ Ua Loingṡriḡ iar na tinnṡcetaḡ la Corbmac mac Cuinn na mbocht;" i.e. "the shingling of one-half the Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was completed by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, after the work had been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinna-mbocht."

² *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1105, which is the correct date.

from his horse at Tragh-bhaile, and died of the injury.¹ A.D.
 Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Síl-Maílruanaidh, was slain [1100.]
 by the Conmaicne.

Kal.² Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.* son of [1101.]
 Conchobhar, King of the Half of Midhe, was slain by the
 Ui-Briuin-Breifne. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of
 Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,
 comarb of Patrick, quievit.³

Kal.⁴ Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of [F]lann Ua [1102.]
 Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe, was killed by Ua Minnigen.
 Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh,
 and Airchinnech of the guests' house of Cluain-muc-
 Nois, quievit in pace. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua
 Conchobhair, was dethroned by the Connachtmen, and
 Toirdhealbhach *was elected* in his place. Toirdhealbhach
 Ua Conchobhair was inaugurated at Ath-an-termainn.
 Muircertach Ua Maelsechlainn was dethroned, and the
 sovereignty of Midhe *was given* to Murchadh.

Kal.⁵ Conchobhar Cisenach Ua Eochadha, King of [1103.]
 Uladh, was killed. The victory of Ath-Clagan⁶ *was*
gained by the men of East Teabhtha, where Cinaeth, son
 of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The
 Allhallowtide of the wind. Great wind and lightning⁷ in
 Erinn in this year, which killed a multitude⁸ of people
 and of cattle.

Kal. of January. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua [1104.]
 Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the
men of Cairbre. Goll Garbhraighe Ua Eochadha, King
 of Uladh, was slain by Ua Mathghamhna. The fasting

¹ Quievit. q., A. 𐞢ḗs, "died," B.

⁴ Kal. O'F. has added the real date, 1106, in the margin.

⁵ Kal. The correct year is 1107, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

⁶ Ath-Clagan; *i.e.* "Clagan's ford." The Four Mast. (1107) call it "Ath-

Calgan." It was the name of a ford somewhere in the co. of Longford, probably on the river Inny.

⁷ Lightning. Tene gelann. See note ⁵, p. 270.

⁸ A multitude. O'F.; lit. "a slaughter."

.h. Maoilreclainn, is cuingib̃ raoire Cille moire Muighe enir, reo mox uindicaui^τ Deur .i. tarc Muirceptaig̃ ro Erinⁿ ocur ar^γain Mide.

¶ Ct. Cairc for rept ¶ Ct. Mai, ocur mincairc i rampa^τ. Flaib̃berpta^τ .h. Loingis̃, comarba Ciarain, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Gilla Colum .h. Maoilmhuair̃, Rí r̃fep cCeall, ocur a ben, do marba^τ .i. ingen .h. b̃ric, don geocu^τ .h. Aillein. Maíom na Rarr re Toirdealbair̃ mac Ruairi, re r̃is Connacht, ocur re Sil Muircepthair̃, for Conmaicnib̃, i Maig̃ Aí, sup marba^τ ár Conmaicne ann um mac Concaille .h. fep^γail, ocur um mac Gilla na naom .h. fep^γail, ocur um Duarcán mac Duirdara .h. Eoluir, ocur rochar̃e aile.

¶ Ct. for Domnach. Ao^τ mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc .i. an Gilla r̃rón maol, do coinⁿme^τ egne a cClúain muc Noir. Sne^τda na nen. Sicc mór go t̃reig̃oir na g̃raib̃e coraib̃ t̃irmaib̃ Loch a Epenn. Catal .h. Mu^γ-róin, taoirec Clainne Catal, moritur. Clúain muc Noir dar^γain do Dál cCair, t̃re comairle Muirceptaig̃ .h. b̃riain. Sena^τ mor i f̃ia^τ mic nAongura .i. r̃is̃ dal fep nEpenn etir laochoi^τ ocur clerchai^τ .i. um Muircepta^τ .h. m̃b̃riain, Rí Muman, go maib̃ib̃ Muman, ocur Maoilmuire .h. Dunain, ar̃o erpu^γ Epenn, ocur Cealla^τ mac Ao^τda, comarba Pa^τraig̃. Ar̃ i ro t̃ra nuim̃ir aora g̃raib̃ b̃aoí ir̃in dal rin .i.

¹ *Reputation of Muircertach.* Tarc Muirceptaig̃. The word tarc (tasc) signifies fame, reputation, or character. The meaning seems to be that Muircertach's character was brought into ill repute throughout Erin, owing to the fasting against (for, lit. "on") him of Ciaran's congregation. Dr. O'Connor (*Ann. Buelliani*, ad an. 1114) translates tarc "ægritudo," but incorrectly. The year 1108 is the correct date of

these entries, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² *Little Easter in summer; i.e.* Low Sunday in summer. The criteria here given point to the year 1109, in which Easter Sunday coincided with the 7th of the Kalends of May, or 25th of April, the 2nd of May being consequently Low Sunday. O'F. has added a note on the subject, which is now nearly destroyed.

³ *The Geocach.* The word geocach

of the congregation of Ciaran, against Muircertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, demanding the freedom of Cill-mór-Muighe-Enir, sed mox vindicavit Deus, viz., *by* the reputation¹ of Muircertach throughout Erin, and the plundering of Midhe. A.D.
[1104.]

Kal. Easter on the seventh of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter in summer.² Flaithbhertach Ua Loingsigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. [1105.]

Kal. Gillacolum Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Ua Bric, were slain by the Geocach³ Ua Aillein. The victory of the Ross *was gained* by Toirdhealbhadh, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over the Conmaicne, in Magh-Ai, where a multitude of the Conmaicne were slain, together with the son of Cucaille Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ferghail, and Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua Eolais, and a great many others. [1106.]

Kal. of January on Sunday.⁴ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* the Gilla-srón-mael,⁵ billeted himself forcibly at Cluain-muc-Nois. The snow of the birds.⁶ Great frost, so that the droves passed dry-footed *over* the lakes of Erin. Cathal Ua Mughróin, chief of Clann-Cathail, moritur. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by Dál-Cais, through the counsel of Muircertach Ua Briain. A great synod at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, viz., a royal convention of the men of Erin, both laics and clerics, *i.e.* including Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, with the nobles of Mumhain, and Maelmuire Ua Dunain, chief Bishop of Erin, and Ceallach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick. This is the number, indeed, of the men in orders who were in that [1107.]

(geocach) means a glutton, and also a strolling player, and beggar. It is sometimes used as a proper name.

⁴ *On Sunday.* This indicates the year 1111, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on a Sunday.

⁵ *Gilla-srón-mael; i.e.* "the flat-nosed gilla (or fellow)."

⁶ *The snow of the birds.* So called from the excessive destruction of birds caused by it.

c. [uun] eppcop caogad, reacht ragar̃t decc ar tri
[cedaib], ocur .uun. ricit̃ deočan, ocur ni puil aipem
ar imad a clerchaib čena. Ro cinneð tra riagla
imða ipin penað rin. Senað mor Uirnið ipin bliadain
cedna, (ocur ipin Senað rin do poinneð fairce ceall
fer Mide ar ðó etir Eppcop Cluana muc Noir ocur
Eppcop Cluana Ipaip̃ .i. o Cločan anuimrim riap
ðEppcop Cluana muc Noir, ocur ota an Cločan cedna
riap ðEppcop Cluana Ipaip̃), la Murchað .h. Maoil-
rechlainn, ocur la Eochaid .h. Ceallaið, ocur la ramad
Ciaraín, um Gilla Cript̃ .h. Maoileóin .i. Ab Cluana
[muc Noir]. Creað la Toirpdealbað .h. Concupair,
gur airð Termann Dabeoc. Creað ele ler gur airð
go binn eclappa, ocur go Sliab Ruren, ocur go loč
Erne.

kt. Gilla muire .h. Fogartaið, comarba ðrenuinn
Cluana fer̃ta, ðhec ðergur iar rapuccað Ciaraín tre
lorğað an Treðoil.

kt. Erðam Ciaraín do cumdað etir rlinne ocur
benncobar. Gaðail Murchaða .h. Maoilrechlainn la
Muirceptað .h. ðriain. ðo ar mor .h. Longan,
aircinnlech Arda Paðraið, do lorccað ó tineð raignén
ar Cruaič Paðraice. Comaðeracht etir Muirceptað

¹ *Eight.* The number is incomplete in A., the scribe having apparently been unable to decipher his original. Some later hand has added the characters uun. in the place left blank.

² *Bishops.* coip̃., A. B., which is imperfect.

³ *Hundred.* Omitted in A. and B. Supplied from Four Masters.

⁴ *Synod of Uisnech.* This is the only Irish chronicle which gives an account of the proceedings of the synod of Uisnech. The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1114 (O'Connor's ed.), mention "the synod of Uisnech

by the clerics of Erinn," in a note to which entry Dr. O'Connor refers to the Ann. Ult., at the year 1111, and the Ann. of Inisfallen, at the year 1094 = 1111. But the synod referred to in these authorities is that of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa. Colgan states that the synod of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa was called "the synod of Uisnech" in a marginal note in the copy of the Ann. Four Masters which he used. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300). Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, "the land of the son of Aengus," is stated in the Annals of Loch Cé (1111) to have been situated

convention, viz., fifty-eight¹ bishops,² three [hundred]³ and seventeen priests, and eight score deacons; and there is no counting the multitude of their clerics besides. Numerous regulations were determined, truly, in that synod. The great synod of Uisnech⁴ *was held* in the same year, (and it was in this synod the diocese of Feara-Midhe was divided into two *parts*, between the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois and the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, viz., from Clochan-an-imrim westwards, to the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and from the same Clochan eastwards to the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird), by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, and by Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, and by the congregation of Ciaran, with Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin,⁵ *i.e.* Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. A predatory expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Terman-Dabheoc. Another predatory expedition by him, and he plundered to Benn-Echlabhra, and to Sliabh-Rusen, and to Loch Erne.

A.D.
[1107.]

Kal.⁶ Gillamuire Ua Fogartaigh, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta died of a fall *from his horse*, after profaning Ciaran by burning the Tredoil.⁷

[1108.]

Kal. The Erdamh⁸ of Ciaran was covered, both with shingles and benncobhar.⁹ Capture of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by Muircertach Ua Briain. A great cow mortality. Ua Longain, Airchinnech of Ard-Patrick, was burned by lightning on Cruach-Padraig. A compact

[1109.]

near Uisnech (Usney hill, in Westmeath), and the synods held in both places might, therefore, easily have been confounded. See *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. for Celt. Soc. by Rev. Matthew Kelly, vol. ii., p. 53.

⁵ Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The reputed compiler of the present Chronicle. See Introduction.

⁶ Kal. The correct date is 1112.

⁷ Tredoil. This was probably a house for cattle; *i.e.* τρεοφοῖλ, from

τρεο, "a herd or flock," and φοῖλ, "a stable or sty," as mucφοῖλ (pron. mucoil), which is glossed "hara" (pig-stye) in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198.

⁸ Erdamh. See note 7, p. 133.

⁹ Benncobhar. Lit. "the shield of the summit." O'Donovan (*Suppl. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, voce beanncoḃhar), explains it as "the conical cap of a round tower."

.h. mḃriain et mac mic Lochlainn. ḃpaṑan po ḡabaḃ iḡ luimneḃ in hoc anno ḡa tpaigio ḡéḡ ina poḡ, ḡa ḡoḡn .x. na leḃeo ḡan a ḡḡoltaḡ, ocuḡ tḡi ḡo ḡuipn ocuḡ ḡa méḡ a ḡḡaḡ a eḃḡe bḡaigeo.

¶ Et. Moḡ ḡalop ḡo ḡabail Muirceḡtaiḡ .h. ḃriain, ḡup impaioḡioḡ ḡip Eḡenn aip. Ro ḡaḃ ḡiaḡmaio .h. ḃriain ḡiḡe Mumhan iaḡḡin. Ro ḡaḃ Taiḡḡealbaḃ ḡiḡe Connacht, ocuḡ po inḡaḡb a bḡaḃaip im Mumain, ocuḡ Conmaicne ḡo Maḡḡ Aoí. Moḡ ḡluaiḡeoḃ la leiḃ Cuinn uile ḡin Mumain, ḡonnchaḃ mac mic Lochlainn, ocuḡ a mac, ocuḡ Conall ocuḡ Eoḡan, ocuḡ Aoḡḡialla; .h. Maḡḡamna co nulloib, ocuḡ .h. Maoilḡeclainn ḡo ḡḡeḡaib Miḡe, et Aoḃ .h. Ruaiḡe ḡo ḡḡeḡaib ḃḡeḡne, et Taiḡḡealbaḃ .h. Concupaip ḡo ḡConnachtuib. ḡeabaiḃ maḡe ḡluaiḡ aḡ na ḡelataib eoip Connachtuib ocuḡ Muimnechoib, ubi multi occipiḡ punt, um Cathal .h. nḡuibcinn. ḡo beḡ, ḡ[an] Taiḡḡealbaḃ .h. Concupaip caipḡe ḡḡeḡaib Muman taḡ ḡapuccaḃ leiḃe Cuinn ḡḡi ḡe mḡliaḡna. Cḡeaḃ la Muḡchaḃ .h. Maoilḡeclainn ḡo ḡleḡtib laiḡen. Cḡeḃ la Taiḡḡealbaḃ .h. Concupaip a maḡtaḡ Miḡe, ḡup aipḡ uile. ḡonnchaḃ .h. Eochaḃa, Rí ulaḃ ḡo ḡallaḡ ḡo .h. Maḡḡamna, ocuḡ ḡiḡe ḡo .h. Maḡḡamna.

¶ Et. Snecoḡa ḡḡuabach po moḡ, ocuḡ ḡioce, ḡo tḡecoḃoḡ na himeḡtaine coḡa[iḃ]tiḡmaib taḡ ḡḡim lochaiḃ Eḡenn,

¹ *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1114, which is the true date.

² *Conall*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here put the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

³ *Eoḡan.* The Cinel Eoḡhain are here referred to. See note ², p. 244.

⁴ *The Belata.* This name would signify "the cross roads," or "the passes." The word *beḡat* (plur. *beḡata*, dat. plur. *beḡataib*) is glossed "compitum" in the *Codex*

Prisciani of St. Gall, quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 22; but in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin (Class H. 2, 18, fol. 80, a), it is put for *beḡlach* (*bealach*), a road, way, or pass. See *infra*, ad an. 1129.

⁵ *To the violation.* Taḡ ḡapuccaḃ. The meaning is that Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough, granted a year's respite to the men of Mumhain, against the wishes of the men of

between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of MacLochlainn. A salmon was caught at Luimnech this year, which was twelve feet in length; twelve hands in breadth, without being split open; and the length of its neck fin was three hands and two fingers. A.D.
[1109.]

Kal.¹ A great disease seized Muircertach Ua Briain, so that the men of Erinn turned against him. Diarmaid Ua Briain afterwards took possession of the sovereignty of Mumhain. Toirdhealbhach took possession of the sovereignty of Connacht, and expelled his brother into Mumhain, and the Conmaicne from Magh-Ai. A great hosting by all Leth-Chuinn into Mumhain, viz., Donnchadh, son of Mac Lochlainn, and his son; and Conall,² and Eoghan,³ and the Airghialla; Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ultonians; and Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen. A cavalry fight *took place* at the Belata,⁴ between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumhain, where many were slain together with Cathal Ua Duibhcinn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, however, granted a respite to the men of Mumhain, to the violation⁵ of Leth-Chuinn, during the space of a year. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, as far as the hills of Laighen.⁶ A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into the West of Midhe, all of which he plundered. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was blinded by Ua Mathghamhna, and the sovereignty *was given* to Ua Mathghamhna. [1110.]

Kal.⁷ Very great "sweeping" snow, and frost, so that the droves *of cattle* were wont to pass dry-footed over the [1111.]

Leth-Chuinn, or the northern half of Erinn.

⁶ *As far as the hills of Laighen.*
So plebcið laigen. The hills referred to are most likely the hills

near Sleibte, now Sletty, or Slatey, in the Queen's county.

⁷ *Kal.* The correct year, 1115, has been prefixed by O'F.

sup mapp ar innile ocur én, ocur daoine. Diarmuid
 .h. Óríain, Rí Muman, do gabáil do Muirceptac .h.
 Óríain, ocur do Galloib Luimniḡ, ocur riḡe do Muir-
 ceptac. Tairdealbač .h. Concupair, Rí Connacht, do
 lot go mor da muinteḡ féin, go raib a cecolige báir,
 et terna pa deoiḡ. Aḡlaid, ingen .h. Maoilreclainn,
 ben Tairdealbaḡ .h. Concupair, moritur. Coblaid
 la Tairdealbač .h. Concupair for Sinainn, sup aḡḡ
 Domnall mac Conḡlebe .h. Feḡail, ocur go ttániḡ
 Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn na teč, ocur sup daing-
 niḡeč ler Buinne ocur Beite, ocur sup iobair tri
 reoda do Ciapán i cClúain .i. corḡ go nóḡ, ocur blebe
 aḡḡaid co nóḡ, et mulloč uma co nor ocur co naḡḡut.
 Cač Ačā claid for Laignib, pe Domnall mac Muir-
 ceptac .h. Óríain. Mide do roinn eidiḡ da mac
 Domnall .h. Maoilreclainn [.i. Maoilrechlainn ocur
 Murchač]. Maoilreclainn do tuitim fo cedóir la
 Murchač. Cluain muc Noir daḡḡain do Muimnechoib,
 ocur orem diḡ do maḡbač o. p. t. [Cl]oidem
 fḡat oḡ an Emuin irin talmain; traḡḡ fḡir o a člaḡac
 conige a fḡaopaḡ for ḡac leč ann; da traḡḡid a lečeo
 anheḡmuid a claidaiḡ.

Ic. Múrač Doruma, ocur loḡcač Cinn corač, ocur
 aḡḡain Tuao Muman la Tairdealbach mac Ruaidri
 .h. Concupair. ḡorta mor irin epach, go pecač an
 fḡer a mac ocur a ingen ar bíac, ocur go ničóir na
 daoine cič a chéle ann, ocur na coin. Paḡḡač Laign
 uile acht beḡ, ocur a ḡḡaioleč fo Eirinn ar ḡorta.

¹ *A multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

² *Buinne and Beithe.* Buinne ocur Beite, A. B. The Four Mast. (1115) combine these two names into one, "Buidhi-an-bheithe," which means "the yellow [surfaced land] of the birch," and was apparently the name of an island in the Shannon.

³ *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-muc-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

⁴ *Patena.* muḡt., A. B. The name is written muḡlócc by the Four Mast. By patena is meant the cover of a chalice.

⁵ *Slain.* The letters o. p. t. follow in the text, but the Editor is unable to determine what words they represent.

⁶ *On either side.* The sword in question was, therefore, a two-edged sword. This entry, which is written

principal lakes of Erinn, which killed a multitude¹ of cattle, birds, and men. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, was captured by Muircertach Ua Briain, and by the Foreigners of Luimnech, and the sovereignty *was given* to Muircertach. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was greatly wounded by his own people, so that he was in the agonies of death; but he recovered ultimately. Arlaith, daughter of Ua Maeilsechlainn, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, moritur. A fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the Sinainn, and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail; and Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn came into his house; and Buinne and Beithe² were fortified by him; and he presented three precious things to Ciaran, at Cluain,³ viz., a drinking horn *inlaid* with gold, a silver cup with gold, and a patena⁴ of copper with gold and silver. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Lagenians by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. Midhe was divided between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, [viz., Maelsechlainn and Murchadh]. Maelsechlainn fell immediately afterwards by Murchadh. Cluain-mac-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, and a number were slain⁵ A sword was found at the Emhain, in the ground, *which measured* a man's foot from its groove to its edge, on either side;⁶ its breadth was two feet without including its groove.

A.D.
[1111.]

Kal.⁷ Demolition of Borumha, and burning of Cenn-coradh, and plundering of Tuadh-Mumhain, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A great famine in the spring, so that a man would sell his son, and his daughter, for food, and the people would eat even each other, and dogs. Laighen was nearly altogether depopulated, and they (*of that province*) were dispersed all over Erinn, through hunger.

[1112.]

in the lower marg. of the MS. A., p. 232 of the vol., is omitted in B.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1116, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

¶ Ct. p̃op̃ Luān. Diarmait mac Enna mic Murchada, Rí Gall ocup Laigen, quieuit a n̄cl̄t̄ cliāt̄. Cpec rluaiḡeð la Connachtoib̄ ip̃in Muman, ḡo pancuttar sliab Crot, ocup Cláire, ocup sliab Cúa. Do luiō cāt̄ Tuad Muman andeaghaib̄ Connachta im Muman. P̃ertar cāt̄ etop̃ra. Muiōir p̃op̃ p̃ep̃aib̄ Muman, ocup cuip̃ter a n̄ár, um Ua Cenneoig̃ et multi. Mepuḡuð Murchada .h. Maoilreclainn. Maoilmuire .h. Du-náin, ap̃o epp̃cop Epenn, cenn ecna et cpāobāo iartair do main, quieuit in Cip̃ro i cClúain Ip̃áip̃o. ḡell Murchada .h. Maoilreclainn la Tairdealbāc̄ .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Diarmait .h. b̄riain, Rí Leite Moḡa, moritur. Sluaiḡeð la Tairdealbāc̄ .h. Concupair, ocup la Murchad̄ .h. Maoilreclainn im Muman, ḡo pancuttar ḡlenn Maḡair, ḡo ttug̃rat ḡialla Muman leó. Sluaiḡeð oile dno leip̃in lucht ceona, ḡo ttug̃rat ḡialla Laigen leó, ocup ḡo ttug̃rat Dómnall mac Murchada .h. Maoilreclainn leó ap̃ h̄ecin a h̄cl̄t̄ cliāt̄. Ruairi .h. Concupair, ap̃o p̃í Connacht, in clep̃icatu uitam pelic̃ter quieuit i cClúain muc Noir. Dómnall mac Ruairi, Rí Sil Muirethaiḡ, moritur, et sepultur ep̃t i tTuam ḡpeine.

¶ Ct. Muirceptāc̄ .h. b̄riain, Rí Epenn d̄ur̃mor, in clep̃icatu uitam pelic̃ter quieuit. Aoð .h. Concenn, Rí .h. n̄Diarmada, moritur. h̄ua b̄aig̃illain, Ríḡ p̃ile Epenn, do mar̃bāo do Tuait̄ pāta, [.i.] ón Spailliūc̄ O Flannag̃ain.

¹ *On Monday.* This indicates the year 1117, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on Monday, the Dominical Letter being G., as O'F. has observed in a marg. note.

² *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note Cāt̄ Bet̃pāc̄a ("battle of Betrach") in the marg. But in the Four Mast. it is called the "battle of Leitreacha-Odhraín," now Latteragh,

in the bar. of Upper Ormond, and co. of Tipperary.

³ *Baffling.* Mepuḡāo. The word also signifies "leading astray." The event is more intelligibly given in the Annals of Inisfallen (*O'Conor's* ed., ad an. 1090=1117):—"b̄aeg̃al māoma p̃op̃ Murchad̄ Ua Maeil-rechlainn o ḡalluib̄ ātha cliāth, ocup Laig̃uib̄, ḡunna top̃acht a

Kal. of *January* on Monday.¹ Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Murchadh, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, quievit in Ath-cliath. A predatory expedition by the Connachtmen into Mumhain, until they reached Sliabh-Crot, and Cláire, and Sliabh-Cua. The army of Tuadh-Mumhain went after the Connachtmen into Mumhain. A battle² was fought between them. The men of Mumhain were defeated and slaughtered, together with Ua Cennedigh and many *others*. The baffling³ of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Maelmuire Ua Dunáin, chief Bishop of Erinn, head of the learning and devotion of the west of the world, quievit in Christo in Cluain-Iraird. The pledges of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *were taken* by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

A.D.
[1113.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Leth-Mogha, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Mumhain, until they reached Glenn-Maghair, and they brought off with them the hostages of Mumhain. Another hosting, also, by the same parties, and they brought with them the hostages of Laighen, and brought with them Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by force, from Ath-cliath. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief King of Connacht, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit⁵ in Cluain-muc-Nois. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Sil-Muiredhaigh, moritur, and was interred in Tuaim-greine.

[1114.]

Kal.⁶ Muircertach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erinn, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit.⁵ Aedh Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Ua Baighellain, chief poet⁷ of Erinn, was slain by *a man of Tuath-ratha*, [*i.e.*] by the Spaillich O'Flannagain.

[1115.]

longport pe tpi atochib;" *i.e.* "a deceitful victory over Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, so that he did not reach his encampment during three nights."

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the correct year (1118).

⁵ *Quievit.* q̄, A.; which is doubtless a mistake for p̄, "finivit." tóeg, "died," B.

⁶ *Kal.* The correct date, 1119, has been prefixed by O'F.

⁷ *Chief poet.* R̄is p̄le; lit. "King-poet."

¶ Ct. Conač Tailten do denum la Tairdealbač .h. Concupair. Tri pprim dprocat do denum la Tairdealbač .h. Concupair in hoc anno .i. dpoičed Ača Lúain, ocur dpoičed Ača Cproca, ocur dpoičed Duine Leoda. Sluaigēd la Tairdealbač im Midhe sup innarb Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn ipin tuairgept, ocur a Zell do deniuč comarba pāpāic, ocur bacla 1080.

¶ Ct. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, Rí tuairgept Eipenn .i. Ailiuč, quieuit. Samuel, Eppcop Ača cliač, quieuit. Cpec pluaigēd la Tairdealbač .h. Concupair ipin Mumain, sup laret cričgair mor for Cairil, ocur sup airgrip Aro Fináin. Tangur tre depeč an tpluaig ač dul fo deap, sup marbač ann Acoč .h. hEidin, Rí .h. pfiacrač, ocur Muirethač .h. plaitbertaič, Rí iartair Connacht, et Muirger .h. Lorcan, et alii. Mor [longport] la Tairdealbač .h. Concupair, ocur la Leč Cuinn, ič dīppa, ó Samain go fél dūiğde, sup poinn Dearmumain eidir Clainn Carthaič et Clainn mDriain.

¶ Ct. Acoč mac Domnall .h. Ruairc, Rí airter Connacht, moritur. Acoč mac Duinnlebe .h. Eocač, Rí Ulač, do marbač do .h. Matgamna i ccač. Maolmorca .h. Domnall, Rí .h. cCennriolaič, in clepīcatu quieuit. Maolreclainn .h. Donnagáin, Rí Aro čipe, occipit ept ó Clainn Corgraič tre meabail.

¶ Ct. Damliag Cianáin do gabáil for Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn o Gailengoib, et an teač araipe do lorčad fair. Dream da muintep do marbač, et a tepnum pén app. Donnchač mac Gilla pāpāis Ruaič,

¹ Was celebrated. Do denum. These words are placed at the end of the entry in A. and B. The real year is 1120, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

² Its hostages; i.e. the hostages of Midhe, or Meath.

³ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1121, which is the correct date.

⁴ Great terror. cričgair; lit. "tremble-shout."

⁵ Encampment. The word has been obliterated in A. B. reads rlua, for rluağad, "a hosting."

⁶ Kal. The correct date, 1122, has been added in the margin by O'F.

⁷ Kal. This is properly the year

Kal. The fair of Taillten was celebrated¹ by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Three principal bridges were constructed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in this year, viz., the bridge of Ath-Luain, and the bridge of Ath-Crocha, and the bridge of Dun-Leodha. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the North, and its hostages² *were given* to him under the protection of the comarb of Patrick and the Bachal ISA.

A.D.
[1116.]

Kal.³ Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erin, *i.e.* of Ailech, quievit. Samuel, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Mumhain, and they brought great terror⁴ upon Caisel, and plundered Ard-Finain; but the rere of the army was intercepted whilst going southwards, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach, and Muiredhach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, King of the West of Connacht, and Muirghes Ua Lorcaín, and others, were slain. A great [encampment⁵] by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Leth-Chuinn, at Birra, from Allhallowtide until the festival of Brigid; and he divided Deas-Mumhain between the Clann Carthaigh and Clann Briain.

[1117.]

Kal.⁶ Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, moritur. Aedh, son of Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain in battle by Ua Mathghamhna. Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, in clericatu quievit. Maeilsechlainn Ua Donnagáin, King of Aradh-thire, was slain by the Clann-Cosgraigh, through treachery.

[1118.]

Kal.⁷ Daimhliag of Cianan was captured against Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by the Gailenga, and the house in which he was *sheltered* was burned over him. A number of his people were slain, but he himself escaped therefrom.⁸

[1119.]

1123, as O'F. has observed in a marginal note.

⁸ *Therefrom.* Ḑḡḡ, A. Ḑḡḡḡḡ, B., which is incorrect.

Rí Orraiġe, a ruir occirur ept. Cpoċ Cpuṛt i ġCon-
nachta in hoc anno. Mor pluaiġeð la Tairdealbaċ
.h. Concupair for muiṛ, ocur for tíṛ, ġur airġ Ciarpai-
ġe, ġo rúacht pén Copcailġ, ġo ttancuttar maiġe
Deap Mumhan ina teċ, um Donnchað mac Carċailġ,
et um Ceallach .h. mðric, ocur um .h. Cinnraolað,
ocur um .h. Concupair Ciarpaiġe; ocur roir plan dar
clar Cille Dálua.

¶ Et. Morcablaċ la Tairdealbaċ i Rinn Luimniġ,
ġur mill ocur ġur airġ Deap Mumun. Tadcc mac
Mic Carċailġ, Rí Deap Mumhan, morutur. Copmac
reġnauit poṛt eum. An cloicteċ móṛ Cluana muc
Noir doṛbuð la ġilla Cpuṛt .h. Maoileóin, ocur la
Toirdealbaċ .h. Concupair. Cairtel la Connachta .i.
cailen Duin ġaillme, et Dun Leoda, ocur Cul Maile.
Creaċpluailġeð la Toirdealbaċ im Maġ Cairbre, ġur
airġ Conmaicne, ġo rucc Murchað .h. Maoilreclainn
fair, et Conmaicne, ġur muið for an loṛġ Connacht i
cCraib Roir da carno, ġo ttorchar ann Sinnaċ Soġain
.h. Ceallailġ, ocur .h. Duib mic Lenóain. Soair tra
Connachta rru, et marbað rocharðe oib um taoireċ
Muinire ġepadain. ġiollabairde .h. Ruairc do
baðhað ar loċ mic Nen la Connachtoib. Maoilrec-
lainn mac Taidcc .h. Maoilruanaib, Rí Muirġe Luirġ,
do marbað dfeṛaib ðreṛne, et do Tigeṛnan .u. Ruairc.

¹ *Cross of Christ.* This relic, which was supposed to be a portion of the True Cross, is now considered to be enclosed in the Cross of Cong, in the Royal Irish Academy.

² *Returned.* Soir, A. Roir, B.

³ *Of Cill-Dalua.* Cille .o., A. B. erroneously reads Cille dapa, "of Cill-dara," or Kildare.

⁴ *Rinn-Luimnigh; i.e.* "the point of Luimnech," or Limerick. The correct year is 1124, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin.

⁵ *Finished.* doṛbuð, for do for-
buð, A. B.

⁶ *Craebh-rois-da-charn.* B. reads Craib Roir tuḷ da carn. The word, or syllable tuḷ (tul) is also written in A., an expunctory line being drawn under it, which the transcriber of B. seems to have overlooked.

⁷ *Turned.* roair, A. rair, B.

⁸ *Loch-mic-nen.* The Ann. Ult. (1125) say "Loch-Aillene," i.e. Loch-Allen, in the co. Leitrim. The Four

Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by his own *people*. The Cross of Christ¹ in Connacht in this year. A great expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, on sea and land, so that he plundered Ciarraighe; and he himself reached Corcach, and the nobles of Deas-Mumhain came into his house, together with Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, and with Ceallach Ua Bric, and with Ua Cinnfaeladh, and with Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; and he returned² safely across the plank bridge of Cill-Dalua.³

A.D.

[1119.]

Kal. A great fleet *assembled* by Toirdhealbhach at Rinn-Luimnigh,⁴ so that he destroyed and plundered Deas-Mumhain. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, King of Deas-Mumhain, moritur. Cormac reigned after him. The great belfry of Cluain-muc-Nois was finished⁵ by Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Castles *were erected* by the Connachtmen, viz., the castles of Dun-Gaillmhe, and Dun-Leodha, and Cul-Maile. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Magh-Cairbre, and he plundered Conmaicne; but Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and the Conmaicne overtook him, and the army of Connacht was defeated at Craebh-rois-da-charn,⁶ and Sinnach Soghain Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Duibh, son of Lennan, were slain there. The Connachtmen, however, turned⁷ against them, and slew a multitude of them, together with the chieftain of Muintir-Geradhain. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-micnen⁸ by the Connachtmen. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne, and by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Deas-Mumhain, together with the son of

[1120.]

Mast. write the name Loch-en, i.e. "the lake of the birds," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with "Loch-nan-nen," a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, ed. O'Donovan, note ^b, ad an. 1124, and note ^z, ad

an. 1225. There is a lake at present called Loch Macnean, situated in the N.E. part of Connacht, between the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, which is probably that referred to in the text.

Seall Deir Mumhan, um mac Cormaic mic Carthais, do marbad la Toirdealbač .h. Concupair.

¶ Ct. Da mac Aineirliu .h. Eoin .i. Plann ocur an Gilla ruad, da ru .h. rriachach Aíone, do marbad a rfill do Concupair .h. Plaitbertais as Dun Gaillme. Gillaabraide, Rí Brene, occirur ert a ruir. Atrihač Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn do Toirdealbač ocur do Tigernan.

¶ Ct. Enna mac Murcha[č] .i. mic Donnchač, ru laigen, moritur. Sluaigeč la Toirdealbač .h. Concupair, so tuu ruige laigen et Gáll da mac rēn, do Concupair. Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn i Miče. Mórlongport la Cairdealbač a nlu Mumhan ó Luġnarač so reil Briġe, ocur ro airu pect arin longport rin Tir Conaill, ocur pect aili so Mona Móir, ocur so Glenn Maġair, ocur pect so deirġert Orraige, ocur ro cuir ár Orraige um .h. Caróc. Domnall Fionn .h. Dupda do bačač as tačairt creče ó Cinel Conaill.

¶ Ct. Giolla Cuiort .h. Maoileóin, Abb Cluana muc Noir, topair ecna ocur deirce, cenn roma ocur raibruira na hEreenn, quieuit. Murchač .h. Maoilreclainn daiuioġhač. Domnall, a mac, na ionač. Domnall daiuigač accinn ráite, et Diarmaid .h. Maoilreclainn na monač a noir. Cač eioir da ruġ Ulač, du attorčair Aoč .h. Maġamna, ocur Niall mac Duinnrebe .h. Eochač.

¶ Ct. Giolla an Coimdeač mac Cuinn Dealbnais, tanairi Abbač Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

¹ *Kal.* The correct date (1125) has been prefixed by O'F.

² *Gillabraide.* This is probably a repetition, in a phraseology somewhat altered, of the entry under the last year, relating to Gillabraide Ua Ruairc,

³ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1126, which is the proper date.

⁴ *Tir-Conaill.* Usually written Ui-Conaill, or Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. The name of this district is still preserved in those of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick.

Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were killed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

A.D.

[1120.]

[1121.]

Kal.¹ The two sons of Aneislis Ua Edhin, viz., Flann and the Gilla-ruadh, two Kings of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, were treacherously slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, at Bun-Gaillmhe. Gillabraide,² King of Breifne, was slain by his own *people*. The dethronement of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by Toirdhealbhach and Tighernan.

Kal.³ Enna, son of Murcha[dh], son of Donnchadh, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the sovereignty of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, to his own son Conchobhar. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *again* in Midhe. A great camp by Toirdhealbhach in Ur-Mumhain, from Lammastill the festival of Brigid, and he plundered from that camp, at one time, Tir-Conaill,⁴ and another time as far as Moin-mór, and to Glenn-Maghair, and one time to the South of Osraighe, and he effected the slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Caróc. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda was drowned whilst bringing a prey from Cinel Conaill.

[1122.]

Kal.⁵ Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin,⁶ Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erin, quievit. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was dethroned. Domhnall, his son, *was elected* in his place. Domhnall was dethroned before the end of a quarter, and Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn *was elected* in the place of both. A battle between the two Kings of Uladh, in which Aedh Ua Mathghamhna and Niall, son of Donnsluibhe Ua Eochadha, were slain.

[1123.]

Kal.⁷ Gilla-an-choimdedh, son of Conn Dealbhnach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit.

[1124.]

⁵ Kal. O'F. has prefixed the year 1127, which is the correct date.

⁶ Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The compilation of the original of the pre-

sent Chronicle has been attributed to this ecclesiastic. See Introduction.

⁷ Kal. The correct year is 1128, as O'F. has noted in the margin,

Ἰct. Maḡnur mac Mic Ločlainn, Rí Cineoil Eogain
ocur an tuaiðrḡert, do marbad ó Cinel Maíen.
Ceallač, comappa Paḡraic, ocur aipḡ Eppcop Erenn,
dhéc a nAlpḡ Paḡraic, ocur a aḡnacal i lliḡ moir.
Teapbač moir ipin bliaðain, ḡur mill na ḡuirḡ. Altoir
daimlías móir Cluana muc Noir ḡpoirliḡač, ocur reóir
do bpeitḡ erḡe .i. carpačan tempuil Solman tuccač ó
Maolreclainn mac Domnaill, ocur cuirḡin Donnchač
mic Flainn, ḡsur na trí reóir tucc Toirdealbač .h.
Concupair .i. blečḡe arḡair, et copan arḡair et cropḡ
óir čairir, et copn co nóir, et copn .h. Riatai riḡ
Alpač, et caileč arḡair ocur niam óir fair con aḡirḡe,
et copan arḡair Ceallaiḡ, comappa Paḡraice.

Ἰct. Diarmair .h. Pallamairn tairḡe Cloinne
Uaḡach, moritur. ḡoll Cluana .h. Alpectaiḡ, mori-
tur. Seóir Cluana muc Noir ḡpoillriḡuč ar ḡalloiḡ
Luimniḡ, iar na nḡair do ḡiolla Comḡain, ocur pa
epochač é iḡ Dun cluana itair, iar na tironacal ó
Concupair .h. Bhriain, o riḡ Muman: po riḡ tra an
ḡiolla Comḡain rin Copcaiḡ, ocur lior moir, ocur poir
Lairḡe do dol ḡair muiḡ, ocur an lónḡ a ppaḡbač
ionach, ní paḡbač reč ḡaiotḡ reolta, ocur po ḡebóir na
longa archena. Dečber on, ḡno, ar na ppaḡač Ciapan
an long i ttriallač rom tect tairir, et do paḡrom
ḡubóir ppi bar inḡreir conaiceč Ciapan cona bačail
ic ppaḡač ḡačḡa luinḡe i ttriallač dol tairir. Ra
morurḡtar tra an Coimḡe an tí naom Ciapan ipin
riḡḡ rin. Cuairne .h. Concupair, Ri .h. ppaḡḡe,
moritur. Maíom re Tigrḡnan .h. Ruairḡe poir aipḡer

¹ *Kal.* The correct year is 1129.

² *Carrachan.* This seems to have been the same as the article mentioned at the year 1005, *supra*, under the name of "Eneclar." O'Reilly (*Ir. Dict.*, in voce) explains *carrachan* as "a model," in which he is followed

by Dr. O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1129.

³ *Cuidin*; i.e. catinus.

⁴ *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the correct year (1130).

⁵ *Dun-cluana-Ithair.* The Four Mast. call the place "Dun-cluana-Bhriain," or "the fort of Brian's

Kal.¹ Magnus, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain and the North, was slain by the Cinel-Maein. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, and chief Bishop of Erinn, died at Ardpatrik, and was interred in Lis-mor. Great heat in this year, which destroyed the corn fields. The altar of the great Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was opened, and precious things were taken out of it, viz., the carrachan² of Solomon's Temple, which was given by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the cuidin³ of Donnchadh, son of Flann, and the three articles which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave—viz., a silver goblet, and a silver cup with a golden cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold—and the drinking-horn of Ua Riata, King of Aradh, and a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold and an engraving, and the silver cup of Ceallach, comarb of Patrick.

A.D.
[1125.]

Kal.⁴ Diarmaid Ua Fallamhainn, chief of Clann-Uadach, moritur. Goll-Cluana Ua Airechtaigh, moritur. The precious things of Cluain-muc-Nois were revealed against the Foreigners of Luimnech, after having been stolen by Gillacomghain, and he was hanged at Duncluana-Ithair,⁵ after he had been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Mumhain. This Gillacomghain, indeed, sought Corcach, and Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to go across the sea; but the ship in which he might find a place could not get wind enough for sailing, though all the other ships would. No wonder, truly, for Ciaran would detain the ship in which he sought to escape him; and he made a declaration, when dying, that he had seen Ciaran, with his staff, detaining every ship in which he attempted to escape him. The Lord magnified Saint Ciaran,⁶ truly, in that miracle. Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. A victory

[1126.]

lawn, or meadow," which Dr. O'Donovan says is now Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the co. of Limerick.

⁶ *Saint Ciaran.* CCn τi naom Ciaran; lit. "the person, Saint Ciaran," A. B.

Μιθε, δὴ αττορχαιρ Διαρμαθ .h. Μαοιλρεclainn, Ρί
αιρτερ Μιθε, et Congur ó Caindealbáin, Ρί Laozairé,
et Cočall pliuč mac mic Senain, Ρί Ğaileng, et alii
multi. Merr dimór ğača topaið in hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Loinger Tairdealbais ğo Ror ailitr, ğur loit
ğo mor Dearr Mumain. Mac Conconnacht .h. Con-
cupair, et .h. Carpthais ollam Connacht, occiri runt
immarom Caillē Cođčais, tre anaitne etir Connachtoib
inuicem. Morrluaisēð la Concupar mac Mic Loch-
lainn, la riğ tuairğert Epenn, co nulltoib et ğo
nĀirğiallais maille rri, i ğConnachtoib, ğo riacht
Eorrliað, ğo ttuğrat Connachta amur rair irin
tğegair, ğur muið ror Cinel Conaill, ocur ğur marbað
ann .h. Maolğaoiē, et an Ğarbanač .h. Daoiğell, et
alii multi, et condeairnat riē rō cedóir, et mac Mic
Ločlainn da tais, et ğo nðeaccattur Ulað ocur Āir-
ğialla dar Āč Lúain rair da ttaiğib, ğo ğcompainis
doið ocur Tisernan .h. Ruairé a Maiğ [Conaill], iar
ttairt epeiē doið a ulltoib dar a neri, ğur muið
ror ulltoib ocur ror Āirğiallais, ğur marbað ann
.h. Eochað, Ρί Ulað, ocur ó Criočáin, Ρί PERNMAIĜE,
ocur a mac, ocur .h. Inðreachtais, Ρί .h. Méiē, et
alii. Maol[iora] .h. Poğlað, airð Eppcop Mumhan,
quieuit. Concupar .h. Driain do bualað dñior da
muintep rēn.

¶ Ct. Enair ror Coine, ocur .x. ruipe, ocur bliadain
bipec, ocur an dara bliadain .xxx. ar ced ar mile o

¹ *Cochall-fliuch*; i.e. "cucullus hu-
midus," or "wet-mantle." The Four
Mast. (1130) call him "Amhlaibh."

² *Kal.* The correct year, 1131, has
been prefixed by O'F.

³ *In the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh.*
The Four Mast. state that Ua Con-
chobhair and Ua Carthaigh were slain
in a cavalry engagement fought be-
tween the Munstermen and Connacht-

men, near Loch-Semdighe (Lough-
Sewdy), in the co. of Westmeath.
Caill-Cobhthaigh, i.e. "Coffey's
wood," was the name of a woody dis-
trict in the south of the co. Galway,
but the name is now obsolete.

⁴ *Went.* ğo nðeaccattur, A.
nðeaccattur, B.

⁵ *Conaill.* This word, which is
effaced in A., and consequently omit-

by Tighernan Ua Ruairc over *the men of the East* of Midhe, in which were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of the East of Midhe, and Aengus O'Caindealbhain, King of Laeghaire, and Cochall-fliuch,¹ grandson of Senan, King of Gaileng, and many others. A great crop of all kinds of fruit in this year. A.D.
[1126.]

Kal.² The fleet of Toirdhealbach *sailed* to Ros-ailithri, and spoiled Deas-Mumhain very much. The son of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connacht, were slain in the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh,³ through a mistake among the Connachtmen themselves. A great hosting by Conchobhar, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erin, with the Ultonians and the Airghialla along with him, into Connacht, until he reached Corrsliabh; but the Connachtmen made an attack on him in the Seaghais, when the Cinel Conaill were defeated, and Ua Maeilgaeithe, and the Garbhanach Ua Baeighell, and many others, were slain there. And they made peace immediately, and the son of Mac Lochlainn *returned* to his house, and the Ultonians and Airghialla went⁴ across Ath-Luain, eastwards, towards their homes, until they encountered Tighernan Ua Ruairc in Magh [Conaille⁵], *who was* after bringing a prey from Uladh in their absence;⁶ and the Ultonians and Airghialla were defeated, and Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, and O'Criochain, King of Fern-mhagh, and his son, and Ua Indreachtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, and others, were slain. Mael[isa] Ua Foghladha, chief Bishop of Mumhain, quievit. Conchobhar Ua Briain was struck by a man of his own people. [1127.]

Kal.⁷ of January on Friday, and the 10th *day* of the moon, and a bissextile year, and the 32nd year over a hundred and a thousand from the Incarnation of Christ. [1128.]

ted in B., is supplied from the Four Mast.

⁶ *In their absence.* τὰν α νερί; lit. "after them;" i.e. after they (the Ulidians) had departed on the expe-

dition from which they were returning when Tighernan Ua Ruairc encountered them.

⁷ *Kal.* This is properly the year 1132, as the criteria indicate.

innocluccað Cpiorc. Morcablað la Tairdealbað .h. Concupair for loč n'Deirdere, sup mill morán don Mumain. Sluaiseð leir im Miðe go tuḡ riḡe do Murchaðh .h. Maoilrechlainn. Creað la Concupar .h. m'bríain am Maonmaiḡ, sup airḡ Cill m'bríain, et go ruce bu imda ler. Cairlen dona ḡaillme do lorḡað do longair per Mumhan, ocur dream diartar Connacht do marbað im .h. Tairḡ an Teḡlaiḡ. Crec rluaiseð la Tairdealbað a n'ib Parḡa, sup airḡ uile. Ailen an Dece for Sinainn do lorḡað o perairbh Mumhan, ocur dream um tairceð Muinntire Cinaoič do tuirim ann. Crec Maiḡe Luirḡ la perairb Dreibne. Uaireirḡe .h. Nečtain, cenn Cele n'Dé Cluana muc Noir, in pace quieuit. Diarmait mac Mic Eóigen, tairceð Clainne Diarmada, moritur. Comarba Driḡe do [br]ač coruccað do Diarmait mac Murchaða, ocur a čabairt dia riap ar eḡin, ocur reacht p'icit do marbað ar lap Cille dara, et a urmór do lorccuð.

ict. Morrluaiseð leir Moḡa um Cormac mac Mic Carrthaiḡ, ocur um Concupar .h. m'bríain, i ḡConnactoič, sup rédiḡre[ḡ] an Ruadbeitiḡ ocur na Delata, ocur sup marbrat Cathal mac Cathail riḡdamna Connacht, ocur ḡillananaom .h. Flainn, tairioč Síl Maoilríain. Da mac Conconnacht .h. Concupair do badhað ar loč Rič. Maíom re perairb Teabča for Siol Muireðhaiḡ, ubi occipur eḡt Amlaib mac Archon .h. Raḡuib, tairceð Clainne Tomaltaiḡ, ocur ra ḡabað Mac Illerðair .h. Ainḡlirde. Concupar

¹ *Ua Nechtain.* .h. Nechnain (Ua Nechnain), A. B. Corrected from the Four Mast.

² *Was betrayed.* do . . . ač, A., some letters being effaced at the beginning of the second word, which should apparently read brac. B. follows the reading in A. The trans-

lator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (1135, recte 1132) states that "the Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermot Mac Murrough."

³ *Kal.* The correct year is 1133, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

⁴ *Ruadh-bheitheach;* i.e. "the Red

A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch-deirg-dere, so that he destroyed a great part of Mumhain. A hosting by him into Midhe, and he gave the sovereignty to Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A predatory expedition by Conchobhar Ua Briain into Maen-magh, and he plundered Cill-mBian, and carried off a great number of cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe was burned by a fleet of the men of Mumhain, and a number of *the men of* the West of Connacht were killed, along with the grandson of Tadhg-an-teghlaigh. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Ui-Forga, which he entirely plundered. Ailen-an-bheithe, on the Sinainn, was burned by the men of Mumhain, and a number fell there, along with the chief of Muintir-Cinaeith. The plundering of Magh-Luirg by the men of Breifne. Uareirghe Ua Nechtain,¹ head of the Celi-Dé of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Diarmaid, son of Mac Edigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, moritur. The comarb of Brigid was betrayed,² and carried off by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who forcibly compelled her to obey him; and seven score persons were slain in the middle of Cill-dara, and the greater part of it was burned.

A.D.
[1128.]

Kal.³ A great hosting of Leth-Mogha, with Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, and with Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, and they levelled the Ruadh-bheitheach⁴ and the Belata,⁵ and killed Cathal, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Flainn, chief of Síl-Maeilruain. The two sons of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch-Ribh. A victory by the men of Teabhtha over Sil-Muiredhaigh, in which Amhlaibh, son of Archu Ua Raduibh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, was slain, and Mac Illestair Ua hAindlidhe

[1129.]

Birch," now Roevehagh, in the parish of Killeely, bar. of Dunkellin, and co. of Galway.

⁵ *The Belata*; i.e. "the cross-roads." See note ⁴, p. 316.

mac Murchaḏa .h. Maoilreclainn, ríḡamna Míḏe, do marbaḏ do Donnchaḏ mac Ḡillemocolmog ocur do Ḡallaiḫ. Mac Ḡillemocolmog do marbaḏ do Míḏe-ḏaiḫ. Maoilḡarb irin bliḡḡain, ḡur marb bu Eḡenn, ocur a muca acht nemḡnī. Eḡra ḡreine hora tertiā diei. Occirio flaitḡbertaiḡ .h. flaitḡbertaiḡ. Lurca do lorccaḏ uile, cona tempol, do Domnall mac Murchaḏa .h. Maoilreclainn.

¶ Ct. An diḡ ceḡna for innilīḫ Leīḡe Cuinn. Mac mic Catail .h. Concupair do marbaḏ la .h. nEḡra. Coirrecaḏ tempail Cormaic i ḡCairiol la maiḡir imḡa. Murchaḏ .h. Eḡra, ocur a ben .i. ingen Tairḡealbaiḡ .h. Concupair, do marbaḏ ó Tairḡleḡ .h. Eḡra. Cīḡ cloḡrnecta ḡḡerḡain a cCairil, ḡur ba rnaḡ ḡona hecaiḫ ar marḡaḏ Cairil. Maiḡm ré nOḡḡraiḡib for ḡiarmaio mac Murchaḏa, ḡú atḡorchar uḡaire .h. Tuatḡail, et alī. Coccaḏ moḡ ḡḡar etir leḡ Moḡḡa, ḡur laḡa tḡi caḡa eturra. Celeḡair mac Cuinn na mboḡt, ḡḡuīḡ ḡenóir Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Maoilciaráin mac Cuinn na mbocht, uaral ḡaḡart, in Cḡrto quieuit. Aoḏ mac Mic Coḡláin, Rí ḡealbna ḡetra, moḡitur. Aoḏ mac Mic Tairḡ .h. Ceallaiḡ, Rí .h. Maine, moḡitur. Maoilbḡenainn .h. Anḡaḏain quieuit. Sluaiḡeḏ la Mac Murchaḏa ḡo laḡnib, ocur ḡo naiḫ cCinnḡiolaiḡ, et ḡo nḡalloiḫ Aḡa cliaḡ for Concupair .h. mḡríain ḡo Muimnechaiḫ, et Oḡḡraiḡib, et Ḡallaiḫ ḡuirt lairḡe, ḡú atḡorchar ar móḡ .i. atḡorchar mac Ḡille Maire mic Aḡḡoirḡ, an Ḡall ar ḡeḡḡ ḡo baói a nEḡrinn, et um Amlaiḫ ḡuirt lairḡe, et um maiḡib Oḡḡraiḡe, ocur ḡabáil Ḡilleḡatḡaice .h. Cinnḡeḡiḡ.

¹ *Maelgarbh*; i.e. a murrain.

² *A very few*. nemḡnī, A. B., for nemnī, lit. "nothing."

³ *Kal*. The year 1134 is the correct date, as has been observed in the margin by O'F.

⁴ *The same destruction*; i.e. the distemper which is mentioned under the previous year.

⁵ *Could swim*. The orig. hand has written the word inḡnaḡ, i.e. "a prodigy," in the margin.

⁶ *Multitude*. ár, lit. "a slaughter."

was taken prisoner. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog and by Foreigners. Mac Gillamocholmog was slain by the men of Midhe. A maelgarbh¹ in this year, which killed the cows of Erinn, and its pigs, except a very few.² An eclipse of the sun at the third hour of the day. The killing of Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh. Lusca was altogether burned, together with its church, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A.D.
[1129.]

Kal.³ The same destruction⁴ on the cattle of Leth-Chuinn. The grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ua Eghra. Consecration of Tempol-Chormaic in Caisel, by many nobles. Murchadh Ua Eghra and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were slain by Taithlech Ua Eghra. A shower of hailstones fell in Caisel, so that horses could swim⁵ on the marketplace of Caisel. A victory by the Osraighe over Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, in which Ugaire Ua Tuathail, and others, were slain. A great war grew up amongst *the people of* Leth-Mogha, so that three battles were fought between them. Celechair Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, illustrious senior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Maelciarain Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, an illustrious priest, quievit in Christo. Aedh, son of Mac Cochlain, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. Aedh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, moritur. Maelbrenainn Ua Anradhain quievit. A hosting by Mac Murchadha, with the Lagenians, and the Ui-Cennsealaigh, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, against Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the men of Mumhain, the Osraighe, and the Foreigners of Port-Lairge; on which occasion a great multitude⁶ were slain, viz., the son of Gillamaire, son of Allgort, the best Foreigner that was in Erinn, was slain, together with Amhlaibh of Port-Lairge, and with the nobles of Osraighe; and Gillapadraig Ua Cennedigh was taken pri- [1130.]

Muirceptač, comarba Pátraice, quieuit. Tuamuiña
 oḡarucčað iar rapuccað caṡaiḡe iarlaite. Maol-
 maoldoig .h. Mongair i ccaṡair Pátraice.

¶ Et. Enair .iii., p. l. xii., m.c. xxx.ii. Caṡal mac
 Taidce .h. Concupair occirur ert o pḡairb Teabṡa.
 Ror Comair cona tempol do loṡcaṡ, ocur a hair-
 cinneč, ocur a pḡleginn do marbaṡ, ó pḡairb ḡpḡirne.
 Maíom Maongaiḡe pḡe Síil Muirḡothaiḡ ar 1ḡ Maíne,
 ubi multi ceciderunt, um Concupar .h. Ceallaiḡ, ocur
 .h. Maínnín, Rí Soḡair. Ruairí .h. Canannair, Rí
 Cinel Conaill, occirur ert ó Cinel Eogair. Tene
 pḡagnén do beim a činn do cloičtec Cluana muc Noir,
 et do ṡollaṡ claiṡaiḡe Ruir cḡe. Maolira .h. hČin-
 mipe, Epḡcop pḡirṡ laiṡe, quieuit. Ua Maíudair,
 Rí Síil Čnmchaṡa et .h. Maíne, do marbaṡ a pḡil
 do mac ḡillecaíomḡin .h. Činneirí. Domnall mac
 Muirceptaiḡ .h. ḡríair .i. ḡḡḡ laiṡač, in clerícatu
 quieuit. Činaoṡ .h. ḡaiḡill, Epḡcop Cločair, quieuit.
 Meḡḡ mor in hoc anno. Oenpḡ, Rí Saxan, moritur.
 O Maílle occirur ert o mac Domnall .h. Duḡṡa, i
 nṡomlíaḡ na Nuā Congbala. Č ḡai pḡe do marbaṡ
 ram tḡe pḡir Colair Čille irin pḡaiṡe ceṡna. Čunḡa
 do loṡcaṡ cu a pḡclḡ. Čúmarā do marbaṡ tḡe pḡir
 iarlaite.

¹ *Covenant of Iarlaith.* There is no mention of this covenant elsewhere in this Chronicle, or in any other authority that the Editor has seen. It would seem to have been a covenant made by St. Iarlaith, who was the founder and patron of Tuam, between the tribes inhabiting the south of the present county of Galway and their neighbours of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond.

² *Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair.* The name "Maelmaedhoig" has been La-

tinized "Malachias," by some hand, in the margin.

³ *The third feria; i.e.* Tuesday. This indicates the real year to be 1135, as the annalist has correctly specified. The actual reckoning of the "Kals.," however, gives the date 1131.

⁴ *Maengach.* The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1135, call the place Findabhair (or Finnabhair), *i. e.* Finnure, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway; and the continuator of Tighernach has

soner. Muircertach, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Tuadh-Mumha was wasted, after the profanation of the covenant of Iarlaith.¹ Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair² in the chair of Patrick.

A.D.
[1130.]

Kal. of January on the 3rd feria,³ the 16th of the moon: MCXXXV. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. Ros-Comain, with its church, was burned, and its airchinnech and lector were killed, by the men of Breifne. The victory of Maengach⁴ *was gained* by Síl-Muiredhaigh over the Ui Maine, in which many fell, together with Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Mainnin, King of Soghan. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. Lightning knocked off the head of the steeple of Cluain-muc-Nois, and pierced the steeple of Ros-cre. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, Bishop of Port-Lairge, quievit. Ua Madudhain, King of Sil-Anmchadha and Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by the son of Gilla-caeimhghen Ua Cennedigh. Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain, *i.e.* Gerr-lamhach,⁵ in clericatu quievit. Cinaeth Ua Baighell, Bishop of Clochar, quievit. Great fruit in this year. Oenric,⁶ King of the Saxons, moritur. O'Maille was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, in the stone-church of Nua-chongbhail. His own spear killed him,⁷ through the miracle of Colum Cille, in the same quarter.⁸ Cunga was burned, with its Recles.⁹ Cumara was slain through the miracle of Iarlaith.¹⁰

[1131.]

"Μαιὸν Ἀνοῖς Μαονμαῖγε," *i.e.* "the victory of the Aenach (fair) of Maenmagh," the name of a plain comprising the district around Lough-rea, in the co. of Galway.

⁵ *Gerr-lamhach*; *i.e.* "the short-handed."

⁶ *Oenric*. Henry I. of England is here meant, who died in the year 1135.

⁷ *Him*; *i.e.* Domhnall Ua Dubhda.

⁸ *Quarter*; viz., of a year.

⁹ *Recles*. A "Recles" meant an "Abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276.

¹⁰ *Iarlaith*. Mac Firbis's handwriting in A. ends with this name, as does also the text in B. The following entries are only contained in A. See next note.

* * * * *

Concubur mac mic Donncaib̃ .h. Mailreac̃lainn do
marbaib̃ i ngeimil la Murc̃aib̃ .h. Maoilrechlainn.
Ar̃t mac Murchaib̃a .h. Maoilrechlainn, riḡdoim̃na
Teãmraib̃, morpuur ep̃t. Doim̃nall mac Ruaĩb̃ri .h.
Maíl̃m̃uaib̃ Ri fer Cell occip̃ur ep̃t o Muiñtir Lu-
naim. Comarba Ciapan .i. Maelmoib̃ta do arḡain do
Síl nC̃nmchaib̃a, ocur do Choncoib̃ur mac Mic Coib̃lain.

¶ Et. Enaip̃ for cetain, ocur oen uaib̃aib̃ fup̃ri. Con-
c̃aib̃ar mac Diãrmaib̃a .h. b̃riain, Rí Mũm̃an in tribu-
latione bona quieuit i Cill D̃alua. Giollariad̃nata
mac mic C̃malḡaib̃a, taoiriob̃ Callpuiḡe, occip̃ur ep̃t o
b̃reḡm̃ainib̃h. Mac fearḡail .h. Maoil̃m̃uaib̃, Ri
fear Ceall, occip̃ur ep̃t o m̃ac Rúaĩb̃rí .h. Maoilm̃uaib̃
i nD̃urmaib̃ Colum Cille. Caib̃araib̃ .h. Ceir̃caeraib̃,
fer léḡinn Ar̃o Maib̃a in Crip̃to quieuit. Donncaib̃
.h. Conc̃abair, Rí Ciarp̃uiḡe Luac̃ra, do m̃arbaib̃ do
Coinmãra m̃ac m̃ic Conmãra.

¶ Et. Enaip̃ for Coine, ocur aili dec fup̃ri. Muir-
c̃ear̃taib̃ .h. Maíl̃recl̃ainn, riḡdaim̃na Teãmraib̃, ocur
ri iar̃c̃air̃ Mĩbe, morpuur ep̃t. Donncaib̃ .h. Coin-
ceanuino morpuur ep̃t. C̃ m̃ac f̃en .i. Rúaĩb̃ri do
erḡaib̃ail lá Toir̃p̃dealb̃ach .h. Conc̃aib̃ar, dar r̃áru-
ḡaib̃ laeib̃ ocur clepech. Sluaib̃ḡeib̃ la Toir̃p̃dealb̃aib̃
.h. m̃b̃riain ocur r̃ia fear̃uib̃h Mũm̃an hi Connach̃ta,
cor tear̃erãt in Ruab̃etib̃, ocur cor r̃caib̃riot a cair̃el,

¹ *Conchobhar*. For an account of the original of the following entries, see the Introduction, p. xli.

² *Donnchadh*. Over this name O'Flaherty has added ".i. mic Doim̃-

naib̃," to signify that Donnchadh was the son of Domhnall.

³ *Wednesday*. O'Flaherty has corrected this to D̃ar̃oain, "Thursday," on which day the Kalends, or 1st of January occurred in 1142.

A.D.
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Conchobhar,¹ grandson of Donnchadh² Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed in captivity by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Art, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Luanaim. The comarb of Ciaran, *i.e.* Maelmochta, was plundered by Sil-Anmchadha, and by Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain. [1141.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday,³ the 1st day of the moon. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, in tribulatione bona quievit at Cill-Dalua. Gillasiadnata, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain by the Bregmhaine. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, in Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille. Cathasach Ua Ceirchaerach, lector of Ard-Macha, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe Luachra, was killed by Cumara, son of Mac Conmara. [1142.]

Kal. of January on Friday, the 12th day of the moon. Muirchertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, and King of the West of Midhe, mortuus est. Donnchadh Ua Concennain mortuus est. His own son, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, was apprehended by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laics and clerics. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumhain, into Connacht, and they cut down the Ruadh-bheitheach,⁴ [1143.]

⁴ *Ruadh-bheitheach*; *i.e.* the Red Birch; probably the inauguration tree | of the chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. See under the year 1129, *supra*.

et portea reuerri sunt cen creiċ cen cat. Murcað .h. Máoilreacċluinn, aipð ri Míðe cona fortuatáið do ergaðail la Toirpðealðac̃ .h. Conċabair for rnaðað minð ocur commairgeð na hEreñn. Riðe Míðe do ċabairt do Toirpðealðac̃ dia ģac fén .i. do Conċabhar. Riðe Cenel Eoðain do ġaðail du ġairmleadaig, ocur mic Nell do ionnarba. Macraith .h. Paillecain, Eppcop et uirgo, quieuit. Ģiolla Conġura .h. Cluman, ollom Connachta, mortuur ert.

Ķct. Enair for Saþurðo, ocur tper .xx. fuirri, ocur bliaðain birexa. Taðc mac Toirpðealðaið .h. Concabhair, mortuur ert. Conċabhar mac Toirpðealðaið .h. Conċabair, riððaiģna Ereñn, et rí Míðe ppa ré leċ bliaðna, do ģarðað lá .h. Duiblaiċ, la rið fear Tulaċ, ocur ppa Ruaiðri .h. Seanċan. Doģnall .h. Coinriacċa rí Teatċa, tuile ponura ocur paiðbriora Ereñn, in clepicaŋu uitam feliciter finuiŋ i cClúain Ipparð. Cearðall .h. Finnallan, rí Dealbna móipe do éacc. Doģnall mac mic Taiðg .h. Cealluið, do marðað do tpi macuibh mic mic Concabair .h. Cealluið; in tpear mac dibriðe do eucc i cCluain [mic Noir], iar na ġuin hi ppiċrcannir, et da mac oile do ċuitim la Muinter Taiðgan. Ģiolla Páðpais Mac Congail, fear leginð Cluana Ipparð, ocur a raðart, quieuit. Cionaoð mac Mic Aģalgað a puiŋ occiur ert. Donnċað mac Mic Captaið aeiŋpuið-domna Muman, do éuð a ġemil að Taiðealðac̃ Ua Þriain. Donnċað mac Taiðg Ua Mailpuanuið, mortuur ert.

Ķct. Enair for Luan, ocur .iiii. uatċað fuirpe. Apð ċoðað mór ipin bliaðain ri. Pp Míðe do teċt i

¹ *Caisel*; i.e. a stone-fort, stone-wall, or maceria.

² *Gairmleadhaigh*. Ģairmleadaig, A.

³ *The sons of Niall*. The Four Mast. say "Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn."

⁴ *Chief*. aeip, A.; probably a mistake for aipð, or apð, lit. "high."

⁵ *The depths of Breifne*. The meaning is, doubtless, that the men of Breifne retired into the fastnesses of their territory for protection.

and demolished its caisel;¹ and they afterwards returned without plunder or battle. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, chief King of Midhe, with its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, *while* under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Erin. The sovereignty of Midhe was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, *i.e.* to Conchobhar. The sovereignty of Cinel Eoghain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh,² and he expelled the sons of Niall.³ Macraith Ua Faillechain, a Bishop and Virgin, quievit. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, chief poet of Connacht, mortuus est.

A.D.
[1143.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 23rd of the moon; and a bissextile year. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Erin, and King of Midhe during the space of half a year, was killed by Ua Dubhlaigh, King of Feara-Tulach, and by Ruaidhri Ua Seanchain. Domhnall Ua Coinfiacra, King of Teathbha, flood of the prosperity and riches of Erin, in clericatu vitam feliciter finivit in Cluain-Iraird. Cearbhall Ua Finnallan, King of Dealbhna-mór, died. Domhnall, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh. The third son of them died in Cluain[-muc-Nois], after being *mortally* wounded in an engagement, and the two other sons fell by Muintir-Tadhgain. Gillapadraig Mac Conghail, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest, quievit. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief⁴ Royal heir of Mumhain, died *while detained* in captivity by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, mortuus est.

[1144.]

Kal. of January on Monday, the 4th of the moon. A great, mighty war in this year. The men of Midhe went into Laighen, and the men of Breifne went into the depths of Breifne,⁵ and the Airghialla went northwards across

[1145.]

Λαιḡνιḃ, ocur pīp ḡpēne do ṡeaḡt i ppuḡomun na ḡpēne, ocur Ḃipḡialla do ṡeaḡt tap Sliab Fúaid po ṡuaiḡ. Cpeachad la Murḡad Ua Maoilḡeaclainn i nḂipḡiallaiḃ, ḡo tapad na bu o Cuailnge. Pīp Muḡan i cConnaḡta, ḡo puḡpad Taḡḡ O Ceallaiḡ leó, pīḡ O Maine, ocur ḡo po marḡpad Ruaidḡriḡ O Flaitḡbertaiḡ. Maiḡm Dúine Duḡain pīa Maoilḡeaclainn mac Murḡad Ua Maoilḡeaclainn, [ocur] pīa Cairppriḃ for pīopu ḡpēne, ubi .ccc. ceciderunt, uel amplius, immo Sep-rach Ua Connaḡtaiḡ, ocur immo [mac] Caṡail Ua Catlúain, ocur im .h. Cubran. Pīonn .h. Cerpḡaill pīoḡdoḡna Ele occipur ep̄t. Donn Ua Mannaḡan, Rí Ua mḡriúin na Sionna, ocur Murḡad Ua Maoilḡpenuinn, taoipioḡ cloinne Conḡabair, ocur a ḡen, do tuitim la .h. ḡriúin ḡpēne i nammur longpūip̄t. Murḡad O Maoilḡeaclainn, ḡo p̄p̄p̄uḃ Mīḡe ocur Teatḡba ocur Conḡaicne, do iompoḡ ap Tairḡealbāḡ Ua cConḡabair, ocur Tairḡealbāḡ O ḡriain do pīoḡad ḡóib. Taḡḡ Ua ḡriain do iorḡabail la Tairḡealbāḡ .h. mḡriain hī tanairi. ḡilli Eppcop Luimniḡ, quieuit. ḡiolla Cairniḡ .h. Luanaim moip̄tūip̄t ep̄t.

¶ Et. Enair for mair̄t, ocur .xii. pūip̄e. Cpeḡ la Tairḡealbāḡ O cConḡabair i tTeatḡba, ḡo po airḡ ḡp̄em do Muin̄tir Maoilḡionna. Forḡaḡaiḡp̄iom dno roḡaide dia ḡuin̄tir aḡ Ḃṡ Lúain, ep̄ir ḡadad ocur marḡad la pīopa Teatḡba. Maiḡm Maiḡe Duaiḡniḡe pīa ḡep̄ḡep̄t ḡp̄eḡ for ḡullu Ḃṡa cliat̄, ocur for ḡp̄em do Λαιḡνιḃ, ubi [ceciderunt] .cc. et .xxxii. im Raḡnall mac Turcaill pīḡ ḡall. Copmac .h. Caṡaraiḡ, airḡep̄cop Laiḡen, ocur comop̄ba ḡp̄iḡḡe pīa p̄é, quieuit.

¹ At Ath-Luain. The battle here referred to is called "maiḡm na cleṡi," "the victory of the cliath," in a marg. note by the scribe. The word *cliath*, gen. *clethi*, means a beam, and also a hurdle. It seems to have

been the beam of the bridge at Ath-lone, as the continuator of Tighernach (1145) says that "the cliath of the bridge fell" under the Connachtmen, on the occasion of the battle.

Sliabh Fuaid. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into Airghialla, so that he brought the cows from Cuailgne. The men of Mumhain *went* into Connacht, and they carried off with them Tadhg O'Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, and killed Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. The victory of Dun-Dubhain *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, [and] by the Cairbre, over the men of Breifne, in which *battle* 300, or more, fell together with Serrach Ua Connachtaigh, and with [the son] of Cathal Ua Cathluain, and with Ua Cubhrain. Finn Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Ele, occisus est. Donn Ua Mannachan, King of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Murchadh Ua Maeilbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, and his wife, fell by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, in a camp assault. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and Teathbha, and the Conmaicne, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was made King by them. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, a second time. Gille, Bishop of Luimnech, quievit. Gillacainnigh Ua Luanaim mortuus est.

A.D.

[1145.]

Kal. of January on Tuesday, the 15th of the moon. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair, into Teathbha, and he plundered a number of Muintir-Maeilshinna. He, however, lost a multitude of his people at Ath-Luain,¹ who were either drowned or killed by the men of Teathbha. The victory of Magh-Buaigh-nighe *was gained* by the *men of the* South of Bregb, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and a number of the Lagenians, where 235 fell, along with Ragnall Mac Turcaill, King² of the Foreigners. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Laighen, and comarb of Brigid during his time, quievit. Domhnall Ua Brain,³ King of

[1146.]

¹ *King*. Ragnall is called "mor-maer," i.e. "great steward," in the Ann. Four Mast.

² *Ua Brain*; i.e. O'Brien. The Four Mast. write the name "Ua Braoin."

Domnall .h. bpaín, Rí bpeǵmaine, moritur. Giolla-
pátraig mac Donncha .h. Gillepátraig, Rí Orraighe
do marbað do macaib Conǵalaig Uí bpaonáin i cCill
Cainniǵ. Ceallač O Ceallais, rí bpeaǵ, occirur ept ó
[f]laidbearpac .h. Cačaraig, ocur ó Galluib Ača eliač.
Maǵ nAlai do ionopað do Tiǵernan .h. Ruairc, ocur
Dun Imǵan do lorað, ocur tecait for Loch Longa
ocur arailc do lonnguib Conacht do lorcud doib, ocur
ár daine intið. Giolla na naoim, mac mic Conmeađa
.h. Laegacan, do tuirim do laim a dearbpačar ferrin
.i. Domnall, ocur Conmeađa a mac quieuit.

[Ct. Enair for céudaoín, ocur .xxii. fuirre. Giolla
Močonna .i. .h. Cačail, rí .h. fiačpač Aíðne, do mar-
bað do mac mic Domnall Uí Cončabhair. Maíðm
Ača Lúain for Domnall mac Toirpdealbais ocur for
U Maíne, ria ferruib Tetba, du i ttopčar mac mic
Almalgađa mic [f]laind, et alii cum eo. Meap
mór irin bliaðainri, etir čno meap ocur corčmeap.
Coimtionol mor íloigeb lar na Cuirtaigib go hIeru-
salem do ionnarbað neapc lúdaighe.

[Ct. Enair for darpaoín ocur .uii. uathað fuirri,
ocur bliadain birexa. Tiǵernan .h. Ruairc do bualað
ó Muinter Anǵaile. Comtionol Seanais aǵ Inir
pátraig oc drem deapcopuib na hEreñn im Mael-
maeoic .h. Morǵair, im comorba pátraig, ocur im
Eppcopuib ailig go ro cinnriot apoile do riaǵluid and.
Maelmoeoic dan do teačt arind [r]enuð rin do
accallaim comarba pcpair. Cpeač lá Toirpdealbač
.h. Cončabair i nairčep Miðe ǵur aipǵ drem do
Muinter Laegachain. Dairmeap mor irin bliaðain ri.

¹ *They; i.e.* the forces of Tighernan
Ua Ruairc.

² *His son, quieuit.* The text has
"a mac aile," "his other son." But
the word aile is probably a mistake
for "qe," or "quieuit," as in the
continuation of Tighernach, at the
year 1146. For quieuit the Four

Masters have dég, "died." The
name "Cumeda" is written "Con-
meada," the gen. form, in the text.

³ *The Jews.* The second crusade is
evidently intended. In the middle
ages the Jews were often confounded
with the Mahometans.

⁴ *Muinter-Anghaile.* Muinter

Breghmhaine, moritur. Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh Ua Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, was slain by the sons of Conghalach Ua Braenain, in Cill-Chainnigh. Ceallach O'Ceallaigh, King of Bregh, was slain by [F]laithbhertach Ua Cathasaigh, and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Magh-nAei was ravaged by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and Dun-Imghan was burned; and they¹ went upon Loch Longa, and burned some of the ships of Connacht, in which a slaughter of people *was committed*. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, fell by the hand of his own brother, viz., Domhnall; and Cumedha, his son, quievit.² A.D.
[1146.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday, and the 26th of the moon. Gillamochonna, *i.e.* Ua Cathail, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Ath-Luain *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach, and over the Ui Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh, son of [F]lann, was slain, and others with him. Great produce of fruit in this year, both nut crop and acorn crop. A great army was collected by the Christians to Jerusalem, to extirpate the power of the Jews.³ [1147.]

Kal. of January on Thursday, and the 7th of the moon, and a bissextile year. Tighernan Ua Ruairc was struck by Muintir-Anghaile.⁴ A synod was assembled at Inis-Padraig by a number of the Bishops of Erin, along with Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair, comarb of Patrick, and several Bishops; and they decided on various regulations there. Maelmaedhoig, moreover, proceeded from that synod to confer with the comarb of Peter. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into the East of Midhe, and he plundered a division of Muintir-Laeghachain. A great oak crop this year. Otir, King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, was slain, [1148.]

CCngomb, A. "Muintir-Anghaile" | ghaile, or O'Farrells, who were seated
was the tribe-name of the Ui-Fer- | in the present county of Longford.

through treachery, by the sons of Mac Turcaill. Muiredh-ach Sinnach, King of Teathbha, mortuus est. Sitric Ua Brain, King of Breghmhaine, fell by the son of Congalach Ua Brain, through fratricide. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by the Ui-Racan. Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair,¹ Archbishop, and virgin, and scribe,² head of the religion of all Hibernia and Alba, and Legate of the Apostolic Innocent, and the man who restored the Monastic and Canonical rules of the Church of Erin, ended his life happily in Clairvaux, when going to confer with the comarb of Peter.

A.D.
[1148.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 18th of the moon; and the first year after a bissextile year. Thunder and lightning came in January, and the lightning took effect on the yew tree of Ciaran,³ so that it was through the power of men it was extinguished; and it killed 113 sheep under the yew. Muircheartach Ua Maeilmocherghi, Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne,⁴ quievit. Gillapadraig Ua Ailchinnedh, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Laeighsech Ua Mordha, King of Laeighis, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain, half-King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. A hosting by Muircertach, son of Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, with the *Cinel* Conaill, and *Cinel* Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Uladh, and he plundered Uladh, both churches and territories. He also carried off hostages afterwards. Ceallachan, son of Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. A hosting by the son of Mac Lochlainn, and he carried off the hostages of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and the hostages of Murchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and the hostages of the Conmaicne, and of the men of Teathbha, on that expedition. Calraighe was altogether plundered by the Síl-Ronain, and they⁵ were all expelled into Connacht, in

[1149.]

Breifne, a district which is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore. See *Harris's* edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

⁵ *They*; i.e. the Calraighe, or inhabitants of the district of Calraighe-an-Chaladh, *anglicè* Calry, in the co. of Westmeath.

uile i cConnachta, i ccionaidh Giolla Ultaín mic mhic
 Garzamna ro marbraat.

[Ct. Enair for Domnach, lunae .xxix. An Giolla
 claoi .h. Ciarda, rí Cairbre, do tuitim la .h. Paolan.
 Congalac .h. Druin, [Rí] Druasmaine, do marbað do
 muinter Ceiternaigh i ffill i nGarza na gamnuigh i
 cCluain mucc Noir. Muireadaigh .h. Dubtaigh, Archi-
 episcopus, et caput religionis, uitam feliciter ter-
 minauit. Muireadaigh

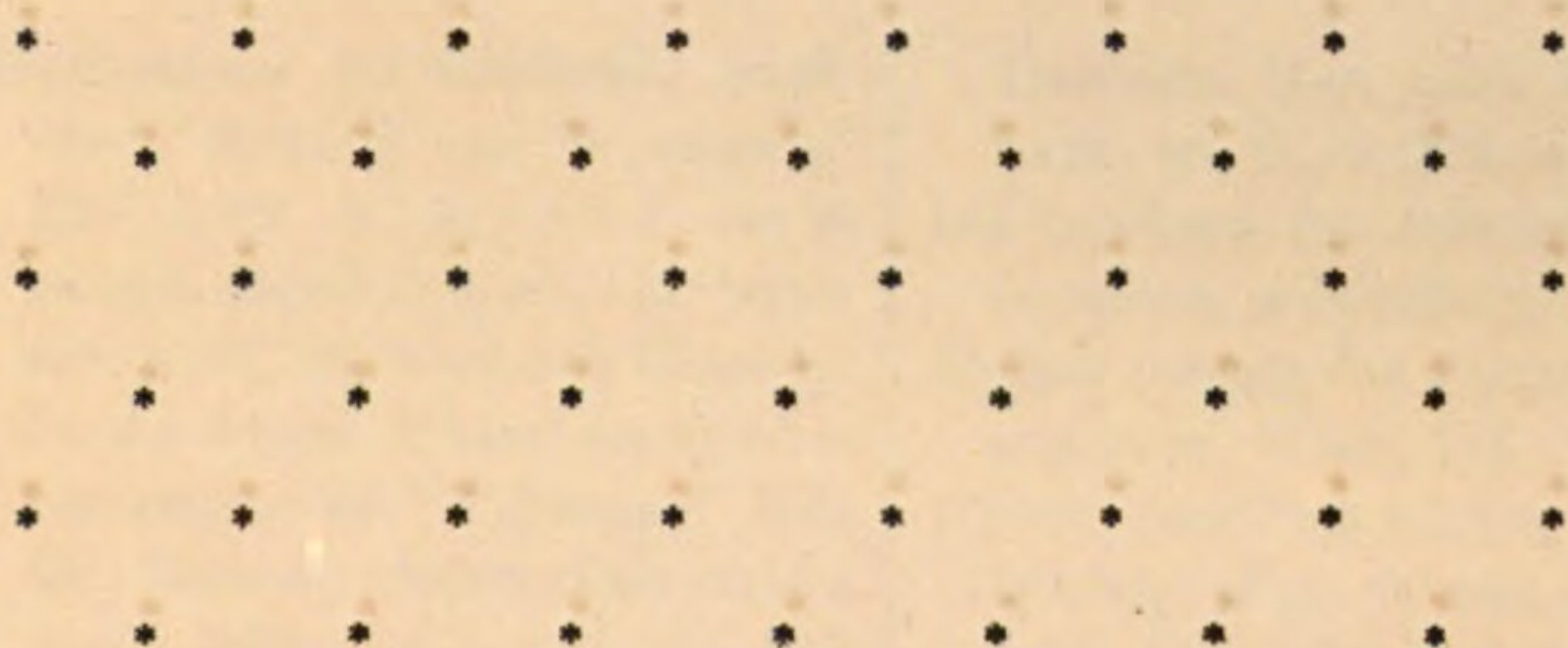
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revenge for Gilla-Ultain, son of Mac Gargamhna, whom they had slain.

A D.
—

Kal. of January on Sunday, the 29th of the moon. The Gillacraen Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, fell by Ua Faelain. Congalach Ua Brain, [King] of Breghmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Cethernaigh, in treachery, in Gardha-na-gamhnaighe, at Cluain-muc-Nois. Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop, and head of religion, ended his life happily. Muiredhach

[1150.]



GLOSSARY.

NOTE. —The figures indicate the pages of the work in which the words explained occur.

Ἀῖρχιννεχ (airchinnech), anglicised "Erenach" and "Herenach." The word is explained *uasal cheand* (uasal cheand), i.e. "superior head," in Cormac's Glossary. In the Annal. Ulster the word is represented by "Princeps." (See Dr. Reeves's observations on the word; *Adamnan*, p. 364, and *Colton*, p. 4; and also *supra*, Introd. p. liii); *passim*.

Ἀλλῖ (allsi), a gangrene, 48.

Ἀλτρου (altru) or ἀλτρυα, = Lat. *altor*, a fosterer, 300.

Ἀνχαράδ (ancharadh). See p. 258, n. 3.

Ἀνheγμουῖρ (anhegmuis), without including, or besides; lit. in the absence of, 318.

Ἀνmχαρά (anmchara) "soul-friend;" *passim*. "Anmchara is a compound loan word from *animæ carus*, and is that which is commonly used to denote a 'confessor.' In old Latin lives of the Irish saints it is generally rendered 'pater confessionis,' or 'pater confessarius.' Colgan explains it by *synedrus*." Reeves on the *Culdees*,

Transactt. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv., pt. II., p. 206, n.

Ἀν ταινριυδ (an tainriud) for *ιντ ῖαινριυδ*, particularly, 226.

Ἀργυτ (argut), for ἀργετ, = Lat. *argentum*, silver, 318.

Ἀργαλτ (ascalt), a famine; apparently comp. of ἀρ, or εαρ, a negative part., and *colτ* (=Lat. *cultus?*), food; 214.

Ἀταγάρ (atagar), is invoked, 122.

Ἀτειρε (ateisc), a stamp, or engraving, according to Connell Mageoghegan, who translates it so in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year A.D. 1129; 328.

Ἀτρυκαδ, for ἀτρυγαδ (athru-ghadh), to appear, 286.

Ἀττροchair (attrochair). See *ιττροchair*.

Ἰαογᾶλ (baoghal), danger; also the state of being exposed to danger; *passim*.

Ἰενncοῖαρ (benncobhar), the conical cap of a round tower. See p. 315, n. 9.

Ἰροτ (brot), for Ἰρυιτ, pl. of Ἰρατ, a garment, 260.

Ca β a $\acute{\epsilon}$ (cabach), exaction, 226.

Ca $\imath$ n (cain,) a tribute, or law; *passim*.

Ca $\imath$ re ℓ (caisel), a stone fort, stone wall, or *maceria*. *Passim*. In Cormac's Glossary the word is stated to be derived from *casula*, or compounded of the words c $\imath$ r a $\imath$ \ell, i.e. "tribute rock," so called "from the tributes which the men of Erin were wont to bring to that place (Cashel)."

Ca $\imath$ gci $\acute{o}$ i $\imath$ r (caoigcidhis), a fortnight, 306.

Ca $\imath$ m $\acute{\epsilon}$ \imath (caoimthi), companions, 250.

Ca $\acute{\epsilon}$ a $\imath$ g $\acute{\epsilon}$, *rectè* ca $\acute{\epsilon}$ a $\imath$ g $\acute{\epsilon}$ (cataighe), gen. of ca $\acute{\epsilon}$ a $\imath$ ch, a covenant, 336.

Ca $\acute{\epsilon}$ \imath\mathfrak{ra}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{h} (cath-raoinedh), a defeat; lit. a battle-breach; *passim*.

Ce $\acute{\epsilon}$ \mathfrak{u} (cedu), notwithstanding, 68.

Ce $\imath$ \mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{n} (ceithern), a band, or company, 306.

Ce $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n} (cetsomain), May, properly the 1st of May; 4. See Cormac's Glossary, in voc.

Cl $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}$ (clar), a plank bridge; lit. a board, or plank, 320.

Cl $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}$ (clasach), the groove in a two-edged sword; from cl $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}$, a furrow, or trench, 308.

Co $\imath$ nnme $\acute{o}$ (coinnmed), refectory, billeting; *passim*.

Co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{t} (comailt), grinding, 92.

Co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a} (comarba, or comarb); *passim*. See Introd., p. liii.

Co $\imath$ o $\imath$ \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}. See co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}.

Conco $\imath$ ge $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{t} (concogert), for con-co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}, a judgment, 36.

Con $\acute{o}$ a $\imath$ te $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c} (condatesaircc), for con $\acute{o}$ - $\acute{o}$ a- $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}, the 3rd pers. sing. pret. indic. of the verb

$\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}, to protect, or rescue, with the infixed pron. pl. $\acute{o}$ a, 10.

Conu $\imath$ g $\acute{\epsilon}$ (conuige), as far as; *passim*.

Co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{a} (coraidheachta), supplications, 90.

Co $\imath$ \mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r} (corthmheas, pron. corvas), explained "acorns," or acorn crop, by O'Curry.—(See Census of Ireland, 1851, Part V., table i., p. 73), 344.

Co $\imath$ e (co se), hitherto; *passim*.

Cr $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ (cradbad), or cr $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$, devotion, 196.

Cu $\imath$ \mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n} (cuidin), a plate; = Lat. catinus; 328.

Cu $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{e}, for co $\imath$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{e} (comairce), protection, supposed to be compounded of com = Lat. com, and $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{e}, from Lat. arceo; *passim*.

Cu $\imath$ g $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{l}$ (cumgabháil), for co $\imath$ g $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{l}$, taking, or lifting, 150.

Cr $\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{c}$ (crech), a preying party, 248.

Cr $\imath$ \mathfrak{m} (crim), for cr $\imath$ e $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n}$, wild garlic, 242.

Cr $\imath$ \mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{r} (crith-ghair), great terror; lit. tremble-shout; from cr $\imath$ \mathfrak{t}, a trembling, and g $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{r}$, a shout, 320.

Cr $\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{e}$ (crolighe), agonies; lit. "gore-bed," from cr $\mathfrak{o}$, gore, and $\imath$ g $\acute{\epsilon}$, a bed; *passim*.

$\acute{O}$ a $\imath$ m $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{g}$ (Daimliag), a stone church; *passim*.

$\acute{O}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r} (dairmeas), an oak crop, from $\acute{o}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}, "oak," and me $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{r}$, "produce," 344.

$\acute{O}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r} (daip), for $\acute{o}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{b}, or $\acute{o}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{b}, "for them;" *passim*.

$\acute{O}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n}, for $\acute{o}$ a $\imath$ \mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{n} (do argain), to plunder.

Ɔergabail (dergabhail), for Ɔo er-
gabail, to capture; *passim*.

Ɔergor (desgor), for Ɔo ergor, to
fall, or be thrown [from a horse],
204.

Ɔfertain (dfertain), for Ɔo fertain,
to be shed; *passim*.

Ɔia (dia), two, 206.

Ɔilre (dilse), perpetuity, 302.

Ɔinnrad (dinnrad), for Ɔo innrad,
to plunder; *passim*.

Ɔomlias. See Ɔaimlias.

Ɔorbud (dorbud), for Ɔo forbud,
to finish, 322.

Ɔuinibad (duinibad), mortality;
passim.

Ɔumlias. See Ɔaimlias.

Ɔurmór (durmór), for Ɔo urmór,
of the greater part, 320.

Eneclar (eneclar). See p. 245, n. 5.
Enio (enid), interj. behold! (from
Lat. *en* ?), 68.

Eraíl (erail), or uraíl, a request,
desire, command, 262.

Erdamh (erdamh, pron. erdav). See
p. 133, n. 7.

Ergnamh (ergnamh), a feast, 230.

Ermor (ermor), for urmor, the
greater part, 306.

Ertec (ertech), protection, guaran-
tee, 244.

Fagbairit (fagbaidhsit), for fo-
gabair-riat, "they find," 298.

Fect (fecht), a time, or occasion; also
an expedition, 326.

Fedhanna (fedhmann), burthens,
130.

Ferna (ferna), pl. of ferenn, a gar-
ter, or girdle, 42.

Fuðomun, for fuðomun (depth),
342.

Figsit (figsit), or Ɔo figsit, they
fought, 12.

Focreas (focreas), for Ɔo cuiper,
3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the
verb cuipim, I put, or place; but
apparently used also in the pass.
sense, 14.

Fodruair (fodruair), caused; = fo-
to-ro-uair, from the rad. úar,
34.

Forbair (forbais), a siege; also an
attack, or invasion, 308.

Forbrissit (forbrissit), for forbair-
rit, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of
the verb forbair, to multiply,
increase, 4.

Forfagaibrom = fo-ro-fagaib-
riom (fo-ro-fagaib-siom); "he
lost;" lit. "he left," 342.

Fortraibh (fortraibh), shall have, or
receive, 36. (This word seems
corrupt. Qy. fortraibh, for fair-
co-raibh, "on him may be"?)

Foruagair (foruagair), for fo-ro-
fuagair, 3rd pers. sing. pret.
indic. of the verb foruag, to
proclaim, 226.

Frithghuin (frithghuin), heat of bat-
tle, or properly counter-wounding,
from fri, or friith, *contra*, and
guin, wounding; *passim*.

Frithscannir (frithscannir), a con-
flict, or engagement; compounded
of friit, against, and scannir, or
scannoir, a skirmish, or engage-

ment, 340. An attack against a fortress is sometimes called a *scannir* in the Irish Annals, and therefore it is possible that the word may be borrowed from the Lat. *scando*.

Geocach (geocach). See p. 312, n. 3.

Gonduaidh (gonduaidh), "he ate," 286.

The word is probably compounded of the compos. part. *gon* or *con*, *tu* = *to*, a verb. part., and *aidh* = Lat. *edo*?

Gubidir (gubidir), a confession, or declaration, 328. In the parallel passage in the Annals of the Four Masters (1130), the word used is *coibrena* (*coibsen*a), confession.

Iarmerge (iarmerge), nocturns, 282.

The meaning of the word is fixed by a passage in the "Navigation of Maelduin" (*Leabhar na h'Uidhri*, MS. R. I. Acad., fol. 31, *bb*): "*Medon aidh luio Ailill don cil; ir e traetron do deocair in caillec do beim cluig do iarmerge;*" i.e. "at midnight Ailill went to the church, and this was the time when the nun went to ring the bell for nocturns."

Iarttain (iarttain), for *iarptain*, afterwards; *passim*.

Imbecdair (imbecdair), for *immechtair*, an edge, or border, 160.

Imertaine (imertaine), droves of cattle, 316.

Immoralta (immoralta), for *immo-ro-lata*, "through which were fought," 28.

Imrad (imrad), for *imraimad*, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb *raimad*, to row, with the intensive part. *im* prefixed, 10. Cf. Lat. *remus*.

Urmor, for *urmor* (*urmór*), the most part; *passim*.

Ittrochar (ittrochar), for *at-rochar*, or *at-rocher*, fell, 28.

Lec aigrid (lec aigrid), ice; *passim*.

Lec ega (lec ega), ice; *passim*.

Lis aiged (lis aiged), a house of hospitality, from *lis*, a house, or habitation, and *aiged*, or *oiged*, a guest, or traveller; *passim*.

Londgalach (londgalach), of fierce valour, 182.

Mada (mada), a stick; also used to signify a staff, or crozier, 296.

Mebsain (mebsain), a defeating; a verb. subst. from *meabad* (*meabad*), to defeat; lit. to break, 272.

Merle (merle), theft; *i merle*, by stealth, 242.

Modaig (modaig), *quoad*, 42.

Nanaithnidh (nanaithnidh), for *anait-nio*, unknown, unprecedented, 270.

Nemthni (nemthni), for *nemni*, nothing, 334.

Nibdar (nibdar), for *ni badar*, "they were not," 132.

Nomada (nomada), pl. of *nomad*. In the Annals of Loch Cé, at the

- year 1093, Queen Margaret of Scotland is stated to have died at the end of three *nomada* after the death of King Malcolm. *Nomaro*, therefore, seems to signify a day and night, and not an ennead of time, as stated *supra*, p. 10, *n*.
- (Ro)ορτατταρ (ro-ortattar), 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb, ορταο, to destroy; *passim*.
- Προεετ (proceet), a precept, 126.
- Ραβ (rab), for ρο βο, *erat*, 286.
- Ραιρριτ (raissit), for ραιόριτ, they rowed, 10. *See* ιμραο.
- Ραλρατ (ralsat), for ρο λάρατ, "they inflicted," 150.
- Ριδαμνα, or ριγδαμνα (righdamna), a person eligible for the office of king; lit. "materies regis;" from ριγ, a king, and δαμνα, materies; *passim*.
- Ριρμ (risum), for ροιόρμ, 1st pers. pl. fut. condit. of the verb ροιόμ, I reach, 10. Ξο ριρμ, until we reach.
- Ριτταγεετ (rittaigecht), for ρριτ-ταγεετ, rebelling; lit. "coming against," 150.
- Ροβταρ (robtar), for ρο βαταρ, "they were," 132.
- Ροδγεγμ (rodgeghuin), ρο-ο-ζε-γμ, "that wounded him," 104.
- Ροδνεργαιβ (rodnergaibh). *See* p. 266, *n*.⁶
- Ρο-ζεογμ, he wounded, 122.
- Samh χαργ (samh chasg), the fifth Sunday after Trinity. *See* p. 152, *n*.¹.
- Samhτρυργ (samhtrusg), a plague, 50.
- Scainδρεχα (scaindrecha), acc. plur. of ρcainnιρ; *passim*. *See* ρριτ-ρcainnιρ.
- Sece (seche), a hide, 244.
- Secnab (sechnab), vice-abbot; *passim*.
- Secnopote (sechnopote), for ρεc να-βαο, or ρεc ναβδαμε, vice-abbacy, 136.
- Σγμυ (sgumu), the lights of animals, 160.
- Soaid (soaid), or ροαιτ (soaitt), they turn, or return, 324.
- Soιρ (sois), for ροιόιρ, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb ροαο, to return, 320.
- Ταιρλιγριτ (tairligsit), for do-air-leig-set, "they let fall," 280.
- Ταιρνιc (tairnic), for το αιρνιc, he met, or found, 6.
- Τανασταρ (tanastar), succeeded, 6, 8.
- Ταρραο (tarrad), to overtake, to meet; *passim*.
- Τεc ναειδheο (tech naeidhed), a house of entertainment; *passim*.
- Τερca, or τερca (tescha), gen. of τεραc, heat, 302.
- Τene γελαιν (tene gelain), lightning; *passim*. The name is now usually applied to the exhalation known as the "Will o' the wisp."
- Τοcομλα, or τοcομλυο (tocumluid), for το com-λυο, 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of the verb λυιόιμ, I go, proceed, 10, 12.

Τοιγεχτ (toigecht), corruptly written τεαχτ (teacht), coming; *passim*.

Τοιργεο (toirged), 3rd pers. sing. pret. subj. of the verb τοιργεο, to impart, offer, or deliver, 126.

Τρεοοιλ (tredoil), a flock-house, 314.

The word should probably be τρεο-φοιλ, compounded of τρεο, a herd, or flock, and φοιλ, a stable, or sty, the ρ of φοιλ being aspirated, and therefore not pro-

nounced. The word mucφοιλ (pron. mucóil), which is glossed "hara," or pigsty, in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198, is similarly formed, viz., from *muc*, a pig, and *foil*, a sty.

Τυαργαιβ cenn (tuargaib cenn), appeared; lit. "raised [the] head," 178.

Υραιλ. See εραιλ.

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